

HISTORY
OF
LYCOMING CO.
PA.
ILLUSTRATED



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HISTORY
OF
LYCOMING COUNTY.

Paul Wolfe

ILLUSTRATED.

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P R E F A C E.

"HISTORY is an account of facts," and it is the province of the historian to so connect facts as to link the past and present indissolubly together. The field of history is large, and can only be properly occupied by diligent, unremitting toil. A history of a nation may be readily compiled, showing its birth and development, and, perhaps, extinction; but where are the lessons that history should teach when such history is written? The child of to-day may spend years in faithfully studying the writings of Herodotus, Pliny, Rollin, Gibbon, Hume, Macaulay, Bancroft, and others, but, when done, what has been accomplished? The mind is developed, a general knowledge of other people has been obtained, but has anything been learned that binds him any more strongly to home, that makes him any the more familiar with the early scenes of his own locality, that enables him to judge of the character of those who immediately preceded, of the difficulties attendant upon the subjugation of the wilds of his own town or county? We opine not. If it is desired to bind a child to the home of its ancestors with bonds that no attraction will tempt it to sever, familiarize the mind with all the events of that home's early history. Let the mind comprehend the trials, hardships, and dangers endured by those whose lives were expended in providing comfort for those who come after.

If it is desired to interest the mind in the study of history, give it nourishment in the record of events and incidents pertinent to the immediate locality in which the embryo student lives. We do not claim for our firstling perfection; we claim no merit whatever except what is due to him who has courage to strike out in new fields of labor. We know that our feeble attempt to supply a want that has long been felt falls far short of what, in our most despondent mood, we hoped for it, and that many will turn from it in disappointment, perhaps disgust; that the critic, who notes the absence of some supposed material fact, without regarding the time, labor, and patience expended in the preparation, will indulge in some severe censure. But we have the consolation that a strong effort has been made by the writer, backed with a *carte-blanche* from the publishers, to utilize all means, regardless of expense, to furnish reliable work. Such as it is, we present it to the reader, imperfections and all. In some cases, early pioneers have not received that consideration that was justly due. Whenever

their descendants or friends discover that the claims of their ancestors to prominent mention have been disregarded, they are referred to the columns of the Lycoming County papers, in which, at an expense of upwards of fifty dollars to the publishers, they have been urged to acquaint the writer with any historical facts; and it must be distinctly understood that when any have been omitted the fault is not ours.

Much valuable assistance has been rendered the compiler of the County history, as also to the gentleman engaged in the work of writing up Williamsport, by friends in and out of the County, to one and all of whom our grateful acknowledgements are due. To Mr. Meginness, to whose labors, some years ago, the people of the West Branch are indebted for much valuable historical information that would have been lost but for his researches; to W. R. Bierly, who has ready for the press a history of Pennsylvania; to Tunison Coryell, Dr. James Hephurn, to the County officials generally, and Nathan Kinbal especially, for valuable aid in examining the old records; to John B. Hall, Mr. Uplegraff, S. Danger, Charles Stewart, J. H. McBain, Charles Nash, and others, of Williamsport, we are greatly indebted. At Muncy, Thos. D. Wood, Esq., J. H. H. Gernard, and Henry Johnson, Esq., placed us under lasting obligations. At Hughesville, Dr. M. Steck, and Mr. Kinsloe, editor of the *Enterprise*, afforded great and valuable assistance. We are also indebted to Mr. Myers, of Ralston House, Ralston, Mr. Keyes, of Astonville, Mr. Wood, of Waterville, Samuel Badine, of Badine's Station, Mr. Mackey, of Clinton Township, and Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Sprout, of Picture Rocks. At Jersey Shore resides Major A. H. McHenry, a walking vocabulary, the venerable surveyor of West Branch Valley, to whose kindly offices we are indebted for much of the statistical information found in our history. There are many others, whose names cannot now be recalled, who have aided our work by their encouragement and advice. To the people of Lycoming generally, for the kind favor with which we have been received, we tender sincere and unreserved thanks.

Now, kind reader, we leave ourselves in your hands. Read our work carefully, judge it charitably, pronounce not against it until time shall afford an opportunity of testing its merits.

THE AUTHORS.

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United States

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS



British Standard



American Jack



Albanian Flag



American Broad Arrow



American Customs



American Quarantine



British Merchant



Union Jack



Spanish Men of War



Spanish Merchant



Belgian



Holland



Portugal



Danish Men of War



Swedish Men of War



Brazil



Mexico



Cuba



Guatemala



San Salvador



Honduras



Nicaragua Merchant



Nicaragua



Costa Rica



Hayti



San Domingo



Columbia



Equador



Peru



Chile



Bolivia



Venezuela



Uruguay



Paraguay



Argentine Men of War



Liberia



Turkey



Greece



Egypt



Tunis



Persia



Japan



China



Baden



Bavaria



Hesse



Tunis



Sandwich Islands



Hawaii



Canton China



Hamburg



Hesse



Prussia



Morocco



New Zealand



Nepal



Siam



German Men of War



Russian Jack



Russian Men of War



Algeria



Switzerland



Papal



Austro-Hungarian



Germany



Russian Merchant



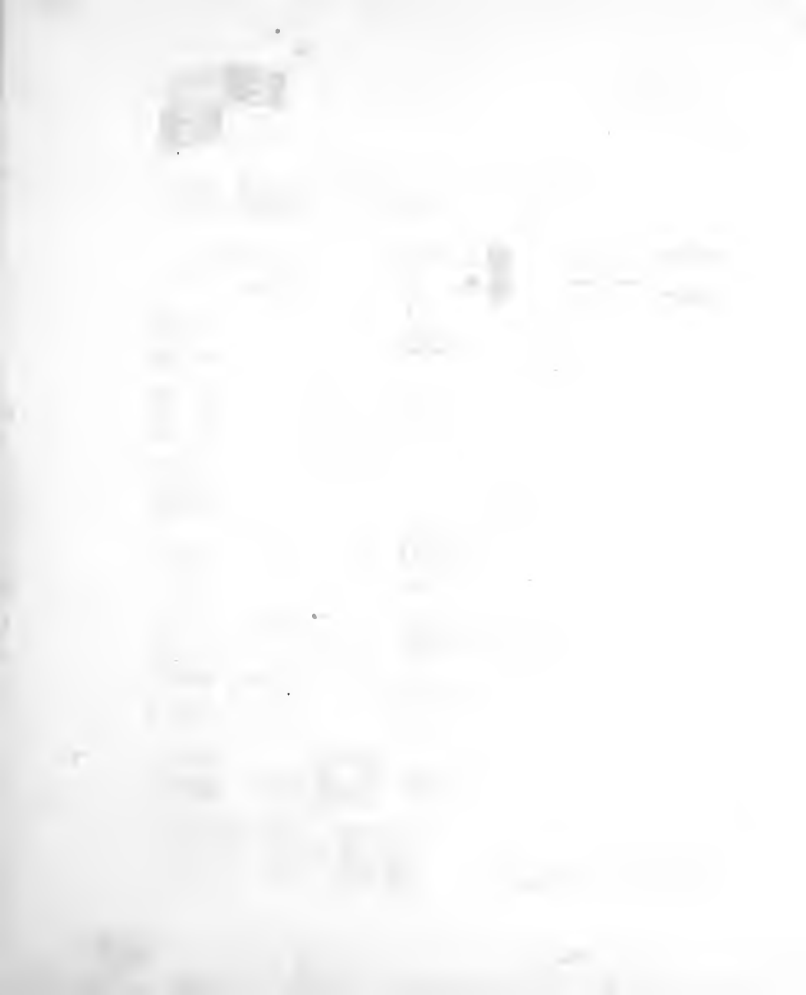
France



Italy



Austria



SEALS OF THE STATES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



MAINE.



NEW HAMPSHIRE



UNITED STATES.



VERMONT.



MASSACHUSETTS



RHODE ISLAND



CONNECTICUT.



NEW YORK.



NEW JERSEY.



PENNSYLVANIA.



DELAWARE



MARYLAND



VIRGINIA.



WEST VIRGINIA



NORTH CAROLINA



SOUTH CAROLINA.



GEORGIA



FLORIDA.



ALABAMA



MISSISSIPPI

SEALS OF THE STATES, (Continued.)



LOUISIANA.



TEXAS.



ARKANSAS.



TENNESSEE.



KENTUCKY.



OHIO.



MICHIGAN.



INDIANA.



ILLINOIS.



MISSOURI.



IOWA.



WISCONSIN.



MINNESOTA.



KANSAS.



CALIFORNIA.



OREGON.



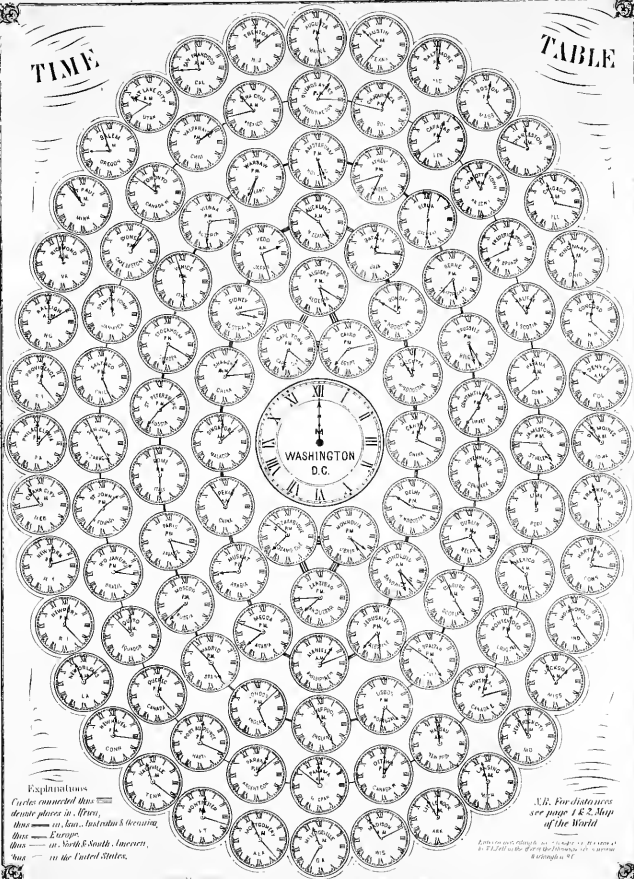
NEBRASKA.



NEVADA.

TIME

TABLE



Explanations

Curves connected thus —
denote places in, Africa,
thus — in, Asia, Australia & Oceania,
thus — Europe,
thus — in, North & South, America,
thus — in the United States.

N.B. For distances
see page 1 & 2, Map
of the World

1. *Explain the concept of a function.*
 2. *Define the domain and codomain of a function.*
 3. *Explain the difference between a function and a relation.*
 4. *Define the image and pre-image of a function.*
 5. *Explain the concept of a composite function.*
 6. *Define the identity function.*
 7. *Explain the concept of an injective function.*
 8. *Define the surjective function.*
 9. *Explain the concept of a bijective function.*
 10. *Define the inverse function.*





LYCOMING COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

HISTORY

OF

LYCOMING COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

INTRODUCTORY.

IN compiling the history of Lycoming County, and presenting to the reader a narrative of the principal events, from the earliest settlement to the present, the aim of the author has been to be as exhaustive and comprehensive as possible with the means at command. The earlier statistics, that would tend to enlighten the reader of to-day as to events that transpired in this valley prior to 1770, are exceedingly meagre, and the writer of this work has to acknowledge indebtedness to the older citizens of the County for nearly every fact regarding that ante-Revolutionary period which is so full of interest to every American citizen.

The first settlements made in this valley were long before the organization of what is now known as Lycoming County, and of course ante-dated the Revolutionary War. These beautiful, fertile plains were, during that trying period, the theatre of some of the most cruel and barbarous scenes that were enacted during that inhuman struggle that resulted in discovering our connection with Great Britain.

How long the country was inhabited by the Indians prior to the advent of the Caucasian is of course mere conjecture. That there was a race of people here which was probably driven out by them, tradition has conclusively established.

Mrs. Willard affirms, in her School History of the United States, that the entire Mississippi Valley, and the valleys contiguous thereto, were once inhabited by as at least semi-civilized people; that they probably entered America by crossing Behring's Strait from Northwestern Asia. They are then traced up the valley of the MacKenzie River to its head, across to the head-waters of the Mississippi, which they descended, branching off wherever the face of the country or nature of the soil invited settlement, until they occupied nearly all of the alluvial lands between the Atlantic Ocean and the Rocky Mountains.

Mrs. Willard was supported, by many astute researchers into the antiquities, to have suffered her imagination to run away with her reason; but the unmistakable evidence of enterprise and ingenuity found so plentifully in this valley, and which characterized a people far in advance of the Indians, are also found in Northeastern Asia, up the valley of the MacKenzie, and down the Mississippi.

The theory regarding the migration of this pre-Indian race applies also to their successors. Among the tribes of Asia today may be found human beings closely resembling the North American Indian in color, build, and customs. Their presence, as destructive to civilization as the densely upper-tree to human life, can be traced wherever evidence has been found of the pre-existence of an enlightened intelligence.

The Indians entered America by crossing Behring's Strait in canoes, driving before them the people who were, undoubtedly, the first to break the solitude of the wilderness on this continent.

The remains are abundant to show the course of this once civilized and, probably, now extinct race to have been across the plains of Arizona, through Mexico, Isthmus of Panama, into Peru, where all trace is lost. The blighting presence of the predatory savage has destroyed everything perishable that might have shed some light among the antiquities of this country, and we are indebted to the efforts of the searchers after ancient historical relics for what little is really known of America and its inhabitants prior to the ingress of the red man from the East.

Among the fastnesses of the Andes Mountain there dwells a people who evidently belong to a genus concerning which nothing is definitely known. They are intelligent far beyond the surrounding nations, but exceedingly shy and reserved. It may be that the future will furnish the key to unlock their reserve, and show them to be descendants of the aborigines of North America.

That the Indians were not the primitive owners of this country is established

beyond successful contradiction. They succeeded a race vastly their superior in all that makes a people great, and were in turn themselves succeeded, through the operations of Divine economy, by the Caucasian, whose efforts to redeem the desolate waste, and convert these valleys into the delightful paradise of to-day, will be found chronicled in subsequent chapters of this work. Since writing the above, the theory regarding the migration of America's aborigines has been indisputably confirmed by Dr. M. Steck, who spent about eighteen years in Arizona and New Mexico, as representative of the Government among the Indians. Dr. Steck discovered the remains or ruins of a city, the walls of which were plainly identified, showing a skill in architecture far superior to anything ever exhibited by the Indians.

EVIDENCES OF A PRE-HISTORIC RACE IN LYCOMING COUNTY.—When the Spanish adventurers first landed upon the shores of the American Continent they called the strange people who greeted them "Indians," erroneously supposing them to be the inhabitants of the eastern shores of India.

The name was never changed further than to be qualified by the prefix "American," and this has been accepted as a collective name for the various tribes of copper-colored people inhabiting America at the time of its discovery by Columbus, and their descendants to the present day. The colonists who settled in the territory later known as the Middle States met with a tribe of wild and barbarous people calling themselves Lenni Lenape, meaning "original people," a general name comprehending several tribes of very different characters, yet speaking the same language and meeting around the same council-fire. The dialect spoken by them was termed the Algonquin, and their council-fires were lighted from the Hudson to the Potomac. The three tribal subdivisions were the Unamis or turtles, the Unalutags or turkeys, and the Monseys or wolves. The first two occupied the country along the coast between the Atlantic Ocean and the Blue Mountains, and were known among the early white settlers as the Delaware Indians. The Monseys were a very active and warlike people, and occupied the mountainous country between the Kittatinny Mountain and the sources of the Susquehanna River, kindling their great council-fires at Minsiuk Phos. These tribes were in turn subdivided into separate clans under their respective chiefs, but all were obedient to the decisions of the great council, to which each tribe sent a representative, who participated in their deliberations as they solemnly sat around the fire and passed from month to month the pipe, designed as a sort of ballot for the decision.

This powerful nation became subdued by the Six Nations and was incorporated with that confederacy, which reached the zenith of its greatness about the time of the invasion of America by its present possessors, after which the red man throughout the land began to sink into the same oblivion that has closed its somber folds over the strange people who perished long before the Indian recorded his oldest traditions.

The Six Nations comprised the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Tuscarora tribes. Their council-fires were lighted in the Onondaga Valley, and their form of government is said to have been equalled in wisdom and success by that of few nations of boasted modern civilization. Their oratory has preserved for us some of the sublimest thought and most perfect metaphor in our language. The confederation is popularly known in history by the French name of Iroquois, and its nucleus was doubtless the Onondaga tribe, the wisest and most refined of all the aborigines of America. Missionaries and early travelers who were familiar with their language and customs tell us that their traditions trace a chronology back to a thousand years before the Christian era. In fact, all of the Indian tribes told of long journeys and wise leaders in the remote past, and traced their history back to the great Manitou, but their traditions were so much interwoven with

superstitious fears and beliefs that so dependence can be placed upon them, and the claims of old enthusiasts that they were the remnants of the ten lost tribes of Israel, or that they had traditions of the Noachian deluge, cannot be traced to any reliable source. The wisest heads in the known world have exhausted their stock of facts, traditions, and conjectures in regard to the origin of this people, and have left it, as they found it, involved in impendable obscurity. They are apparently the Tartar-like successors of a once powerful nation, populous, and skilled in the arts and sciences, known among archaeologists as the Mound-Builders.

This remarkable people seem to have flourished in the Mississippi Valley, but have left its little beside their mounds of earth to record their history. These mounds occur in wonderful abundance and in all sizes, from a slight swell of ground to a conical hill several hundreds of feet in height, along the banks of this great stream and its tributaries. They were built in the form of squares, parallels, circles, and many other geometrical figures, and in some instances large areas were inclosed by banks in the profile of the human form and various animals. The range of the Allegheny Mountains appears to have been the eastern limit to their densely populated districts, but the mounds are to be met with all the way to the Atlantic coast, though they decrease into insignificance soon after crossing to the eastern side of the mountain range. It cannot be determined whether the mounds in this valley were built by the restless frontiersmen or afforded the last shelter to the remnant spared in flight before their exterminating enemy which swept over their western home.

Our early settlers tell of the frequent occurrence of mounds along the Susquehanna River and its tributaries, but their exact location has not been preserved. A large square inclosure was long pointed out on the bluff near the mouth of Muncy Creek. Until within a few years an inclosure made by flat stones set on edge existed on the bluff overlooking Pine Creek, near its mouth. Major Charles Low describes a circular mound that existed until the year 1820, near the southern end of the dam in Smith Williamsport; also one on the north side of the river, on the farm of the late Hon. James Armstrong, now within the city. These mounds, although of undoubted antiquity, yet bear no comparison in size or character to those of the Western river bottoms.

Akin to earth mounds are monuments of ancient origin known as Stone Mounds.

They are formed of conglomerate boulders, often gathered from a great distance and broken into fragments about the size of a man's fist, and bearing evidence of exposure to intense heat; small heaps of perhaps half a bushel are common along the banks of nearly all streams, but heaps of several cart-bulk capacity are rather rare; one such instance occurs in the level flat near Hill-grove, Pa., and about twenty cart-bulk, divided in several heaps, have been washed out of the clay bank opposite the mouth of Lury's Creek. These heaps appear to be several feet below the surface, and but few pieces are to be found in the adjacent fields.

Chert Implements.—As the country became more opened the settlers began to notice in the fields what they termed "darts of flint," from a natural supposition that the Indians used them to run their arrows with.

These implements are made of chert, a coarse variety of flint that occurs in many limestone localities, and appear from the chippings found abundantly in isolated spots convenient to a mountain stream and a natural resort for game, to have been made by chosen persons adapted to the work. Some modern writers say the women made them; others, that the cowards made them for the braves, a degradation adopted as a punishment, as all Indians loathe labor; but the most reasonable explanation appears to be that men possessing a natural intimacy for the work followed it as a regular pursuit, as so many specimens are found that present a deficiency of finish totally beyond the accomplishment of any one not accustomed to the work, and possessing a remarkable development of judgment and skill. A block of the material, various in color, was selected, and by an ingenious stroke, flake after flake was split off, and these flakes afterwards trimmed into the desired shape by repeated strokes of sudden pressure. Archaeologists have classified these implements into numerous varieties of spear or javelin heads and arrow heads, hammers, hammers, scrapers, knives, axes, hatchets, etc., according to the shape and supposed use. There are beaver and wolf-skins, curled and triangular arrow heads, beside many varieties that defy all attempts at classification.

They are found from less than half an inch to over eight inches in length, and possess a symmetry and perfection of finish that is simply marvellous, others, are extremely rude in execution and coarse in material. They have been picked up by thousands in numbers, and are distributed among the collections and on the wharves of men, women, and children throughout the valley, who have preserved them as a constant mystery.

In excavations and along the washed river-banks a coarse variety of stone implements is sometimes found several feet below the surface, that bear a striking resemblance to the relics of pre-historic art found in the caves and drift graves of Europe, and are doubtless of greater antiquity than the implements found upon

the surface of the fields; they are formed of varieties of chert unlike the common implements, and are much more rude in character.

Cells.—A kind of implements made of a fine-grained, tough, dark-colored, argillaceous stone, called cells, are very ubiquitous, known, as has been "edged," occurs throughout the valley. They are commonly known as hatchets, axes, skinners, grangers, peckers, etc. In some cases a stone bearing a natural resemblance to the object desired is selected, and this roughly hewn to an edge, while others were chipped, then pecked into a symmetrical form, and afterwards ground and polished; beside the material mentioned, limestone and porphyritic greenstone are occasionally met with in the finer varieties. The axes are usually single-bit, and have a groove cut around them near the pole end for the adjustment of a withe. Unlike the common European varieties, perforated cells are rarely met with, nearly all being made apparently without the knowledge of that design. Skinners and peckers are round or flat, and taper from a sharp bit to a conical end, dressed for convenient grasping in the hand. Grangers are of similar shape, except that one side is a deep concave, as though they had been employed in removing the charred wood in constructing their huts.

Poles.—A class of implements, rare but yet well preserved, is known by the above name. It is a remarkable fact that Evans, in his exhaustive work on the stone implements of Great Britain, makes no mention of them.

They are cylindrical in shape, sometimes taper slightly toward the ends, and usually have the ends slightly rounded; occasionally a groove is cut near the end, as though it were intended to attach it to the limb of a tree, to be used as a spring pole in pounding their grain. The most beautiful one known in this section was found while digging a well near Pine Creek. It appears exactly like a piece of heartwood of ash or chestnut, petrified, blackened, and polished. It is fourteen inches in length and about one and a half inches thick. Another perfect specimen, found near Shadybush, is twenty-two inches in length, and much thicker than the former one.

Hammer-stones.—An implement comparatively common is a coarse, unattractive relic, made usually from common beach pebbles, by beveling the edges uniformly, and sometimes without any lateral depressions at all, while others are symmetrically hollowed out until the center is very thin, and others are very rude throughout. Occasionally, a quartite specimen is found, and very rarely a greenish rock, apparently metamorphic, occurs, that has been worked down by great labor. Some have the edge entire, others are beveled on the one or two sides until they are quite flat; others have a narrow flat edge, worked all the way around, others appear to have been bound round from the violence of the blows dealt with them. They occur from two and a half to six or more inches in diameter, from one-half to three or four in thickness, and weigh from a few ounces to several pounds. Similar implements are found in various parts of Europe, and attract much interest among antiquaries.

Slab chert.—About the commonest and most unattractive specimens of pre-historic art are known by the above title. Were it not for the utter impossibility of ever positively knowing what they were made for, they would possess very little interest. Common flat beach pebbles, picked in one, two, up to seven places, but usually in the two opposite points, from half an inch to a foot in length, and occurring singly or in dozens along almost every stream but particularly along the river, they are passed by unnoticed by every one not specially interested in them. The exceptions to the common varieties are cases where the stone has been chipped aside from the nicks—a very rare occurrence; also a variety of thin greenish shale, where some specimens are ground to a sharp edge. One specimen weighing about ten pounds, dressed with a taper toward each end, with a groove in the middle, is the only one of the kind known in the valley.

Sharp Pieces.—The rarest relics in this section are ancient pipes. One specimen is exhibited made of hard material and nicely polished, and having the human figure nicely carved on the front of the bowl.

Another specimen, found near Jersey Shore, is in the possession of Mr. Turner, of Muncy.

Two ancient clay pipes were recently found on the site of an ancient burying-ground on West Fourth Street, near Lycoming Creek, now in the possession of Mr. John Harrison.

Pottery.—The history of pottery is the history of art from the beginning. No want of man requires so little skill for its gratification as the making of an earthen vessel. The material is always before him, and the effort required is insignificant. No nation is so degraded as to be ignorant of the art, and no nation is so intelligent as to be able to get along without it. We can therefore read the rise and fall of civilization in a nation, or its continuance.

The aborigines of this country left their tablets strewn over every sandy flat along the Susquehanna and all its tributaries, but time and the elements have spent their force upon them for so many centuries that few fragments remain; those, however, give us a faint idea of the degree of art possessed by the lost nations.

Entire vessels are not met with unless it be where some rocky crag has sheltered the wave through the ages, and, when found, they usually crumble in the hands. The best specimens are the large fragments preserved in the damp clay in the river-banks, and exposed by the spring freshets. Along Pine Creek large pieces, laid in three or four feet, covered several feet below the surface, have been discovered. The ware appears to have varied from three-eighths to five-eighths of an inch in thickness, and was made with a heavy rim about the top, and conical in the bottom, like that of the ancient Egyptians; it was profusely ornamented with simple instruments on the outside, rarely inside, and was seldom glazed. It was composed of clay, and contained mussel-shells, quartzite, or soapstone, and probably moulded over a cone of some combustible material, and burned hard. Upwards of twenty varieties have been collected, and form one of the most fascinating features of a collection of ancient relics.

Stone Ware.—Another but very rare variety of ware is that made of soapstone. The material does not occur in this section at all, and being very heavy must have required much hard labor to procure it. The ware appears to have been hollowed out of the solid block, and was handled by ears at the sides or by lugs, passed through holes in the rim. The inside and usually the rim also was smoothly finished, but the outside below the rim was very coarse and rough; the walls were about half an inch thick. Nothing but fragments are known to have been found. One collection in Williamsport contains eight fragments with ears on them.

Conclusions.—From the locality in which the most of these implements are found, it is evident that some are of extreme antiquity and that they have been accumulating for centuries. The deposits of clay upon them point to a remote origin, and the general distribution, which readily occurs to any one giving the subject the least attention, dispels the idea of their being intentionally deposited for any possible reason. These evidences, taken with the developments made in the Western country, go to show that the entire land has been peopled by successive nations before our history began at its first starting point, and that the stone age in Europe finds contemporaneous monuments in this country, pointing to a similar pre-historic race in past ages.

The specimens alluded to in this article are selections from the thousands in the possession of J. H. McMillin, Esq., who, at a great expenditure of time and money, has collected one of the most complete cabinets of antique relics to be found in the State.

The judgment and taste, moreover, exhibited in their classification and display are such that no one, however slightly interested in such matters, can fail to be entertained in their examination, while the antiquarian finds a paradise of pleasure among these relics of by-gone ages. Mr. McMillin's cabinet is one of which the city of Williamsport may be justly proud.

Mr. J. M. M. Gomerd, of Muncy, and Mr. David M. Ellis, of Hughesville, also have valuable collections of a similar character.

CHAPTER I.

THE FIRST PURCHASE—THE TREATY OF 1768—FIRST VISITORS TO WEST BRANCH—CONRAD WEISER—SHKELONG—HAMBRIGHT'S EXPEDITION—BUSHK'S EXPEDITION—BATTLE OF MUNCY HILLS.

THE first purchase made by the Proprietary Government of Pennsylvania which opened for settlement any part of the territory now embraced within the limits of Lycoming County, was concluded at Fort Stanwix (the present site of Rome, N. Y.) November 5, 1768. Previous to this date the valley had been occupied by fragmentary tribes of Indians that were tributary to the powerful Iroquois. Of these were remnants of the once-powerful Shawnees and Delawares, the Nanticokes and Concoys, and the Monseys and Mohicans, who were in absolute subjection to the Six Nations. The valley was also a place of rendezvous for the Iroquois and their allies, previous to and after their predatory expeditions.

The terms and boundaries of the purchase were as follows:

"We, Teyanharoe, alias Abraham, sachem or chief of the nation called the Mohawks; Koughliss, of the Oneidas, Chemungliss, of the Onondagas; Glastar, of the Senecas; Squaguisa, of the Tuscaroras; Tuguisa, of the Cayugas, in general council of the Six Nations, at Fort Stanwix, assembled for the purpose of settling a general boundary line between the said Six Nations and their dependent and confederate tribes and his Majesty's middle Colonies, send greeting, etc. In consideration of ten thousand dollars, they grant to Thomas Penn and Richard Penn all that part of the province of Pennsylvania, not heretofore purchased of the Indians, within the said general boundary line, and beginning in the said boundary line, on the east side of the river Susquehanna, at a place

called Oreezy, and running with the said boundary line down the said branch, on the east side thereof, till it comes opposite the mouth of a creek, called by the Indians Awandae (Towanda), and crosses the river and up the said creek on the south side thereof, and along a range of hills, called Bonnat's Hills by the English and by the Indians; on the north side of them to the heads of a creek which runs into the west branch of the Susquehanna, which creek is by the Indians called Tinshtongh, and down the said creek, on the south side thereof, to the said west branch of the Susquehanna; then crossing the said river and running by the same, on the south side thereof, the several courses thereof to the fork of the same river, which lies nearest to a place on the Ohio River, called the Kittanning, and from the said fork by a straight line to Kittanning aforesaid, and then down the said Ohio, by the several courses thereof to where the western bounds of the said province of Pennsylvania cross the same river, and with the said western bounds to the south boundary thereof, and with the south boundary aforesaid to the east side of the Allegheny hills, and with the said hills on the east side of them to the west line of a tract of land purchased by the said Proprietaries from the Six Nations Indians, and confirmed October 23, 1758, and then with the northern bounds of that tract of the river Susquehanna, and crossing the river Susquehanna to the northern boundary line of another tract of land purchased of the Indians by deed August 22, 1749, and then with that northern boundary line to the river Delaware at the north side of the mouth of a creek called Lechaawachien, then up the said river Delaware on the west side thereof to the intersection of it, by an east line to be drawn from Oreezy aforesaid to the said river Delaware, and then with that east line to the beginning at Oreezy aforesaid."

Various expeditions had been made, previous to the execution of this treaty, up the valley by parties that had been sent out for the punishment of hostile bands of Indians, through which source the extreme fertility and beauty of the land had become known.

As a sequence, no sooner was the purchase made known than adventurers flocked into the newly-acquired territory, and squatted upon such locations as suited their fancy or convenience. An opportunity for purchase was afforded in April following the date of the treaty, and so great was the number of applications, that to decide the land-office, it became necessary to decide the priority of right to location by lottery.

An allotment of one hundred and four thousand acres was made to the officers of the various commands, who had served in the Indian campaigns, and the residue was open for purchase at five pounds per hundred acres, and one penny per acre quit-claim.

No individual was permitted to purchase more than three hundred acres. This was intended as a protection to the poorer benchable settlers, but the efforts of the authorities to check the avarice of the would-be monopolists were abortive, as will be discerned by an examination of the book of original warrants. Although the first settlements made within this territory by the English were about the time of the signing of the Treaty of 1768, this valley had been visited by civilized people many years previous.

Mr. Conrad Weiser, an educated German and authorized agent of the Government, made an expedition through this valley. He passed up the west branch, and during the forenoon of March 21, 1757, accompanied by Shikellong, reached the large stream known as the Conango, now known as Muncy Creek. The stream, he says, was very much swollen, and was crossed with much difficulty and great danger in canoes. The following day two English traders attempted to cross in the same way. Their canoe was upset, one of the party was drowned, and the other saved himself by swimming.

The same day Mr. Weiser and company passed a place where in former times a large fortification had stood. This indisputable evidence of a pre-existing civilization in the Conango Valley was sufficiently well outlined to enable the party to form a tolerably correct idea as to its construction. It was built on a height, surrounded by a deep ditch, the earth thrown up nine or ten feet high and as many wide. He says, "It is now in decay, as from appearance it has been deserted before the memory of man." On the following day, March 22, our party reached a large creek, which appeared more threatening than the one crossed the day previous. This creek was doubtless the Loyalock. This trip was made during the month of March, 1757, thirty years previous to the making of the treaty of Stanwix.

Eighteen years after this, or within the year 1755, Mr. Weiser made another trip up the river, accompanied by the son of his former companion, who was also brother to Logan, the celebrated orator to the town of Ostanky (Loyalock), having passed through Conango, where a town had been built since his previous visit.

In 1745 or '46, Rev. David Brainerd passed up the west branch as far as Great Island, fifty miles above Shannock. He underwent many hardships on this trip,

and, being physically weak, such as would have appalled the heart of any engaged in a less laudable work. He consecrated his life to the work of diffusing the light of Christianity among the heathen Indians, and was well received by them. Shikemo, the resident chief of the Six Nations, received the missionaries with a warm welcome, and extended every facility for reaching and communicating with remote parts of his domains.

To his friendship more than to any other human agency doubtless must be attributed the remarkable success attending the efforts of the missionaries to disseminate the principles of the Christian religion among the supposed aborigines of this country. He was a powerful chief, and had it in his power to accomplish great good or evil, according to the bent of his inclination. That he was susceptible to good influences is evidenced by his treatment of the early missionaries as men as they had made him comprehend the purport of their mission.

Had the justice and kindness that characterized all their transactions with the Indians not been defeated in its ends by the avarice and intrigue of those who came after it, it is quite reasonable to suppose that, instead of being the white man's implacable foe, the Indian would have ever remained his friend and ally. But

"There's a divinity that shapes our fate,
Rough-hew them how we will."

And the kindly friendship of the dusky sons of the forest was turned to the bitterness of gall by the cupidity and treachery of a few.

The blood of the whites dyed the waters of every stream of this valley as a consequence. Who shall say that the Indian did more than the more civilized would have done under like provocation?

Shikemo died in the year 1749, and was succeeded by his son John as king or head chief of the tribes of the valley.

In 1750, shortly after Conrad Weiser had returned from his last trip to Loyalsock, it became necessary for the Commandant at Fort Augusta to take measures to suppress the annoyance occasioned by the depredations of certain Indians, who were supposed to live about fifty miles up the West branch from the fort.

The exact locality of the Indian village, the inhabitants of which were so troublesome, is veiled in mystery. It is known that there was a village about six miles up Lycoming Creek, called French Market town, which would be about the distance, as given in Colonel Clapham's correspondence, that the village was supposed to be from the fort.

It is quite probable that the objective point of the proposed expedition was either on Lycoming Creek or Lorry's Creek. The exact locality was a matter of an particular moment, and it would seem that the result was deemed of little moment or otherwise than creditable to those engaged, as no mention is made in any official correspondence, so far as discovered, as to what was accomplished.

If Captain Hendrigh, with a party of two sergeants, two corporals, and thirty-eight privates, did start out on such an expedition, as it appears from the Colonial Records he was ordered to do, it is very remarkable that no report of his work was made to his superior, which would certainly appear in the records of that date, if made.

Whether the expedition was made or not, it is evident that from some cause the settlers and troops at and about the fort suffered very little annoyance for a time.

About 1758, an expedition was fitted out by the French at Clearfield, to operate against Fort Augusta. The expedition, numbering about eight hundred French and Indians, pushed down the river on rafts and boats, and it is said, made a landing near where Williamsport now stands, for the purpose of having a depot near the theatre of their expected operations. They proceeded across the country to opposite Fort Augusta, but finding the fort mounted with guns of heavier calibre than their own, sunk their guns, four in number, in Connet-hole, and returned in utter discomfiture.

Peace for a time reigned in the valley, and the Indians were undisturbed in their haunts for several years.

Their depredations were continued, however, notwithstanding the desire of the whites to remain at peace, and many a settler paid the penalty of his life for his treachery and trust in Indian promises.

The next expedition up the river that reached any part of Lycoming reached Muncy Hills about September, 1763. This was not for the purpose of effecting a settlement, as the land was not purchased until about five years subsequent to this date. The particulars of this expedition are recounted in full, and it is known as the battle of Muncy Hills.

THE BATTLE OF MUNCY HILLS.—Mr. Magdonia, in his history of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, refers incidentally to an engagement between the whites and Indians on the Muncy Hills, in September, 1763. Mr. Magdonia evidently thought that the tradition of this battle was not well founded, as the space devoted to a recital of the engagement and its results is so small as to pre-

clude the possibility of giving it that prominence which it really merited. Its results were potent in the preservation of our frontiers at that time.

Recently there has been brought up from the shades of oblivion an ancient work, published about seventy years ago, which gives a detailed account of a battle fought on Muncy Hills in the month of September, 1763. The account is given in full, together with extracts from the colonial records, which prove conclusively that, though the expedition was fitted out and carried through by an independent company of men from the lower counties, the effect was to inspire the Indians with a wholesome dread of the prowess of our hardy soldiery enlisted in the cause of right.

It was generally believed if there could be an expedition sent out to destroy some of the Indian towns and to mummy them in their own country, it would be the most effectual method to keep them from murdering and mauling the inhabitants; accordingly a company of volunteers turned out, to the amount of about one hundred men, and marched up Susquehanna as far as Muncy, and at the foot of a hill of that name they spaced some Indians.

"They held a council what was best to be done; one of the men, who had been a captive with them for nine years, advised them to return on the path they came, for the Indians would take round them and come upon their rear, and take them upon disadvantageous ground; they had not retreated far till they met the Indians, and a smart battle ensued, which lasted till dark.

"The Indians were in two companies, and one of their captains, called Snake, was killed, and when his party found their leader was killed they moved off.

"When night came on the white men retired a small distance, and lay down to take a little rest; the Indians came around and posted themselves in a thicket a few perches from the white men; they were so near that they heard them creaking their guns, and directly they fired on the white men, who were about to return fire; the captive above mentioned called not to fire, for if they should empty their guns the Indians would rush up with their tomahawks.

"The white men and Indians lay that near that they could speak to each other; the Indians hearing some of our wounded making some moaning, called to them that some of them were very sick; our men replied that they would serve some of them as they had done the Snake.

"However, the Indians did not choose to risk another battle, but moved off, and ours came home and brought the wounded, how many there were killed we cannot tell.

"It was generally believed that this little campaign was a great preservation to the inhabitants; it was supposed that these two companies of Indians were on their way coming down to murder and massacre the inhabitants when the men met them."

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNCY TOWNSHIP—FIRST ROAD—OFFICIAL OATH—SECURITY FOR NEGROES—FIRST CHRIST-MILL.

THE County of Lycoming was organized at a date twenty-five years subsequent to that of the first settlement within the limits as now defined. Northumberland had been organized by the General Assembly during the winter of 1771-72, from Lancaster, Berks, etc., and embraced a very large area of territory that had become, by the purchase of 1768, the property of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania. As the territory now called Lycoming was within the jurisdiction of the Courts of Northumberland, reference must be made to the records of said County for reliable data for that period of its history between the time when the whites first commenced their incursion and 1795. At a Court of General Quarter Sessions held at Fort Augusta, April 9, 1772, present William Planket, Samuel Hunter, Caleb Graydon, Thomas Lemon, Robert Moodie, and Benjamin Wieser, Justices of Common Pleas, etc., the new County was divided into townships. Muncy Township was described as follows:

"Beginning on the west side of the west branch of the Susquehanna, opposite the end of Muncy Hills, thence up the west branch to oppose the mouth of Lycoming Creek, thence crossing the river, and up the Lycoming to the head thereof, thence by a southeast line to the Muncy hills, thence along the top of same to the place of beginning," including within its limits all of the present Lycoming, then purchased north of the river.

Robert Robb was appointed first Constable, Amariah Sutton and John Alward Overseers of Roads. These were the first officers under the new regime. The Constable was without doubt furnished with business, as the licensing of a tavern, soon after, to be kept by John Souder, provided the material for engendering strife and contention among the settlers.



ST. BONIFACIUS CHURCH,
WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING CO., PA.

PAERBROCK

N. BRADLEY, DEL.

Our ancestors, brave as they were, and fearless in the presence of their merciless enemies, were not strong enough to resist the fascinations of the intoxicating beverage, and, as a consequence, brawls, fist-fights, etc., were of common occurrence. The time of the primitive court at Fort Augusta was largely taken up in trials for offenses against the quiet of the community, instituted by too frequent limitations over the laps of the licensed vendors of liquor. The first trial was laid out on the recommendation of Richard Mahone, Marcus Huling, John Ishib, and Alexander Stephens, to extend from Sunbury to the mouth of Lycoming Creek, and to be thirty-three feet in width.

At the May term of 1773, John Harris was confirmed as Constable; Jeremiah Sutton and John Alwood, Overseers of Roads; Samuel Wallis and Nathaniel Barber, Overseers of Poor. The township machinery was in full operation: a tavern to work poverty and crime; a Constable to arrest the criminal, who had been encouraged by the State to the commission of crime; Overseers of the Poor, whose duty it was to look after and support the poor and weak, whose poverty and weakness were generally brought about by the vendor in whiskey, who, by the payment of two pounds and five shillings into the coffers of the Commonwealth, was privileged to scatter crime and poverty broadcast among the populace. Thus it was and ever has been since the world began: where peace, purity, and friendship seemingly might reign supreme, the Enemy of mankind, concealed in the sparkling glass or some other cloyingly seductive form, enters in, blighting the land, and thence develop in places of fruit.

The courts of 1773 dealt very leniently with a certain class of offenders of that day, probably owing to a consciousness of having been the instigators, through the extreme leniency in granting licenses, of most of the trouble. At the May term of 1773, Martin Foster was convicted of assault and battery, and sentenced to pay a fine of two shillings and sixpence—a light penalty for the offense.

The old records of Northumberland afford many interesting incidents. The following, as illustrative of the manner in which justice was administered in the days of yore, is given in full:

At the August session for the year 1781, John Rygus, Presiding Judge, Joseph Disberry was arraigned for the felony of one cow. The jury rendered their verdict of "Guilty of the felony of which he stands accused." Judgment was pronounced as follows: That the said Joseph Disberry receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back the day following the sentence; that he stand in the pillory one hour; that his ears be cut off and nailed to the post; that he return the property stolen or the value thereof; that he remain in prison three months, pay a fine of thirty pounds, and stand committed until the demands of outraged law had all been complied with.

Joseph was an old offender, and had become hardened in vice. One would have supposed that the infliction of the above excessive sentence would have satisfied him that his was a hard road to travel and quenched the humor of the irrepresible wag. A short time after Joe's escape from the clutches of the law, he called on a vendor of the weed, and inquired the cost of plug-tobacco sufficient to reach between his ears. On receiving the reply that five cents would satisfy the demands of the tradesman, he explained that one of his ears was in Harrisburg, the other in Philadelphia.

At August term, 1792, William Armstrong was found guilty of the crime of rape. Judgment: *Quod suspendatur per Vellum*. At the same term, John Williams, alias Thomas Adams, was indicted for the felony of one cow, and was sentenced to receive twenty-one lashes on his bare back three successive days, to pay a fine of five pounds, and to stand committed until execution of sentence. It would hardly be profitable, after the expiration of ten decades of years, to manufacture as to the effects of such extreme sentence; but the leniency in the one case, where the offender satisfied the demands of law by paying a fine of thirty-nine pence for having pumiced his neighbor, and the rigor of the other, where poor Disberry suffered a punishment little more desirable than death for the theft of a cow, strike the immutability of the present day as being altogether out of proportion. The effect of such a vigorous enforcement of the law may have been to diminish crime, but it certainly could not have accomplished the great desideratum of punishment,—that is, a reformation of the criminal.

The above are extracts from the records of Northumberland County, but while the territory comprising Lycoming was a part of said County, and many of our citizens were prominent actors in the scenes there enacted.

Samuel Carpenter, Robert Rabb, John Scudder, John Micheltree, John Alwood, and James Rabb were appointed in August, 1773, to view and lay out a highway from John Scudder's place, on the east bank of the river at Pennsborough, to the crossing of Wyalusing path on Muncy Creek. This was the second public road laid out by authority within the County of Lycoming up to that time. The roads at best were little more than bridle-paths, through which the traveler was guided by blazes on the sides of trees. These answered all purposes in a country where the only reliable mode of conveyance was on horse-

back, and were thus either surveyed, doubtless, to secure a way before the high price of haul would divert the roads from a direct course. The pursuits of the people were but slightly varied. Every muscle must needs be brought in play to overcome the natural barriers that at every step confronted the would-be husbandman. Forest-trees that for ages had withstood the storm blasts must law their majestic barks and succumb to the power of man's controlled by mind. A life of busy activity gave but little time for reflection as to one's surroundings. It was not the age of schools or churches. The great question was one of ways and means, and the community had resolved itself into a committee of the whole to settle the grave question.

The result was announced by the ringing of the axe as it cleft the lofty pines from their moorings and let in the light of the sun to germinate the seed and prepare the well-cultured harvest. Those were busy times, and such as were well calculated to qualify the actors for the important and dangerous duties soon to be assumed. It can easily be believed that there were no dromes in the little colony. There were duties for each, and well did each perform his part.

About 1772 or 1773, John Alward, an enterprising pioneer, erected a grist-mill on the creek near where the Plaster Mill now stands in Muncy borough. This was the first effort of the kind;—Muncy Mills, and is worthy of a more extended history than can be furnished with the materials at hand. Mr. Alward was a public-spirited citizen. His manse is found associated in connection with every enterprise of a public character, and the effort to provide conveniences for the scattering population was one attended with much risk, and as a financial venture must have met with not flattering success at so early a date. The institution of slavery had a few adherents among the gentry of the period, notably Samuel Wallis, the great landed proprietor. He was the acknowledged owner of two, and several others held one or more. Another institution peculiar to the times was that which legalized and made popular what was known as limited bondage or quasi slavery. Many poor people of the mother-country desired to come to the colonies for the purpose of bettering their conditions in life, and not having sufficient means to defray the expenses, entered into an obligation to serve any person advancing the charges of transportation a sufficient length of time to satisfy all demands. In this manner many worthy people became in time citizens of the new country. Notable among these was Michael Ross, the gentleman whose liberality and public spirit have furnished the citizens of Williamsport the most regularly laid out city in the country. He served as a bondsman for many years in the employ of Samuel Wallis, and after the expiration of his time became an extensive land-holder, and was greatly respected by all who knew him.

The institution of slavery was short-lived here, and the attention of owners was soon directed to the deriving of some means of ridding themselves of the embarrassment, which the law made it very easy to accept, but more difficult to dispose of. Mention is made in the records of Northumberland County of the liberation of two slaves, Zoll and Chloe. The owner was required to enter into bonds, with two good sureties, to indemnify the township of Muncy against any loss or charge that might occur on account of the inability of the two negroes to provide for themselves. Samuel Wallis and Cornelius Love became the sureties.

The official oath required of officers of trust was somewhat unique. It is suggested that some portions might be embodied in the oath of office of the present day, with the changes of affording some little additional security against favoritism and partiality. The oath: Come into court, John Doe, of ——— town, and made oath, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that he would well and truly cause the County duties to be adjusted speedily, and the rates and sums of money, by virtue of the laws of this Commonwealth imposed, to be duly and equitably assessed and levied according to the best of his skill and knowledge; and therein he should spare no person for favor or affection, nor grieve any one for hatred or ill will.

CHAPTER III

SUTCLIFFS IN 1778—SKETCHES, ETC.

COUNTY HISTORY.—The assessment returns show that there were one hundred and eight taxable inhabitants in the township of Muncy in 1778. At that time Muncy Township embraced all of that portion of present Lycoming County north of the west branch. The territory west of Lycoming Creek was not purchased until eleven years after. It would be interesting to furnish a sketch of these one hundred and eight original settlers, show the progress of their im-

proceedings, and follow them until the grave shut out observation and ended their history for time; but the inability to find reliable data, coupled with the fact that a history of each would swell our volume far beyond its contemplated design, deters any investigation beyond a few who were, by reason of political preference or other cause, brought prominently before the public. A careful examination has satisfied the writer that the following list embraces the names of all who were home-idea settlers in Muncy Township at the time the list was returned by the assessor:

ASSESSMENTS IN MUNCY, 1774.—Almond, John (deceased, 1 egg); Austin, David; Archer, John; Andrews, John; Berry, David; Brown, Daniel; Benjamin, David; Benjamin, Jonathan; Brady, John; Blackup, Nathaniel (emigrated); Burr, Benjamin; Barber, Nath.; Boner, Joseph; Bonner, Thomas; Cuts, John; Cline, Nicholas; Covenhoven, Albert; Craft, Joseph; Covenhoven, John; Carpenter, Joseph; Carpenter, John; Collins, Thomas; Carr, John; Cox, Cornelius; Duncan, Margaret; Gny, Robert; Giler, James; Geuter, Henry; Goussin, William; Gordon, Samuel; Gillip, Charles; Herod, Samuel; Hocky, Jacob; Hall, John; Hall, William; Hall, John; Hunt, Thomas; Hampton, James; Hegland, Joseph; Harris, Samuel; Harris, James; Hamman, David; Hamman, William; Jones, Peter; Jacobs, Benjamin; Leudy, Enoch; Leut, Frederick; Low, Candace, Jr.; Low, Candace, Sr.; Lennie, Thomas; Merritt, Henry (2 servants); Miller, Goddard; Masters, Edward; Morris, John; Miller, Warrick; Nip, Convent; Newman, Hannah; Newman, Thomas, Jr.; Newman, Daniel; Newman, Joseph; Newman, Thomas, Sr.; Oliver, Thomas; Peine, Daniel; Parrish, Isaac; Parr, Abraham; Parer, Alexander; Parr, James; Peoples, Robert; Richardson, James; Rold, James; Rold, Robert; Rold, David; Rold, John; Reeder, James; Row, Ephraim; Shek, Ralph; Seuldor, John; Sheup, Powell; Smith, Peter; Solly, Samuel; Soly, Michael; Silverthorne, George; Silverthorne, Oliver; Sutton, Joseph; Stryker, John; Stryker, Bernard; Stevens, Otho; Sutton, John; Smolgrass, William; Sutton, American; Turlatt, Francis; Thompson, John; Thorp, Eaton; Thorp, William; Tanner, Jerome; Tye, Michael; Workman, Andrew; Workman, David; Wyckoff, Peter; White, Joshua; Wallace, Samuel; Wilson, James; Williams, David; Wallace, Joseph; Young, John.

All of the above, with but two or three exceptions, had improvements and were possessed with more or less stock, which indicates that their intentions were to become permanent in their settlements, and to create, within the then wilderness, homes for themselves and families. Conspicuous among these were the Bolds family, James, Robert, David, and John, all of whom at this early day were surrounded with a considerable degree of comfort. They settled in the vicinity of Penn's Manor of Muncy. John Scudler settled a portion of the original Manor, which was conveyed to him in 1774. He was the father of the first girl born in Lycoming County—Peter Smith, Pallas Ship, Mordent McKimsey, John Brady, and Caleb Knapp also settled in portions of the Manor as early as 1772 or 1773. The Covenhoven family, consisting of father and three sons, Albert, John, and Robert, settled in Muncy, near Loyalsock Creek, about 1774. This family of brothers, although of humble origin, proved themselves possessed of many of the true elements of greatness, and all did very efficient service in the cause of their country.

Peter Wyckoff, uncle to the Covenhovens, also became a resident on Loyalsock at about the same time. He started a tannery at that place, and devoted himself to tanning leather for the use of his neighbors. This family came from New Jersey, and set themselves to work to create fortunes out of the means abundantly supplied in the new country. Robert followed the fortunes of Washington's army until about the close of 1777, when he returned to the West Branch and coupled his energies with those of other members of the family to subdue the native wilds of the home of their adoption. They were often annoyed by prowling bands of Indians who were skulking about the isolated settlements. On one occasion, in the summer of 1778, the boys were busily engaged in a meadow near their home, when their attention was attracted by the symptoms of alarm manifested by their dog. The sagacious brute had detected the presence of Indians, and its instincts had taught it they were enemies. Uncle Wyckoff was employed in his tannery near by, and the boys seized their rifles and warned the old gruff man of the dangerous presence, and proceeded upon him to leave his work and follow them to the woods, where they would occupy a better position for defense.

The dog soon forced the Indians from their cover, and the firing commenced. Robert succeeded in shooting the leader, when his companions made their escape, carrying off the body of their chief. The same summer, after the rendezvous at Fort Muncy, the brothers, with William Wyckoff, accompanied Captain Berry up the Loyalsock in quest of some horses (that had gone astray). On the return they were fired upon by a band in ambush, and most of the party were shot down.

The Covenhovens escaped death, although one received a shot in the shoulder that disabled him, which resulted in his being killed a short time afterward. Another brother was taken prisoner and carried into captivity, but returned at the close of the war. Robert eluded the Indians, and escaped to Fort Muncy.

John Allum was another of the noted men of Muncy. He followed the profession of engineer for many years, and assisted to make the first map of Pennsylvania. Commissioner Associate Judge of Lycoming County April 14, 1795, and resigned February 16, 1798, on account of change of residence. He moved from Lycoming County to near Harve's Grace, Maryland, and resided for many years a very fine farm, from whence he moved to the District of Columbia, and there died. He was one of the original associate judges of the County, and was highly respected. Like Samuel Wallis, and most other of the first settlers in the vicinity, he was an orthodox Quaker, and rigidly adhered to their peculiar faith during a long and useful life.

The Benjamins, David and Jonathan, appear on the old returns as among the first to locate near, and just north of, where Williamsport now stands. They were the husbands of two daughters of Daniel Brown, who was also one of the first laymen of the County. The Benjamin family were but little less unfortunate than their near neighbor Peter Smith. In the early winter of 1777, a band of Indians captured four of their children and carried them to captivity. Three of the children, William, Nathan, and Ezekiel, returned. The sister remained and grew up among her captors. So embittered had she become with the wild life of her dusky friends that, notwithstanding she was brought to her old home, and every art that the heart of affection could devise was used to interest her in her friends and home, she soon left and spent her life among her Indian companions.

The other members of the family retired to Brown's house, on Loyalsock, where they prepared for defense.

The few terrified families were fortified inside of the house, from whence they could not be easily dislodged. Every attempt to attack the house was met with bullets from the skillful riflemen inside.

The Indians finally succeeded in setting fire to the domicile. To leave the house was to meet almost certain death by the hatchet, to remain was certain death by the most horrible agency. Terrible as it was, Brown and his family preferred it to falling into the hands of their merciless foes. The Benjamins with their families left the burning building. One of the brothers immediately fell with a tomahawk in his brain, the other members were carried off to a fate little more desirable than death.

Peter Carter settled near Lycoming Creek, and appears as one of the first contributors to the support of the Government. His descendants are still living. In the County, one of whom has attained to the age of one hundred and four years.

The following sketch is illustrative of the extent to which the human species can multiply itself.

"THE CARTER FAMILY."

"The wife of Benoni C. Carter will be ninety-nine years old next August. Her husband, it is claimed, is now in his one hundred and fourth year. She was the daughter of Captain Sobring, who figured conspicuously in the Revolutionary war. Captain Sobring was the uncle of Samuel Sobring, Esq., of Indiana borough, and many other descendants of the family live in Indiana County. Benoni Carter was married in Williamsport, by Rev. John Thomas, in 1809. They raised a family of twelve children, the eldest being now nearly seventy-five years old. They have eighty-two grand, seventy-five great-grand, and twelve great-great-grand-children, and the total foots up one hundred and eighty-one."

Andrew Armstrong resided near the Big Spring, to which place he emigrated in the year 1773. His adventures were full of danger and peril. Just previous to the general exodus, in the summer of 1778, a party of Indians came upon him suddenly, took himself, a little son, and a Nancy Bunday. Mrs. Armstrong escaped, and watched, with what feelings can be but lightly appreciated, the departure of her husband and child to certain death.

Mr. Armstrong was never heard of afterwards. The son was returned to her after many years, but the exposure and hardships of his life had wrought such changes that the mother's penetrating eye, sharpened by anguish, failed to detect her child, and he returned to the home of his adoption.

William Ellis, another settler of Muncy, was a man of considerable note. He was the father of William Cox Ellis, so well known in after-years, and the grandfather of B. Morris Ellis, present treasurer of the Muncy Creek Railroad, who now resides near Hughesville, on one of the finest farms in the County.

Samuel Harris lived on a portion of Montour's Reserve. He was appointed Associate Judge of Lycoming County, in the month of February, 1798, which office he held until his death.

Samuel Wallis, the original proprietor of Muncy or Hall farms, came to the

DR. A. RICHTER, M.D.

The subject of this sketch was born in Cossack, Duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, December 16, 1832. When sixteen years of age, being exempted from military duty by drawing a free ticket in the annual draft of 1848, and being possessed of a strong desire to travel and see the world, he started on his "touring tour".

He first visited the beautiful city of Schwerin, in Mecklenburg, distinguished for the picturesque and romantic surroundings. Reminiscence here till the spring of 1853, he repaired to Lubeck, and, after a short stay, embarked upon a German steamer for St. Petersburg, the capital of the Russian Empire. When soon day came the vessel was recognized. The first part of the journey was delightful, and the steamer glided over the icy waters of the Baltic beneath a cloudless sky. On the evening of the third day, however, the progress of the vessel was arrested by a halt of the ice stretching beyond the reach of vision. To the left was the island Helsingfors, a small rocky promontory, habited by a few fishermen. For eight days the steamer was ice-bound, during which time the passengers amused themselves by visiting many of the other sailing vessels which hailed from Mexico and other ports, including France and England. They also regaled themselves upon the delicious fruits of the tropics and made merry over chocolate wines. The vast crystal fields that lay before them were cheerfully peopled with sea-fauna, thus gathered around the many ice-boats, amusing themselves.

At the expiration of the eighth day of the journey the ice separated, the steamer passed through and arrived at Cossack, where the passengers changed vessels and passed pleasantly along the Gulf of Finland, and finally reached St. Petersburg, where the luxuriant vegetation of Germany met luxuriously contrasted with the ice-fields through which they had just passed.

After a short stay in this imperial city he visited Zerkow-Sala, where the present Emperor, Alexander the Second, then resided. His palace abounded in mineral resorts, and with the climate products of the Altai and Ural Mountains and others. Here also were confined as prisoners of war three little cades, Cossack Prisoners, "taken from London's walls" where freedom was no more.

He next visited Paderborn, where the Cur lived, a beautiful park with its structures of the "Rose Pavilion," the "Apollo Temple,"



Dr. A. Richter.

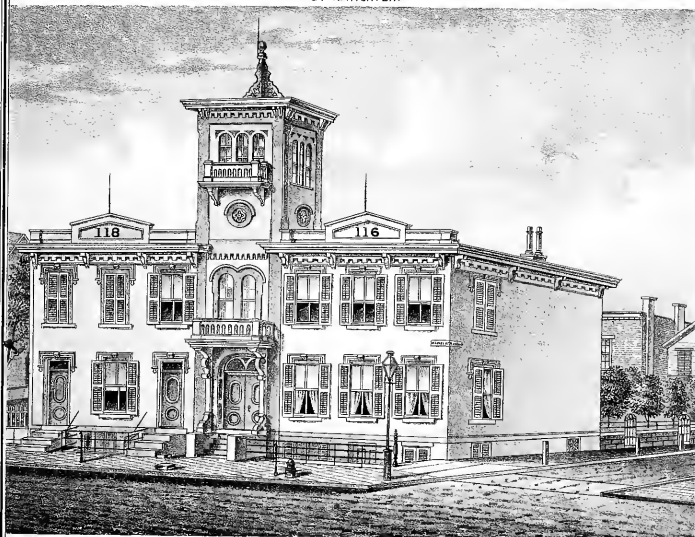
the "Ruhle," the Family Hall, etc. His stay here was rendered especially delightful by the acquaintance of a German officer, whose son, etc. later was much in harmony with his own.

As winter approached he returned to St. Petersburg, and thence proceeded to Korpis, where, upon an arranged plan, stood the Medical University. From this place he intended to proceed to Blum, but, on reaching Leningrad in Finland, his course was arrested by sickness, and for many months it was thought he would never recover. But through the kind attention of the owner of the estate, Mr. Alexander Birkenfeldt, and his sisters, Antoinette and Elizabeth, his health slowly returned, and early in the following summer he proceeded to visit Hiss, Frankfurt, Berlin, and Schleswig-Holstein.

He then crossed the Cattegat by Helsingfors, in Denmark, visiting the city of Odessa, on the island of Feroe, and the city of Copenhagen, the residence of the king. From this place he repaired to Christiania, in Norway, where he passed a very pleasant and profitable season. The next point of destination was Gothenburg, in Sweden, and the journey thence, though along a barren coast, was rendered very interesting and instructive by the presence of an abundance of animal life.

At Gullburg he took a vessel for America, and after a dangerous journey of forty-eight days arrived in Boston. At the summer season approached he visited Saratoga, then "Capo May," where he very narrowly escaped from being drowned while bathing. Desiring to spend the winter in New Orleans, he selected the local route, and proceeded via New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. He returned by water, passing up the Mississippi and Ohio to Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, and arriving in Philadelphia, through the service of Dr. George DeChung he obtained the Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1857. In the spring of the same year he came to Williamsport, and began practice. Among those who kindly received him, he would make special mention of Drs. Crawford and Lyon, and the late Dr. Green.

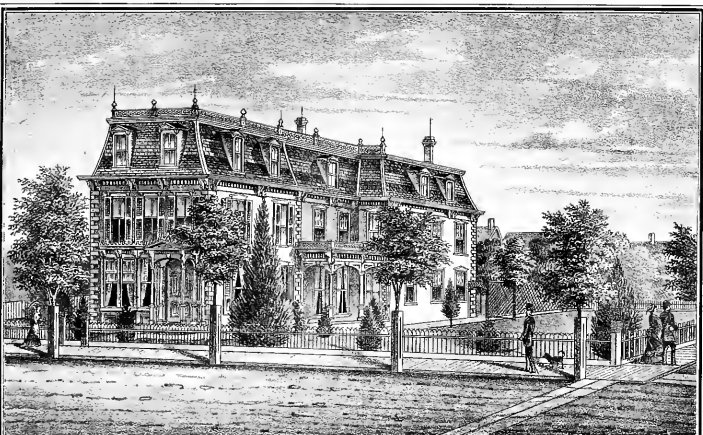
In a short time Dr. Richter was favored with an encouraging business, which he increased by a very extensive practice. In 1871 and 1872 he was a member of the Board of Health of Williamsport. While serving in this capacity he prepared and published two treatises on public hygiene, in which he introduced the establishment of a hospital in the city. The adoption of this question was followed by satisfactory steps leading toward the establishment of such an institution.



RES. OFFICE OF DR. A. RICHTER,
COR. MARKET ST. AND NORTH COURT,
WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING COUNTY, PA.







RES. OF HENRY M. OTTO,
COR. LYCOMING AND CENTRE STS., WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING CO., PA.



OFFICE OF JOHN A. OTTO & SONS. RES. OF JOHN A. OTTO,
COR. OF FOURTH AND WILLIAMS STS., WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

valley in the interest of an English land company, and located the very rich lands which embraced Fort Mifflin, by far the most noted spot in the County. Mr. Mills brought with him considerable wealth, and soon became an influential and prominent citizen. He held many minor offices at an early day, once representing the County of Northumberland in the General Assembly. In 1785, he was appointed Associate Judge of the County, which position he appears to have held until the organization of Lycoming, when he received the appointment of Associate Judge for the new County.

He died about January, 1798, leaving a large landed estate, that soon passed from the possession of his descendants, being sold at public sale by the Sheriff in 1892. Although some of his acts, as a speculator, were subject to severe criticism by the early settlers, he was undoubtedly a man of great energy, considerable intelligence and ability, and withal very useful in the infant colony, as his name is connected with every enterprise of a public nature. Many of his descendants are still living in the County.

William Ellis, a surveyor, long resided in the County. Although a man of modest ambition, he fitted his children for usefulness, and well did they repay his care and instruction. His son, William Cox Ellis, became a useful and highly respected citizen. He was a member of the State Legislature, in 1825, and represented the District in Congress one term.

It would be impossible to make particular mention of all of those people whose bravery, endurance, and intelligence have rendered their descendants with such a magnificent heritage as is to be found in the valleys of the Susquehanna. One grateful tribute is due to all. If, at the expiration of one hundred years, we can take a retrospective view of the past, and feel that all has been done towards preserving the institutions which their lives were spent in establishing, in their original purity and simplicity, we shall have paid to their memory the most worthy tribute in the power of man to bestow, by passing them on to posterity as received by us.

CHAPTER IV.

THE PENNSAMITE WARS.

THE first Pennamite war extended over a period of three years,—from February, 1769, to September, 1771. Its history is a record of the struggles of the Connecticut settlers to retain possession of the lands purchased from the Susquehanna Company in the Wyoming Valley.

There is no question connected with the early settlement of this country as to the merits of which there was and still is so great a diversity of opinion as the justice or injustice of the claim set up by the Yankees, as they were called. Every school-boy knows something of the difficulties between the colonies of Pennsylvania and Connecticut which led to the disastrous struggles known as the Pennamite wars, but there is not a person living who will venture a solution of the question on its merits. It will be necessary first to learn upon what authority these rival claims were made, before forming an opinion.

In 1662, Charles II. granted a charter to Connecticut, embracing certain territory west of the Delaware River, which included that portion of Pennsylvania north of the line of 41° of north latitude. In 1681, the same king granted a charter to Pennsylvania, which extended north as far as 42° of north latitude, thus overlapping by one degree a grant made nineteen years before to Connecticut. July 11, 1754, the agents of the Susquehanna Company completed a purchase at Albany, New York, of lands upon the Susquehanna, including Wyoming and the country westward to the Allegheny.

In 1768, the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania purchased at Fort Stanwix the territory now embraced in the counties of Northumberland, Lycoming, and Sullivan, between the two branches of the Susquehanna, and a large extent south and west, including, it will be observed, the land purchased in 1754 by the Susquehanna Company, and for which the said company had paid two thousand pounds sterling. In 1762, Connecticut settlers to the number of two hundred occupied the lands in Wyoming Valley, cleared land, sowed grain, and made home-fido settlements at least seven years before any attempt was made by the Pennsylvania proprietors to take possession of the purchase of 1768. It will thus be seen that the three requisites to perfect the title to land had been complied with by Connecticut in advance of the Proprietaries, viz., charter from the crown, purchase from the Indians in 1754, occupancy in 1762. There were, however, several technical questions involved, the solution of which is hardly pertinent in this work. One argument made use of to show the invalidity of the claim of the Susquehanna Company was the reply of the Governor of Connecticut in 1761 to a

question from the king, in which he said, "The Colony is bounded on the west by New York." This reply cost the Governor his official head. The Assembly replied to the king that the Colony was bounded by *their charter*. For seven years the Yankees remained in undisputed possession of the beautiful valley, except as annoyed by the Indians. Immediately after the purchase of 1768 settlers began to take up land within the disputed territory under the sanction of the Penn government. The struggle that ensued, and which is known in history as the first Pennamite war, was attended with varied success to either party for three years, when the Connecticut people, gaining the ascendancy, were left as victors in possession of the coveted prize. No attempt had been made by the Susquehanna Company to extend their settlements to the West Branch prior to June, 1773. It is claimed by many, and with some apparent ground for such belief, that the first settlers of Muncy Manor were from Connecticut. Mr. McGinnis, in his *Outlines*, says that about five hundred Connecticut people were sent here as early as 1769. Minor's *History of Wyoming*, Chapman's, Gordon's, Day's, of Pennsylvania, and Miss E. C. Blackman's, of Susquehanna County, furnish nothing to support such a theory. In June, 1773, an effort was made to settle Muncy Valley on the part of the New Englanders, but they were repulsed and driven off by the inhabitants who had settled under Pennsylvania grants; again was the attempt made in 1773, with like result.

In 1774, an act was passed by the General Assembly of Connecticut, erecting a certain portion of the territory into a town, to be called by the significant name of Westmoreland. Zebulon Butler was appointed Justice of the Peace. Northumberland County was organized by act of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1772, and embraced all of the disputed territory, thus bringing on a conflict of authority between both officials. Westmoreland Town extended south to a line drawn east and west through the site of Fort Jenkins; a line perpendicular to this, crossing the West Branch near the mouth of Loyalack Creek, formed the western boundary. Severe penalties were enacted by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania against rioters, and the authorities of Northumberland County enjoined to enforce the laws against the Connecticut people. Colonel William Planket, in command of a force of militia, marched upon the settlements at Wyoming, but was defeated, and returned with considerable loss. A civil war was waged for years despite the efforts of the State authorities to quell the disturbances; and not until the greater events consequent upon the breaking out of the war between Great Britain and the Colonies diverted the attention of the people from their own troubles did the civil strife cease. After the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown an effort was made to settle the dispute by reference of the whole matter to a committee appointed by Congress. For forty days parties in interest of the two States argued the matter before the committee, who pronounced that Connecticut had no right to the land in controversy; that the jurisdiction and pre-emption of all the territory lying within the charter of Pennsylvania belonged to Pennsylvania. This short decree was fraught with direful consequences to the Connecticut people, who had purchased their lands of the Susquehanna Company, and now found themselves within the power of speculators who held grants from the Pennsylvania Proprietaries for all their lands. The second Pennamite war followed the attempt to enforce this decree, which, however, lasted but one year,—1784,—and resulted in restoring to the New Englanders their much-coveted homes.

The question appeared no longer a satisfactory solution in 1800 than in 1762, the time when the first settlement was made; both parties conceived themselves to be in the right. It is difficult at this late day, with all the arguments advanced by the astute reasoners on the part of the Pennsylvanians to aid one's judgment, to see wherein the prerogatives claimed by the Connecticut people exceeded in any essential particular those claimed for any *de facto* settlers. They had purchased their lands in good faith of the Susquehanna Company, had settled upon them at a very early day, and by their efforts the wilderness was converted into an early Parthia. By the decree of the Congressional Committee the jurisdiction of Connecticut had ceased, and it would seem that nothing more could be asked than that the individuals afford obedience to the Pennsylvania authorities, which they were ready and willing to do. But this did not satisfy the rapacious speculators, who stimulated the General Assembly to unjust measures against this people who had abided so much to the general wealth of the State. The strife continued and was prosecuted with much feeling on both sides until about 1806, when it died out, apparently leaving the different settlers in about the same position as to titles they were in forty years before.

CHAPTER V.

PROVINCIAL CONVENTION—COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, ETC.

For pure, exalted, and unselfish patriotism, it is rarely that anything can be found equalling the reply of the Assembly of Pennsylvania to a message from Governor Penn, in which he takes opportunity to urge the careful consideration of Lord North's celebrated resolution offered in the British Parliament in 1775.

The Assembly reply that they regretted that they could not think the offered terms admitted just and reasonable grounds for a final accommodation between Great Britain and the Colonies. They admitted the justice of contribution in case of the burdens of the mother-country, but they claimed it as their indisputable right that all aids from them should be free and voluntary, not taken by force nor extorted by fear; and they chose rather to leave the character of the proposed plan to be determined by the Governor's good sense than expose it by reference to notorious facts or the repetition of obvious reasons. But if the plan proposed were unacceptible, they would consent it dishonorable to adopt it without the advice and consent of their sister Colonies, who, united by just notions and mutual faith, were guided by general councils.

They assured him that they could form no projects of permanent advantage for Pennsylvania which were not in common with the other Colonies; and should a prospect of exclusive advantage be opened to them, they had too great regard for their engagements to accept benefits for themselves only which were due to all, and which, by a generous rejection for the present, might be finally secured to all.

The Provincial Convention, which met in Philadelphia January 23, 1775, passed many resolutions of a practical kind. William Plunket and Casper Weiser appeared as members from Northumberland County.

Resolution first. That the Convention must hourly approve of the conduct and proceedings of the Continental Congress. Second, that the Convention should most earnestly encourage instructions to the General Assembly to procure a law prohibiting the importation of slaves into this province; that no person should kill for their own use, or sell to lutechers, any sheep under four years old; that the setting up of woolen-factories be recommended; that the culture of dye-stuffs and of flax and hemp should be encouraged. Every species of manufacturing that could add to home wealth was encouraged, and the patronage of the members guaranteed.

The delegates to the Convention of 1776 from Northumberland County were as follows, viz., William Cook, Robert Martin, Walter Clarke, James Crawford, James Potter, Mather Brown, John Kelly, John Weitzel. Congress, at the session in May, 1775, resolved to raise a Continental army, the proportion of Pennsylvania amounting to four thousand three hundred men.

The General Assembly recommended to the Commissioners of the several counties, as they regarded the freedom, welfare, and safety of their country, to provide arms and accoutrements for this force; they also directed the officers of the military association to select a number of minute-men, equal to the number of arms that could be procured, who should hold themselves in readiness to march, at the shortest notice, to any quarter in case of emergency. The House adopted also a most important and effective measure in the appointment of a committee of public safety, with power to call the associated troops into service, to pay and support them, and generally to provide for the defense of the province against invasion and insurrection; issuing for these purposes bills of credit for thirty-five thousand pounds, redeemable by a tax on real and personal estate. Michael Hillegas was appointed Treasurer. This committee was composed of one or more members from each county. The members from Northumberland County were as follows: from June 30, 1775, to July 22, 1776, Samuel Hunter; July 24, 1776, to March 13, 1777, John Weitzel; October 14, 1777, to December 4, 1777, John Hanbright, who was also member of the Supreme Executive Council for the State.

Considerable difficulty was encountered by the committee in their efforts to induce the citizen soldiers to assent to the proposed military regulations, on account of the exemptions made in favor of members of the society of Friends; they, the soldiers, reasoning, and it must be admitted with considerable force, that where the liberty of all was at stake all should stand in its defense, and that where the cause was common to all it was inconsistent with equity and justice that the burden should be partial. Nearly all the original settlers in the vicinity of Muncy Manor were of the Quakers' peculiar faith, but a cause could be found where a disposition to shirk their full proportion of the burden of defending the liberties of the country was manifested, excepting, perhaps, the somewhat noted Captain Robert Robb. Whether or not he was actuated by conscientious motives in taking the stand he did did not finally appear.

The committee for Northumberland County was subsiding to the general com-

mittee, and exercised the same supervision over the County affairs as did the general committee over affairs of state. A few extracts from the proceedings of the County committee are deemed pertinent to the purposes of this work.

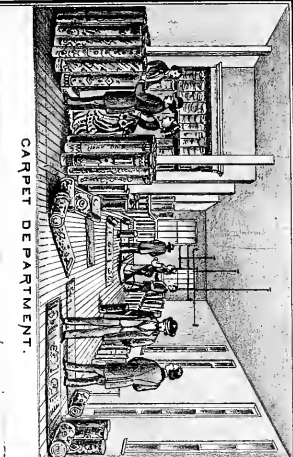
On the 8th February, 1776, the following gentlemen, being previously nominated by the respective townships to serve in the committee for the County of Northumberland for the space of six months, met at the house of Richard Malone (at the mouth of Chillicothe river), viz., for Augusta Township, John Weitzel, Esq., Alexander Hunter, Esq., Thomsen Ball; Mahoning Township, William Cook, Esq., Benjamin Allison, Esq., Mr. Thomas Hewitt, Tumbul Township, Captain John Hanbright, William McKnight, William Shaw; Muncy Township, Robert Robb, Esq., William Watson, John Buckalov; Babi Eagle Township, Mr. William Dunn, Thomas Hewitt, Alexander Hamilton (afterwards killed near Northumberland); Buffalo Township, Mr. Walter Clarke (removed to White Deer), William Irvie, Joseph Green; Wyoming Township, Mr. James McClure, Mr. Thomas Clayton, Mr. Peter Melick; Potosi Township (is left blank); Moughly (blank); Potters Township, John Livingston, Maurice Davis, — Hall; White Deer Township, Walter Clarke, Matthew Brown, Marcus Hallings. Captain John Hanbright was elected Chairman, and Thomsen Ball, Clerk. The field officers of the battalion for the lower division of the County were Samuel Hunter, Esq., Colonel; William Cook, Esq. (who, it is said, afterwards turned Tory), Lieutenant Colonel; Casper Weitzel, Esq., First Major; Mr. John Lee, Second Major. Those of the upper battalion appear to have been William Plunket, Esq., Colonel; James Murray, Esq., Lieutenant Colonel; Mr. John Brady, First Major; Mr. Cookson Long, Second Major.

Each captain was ordered to recruit at least forty privates. Each battalion consisted of six companies.

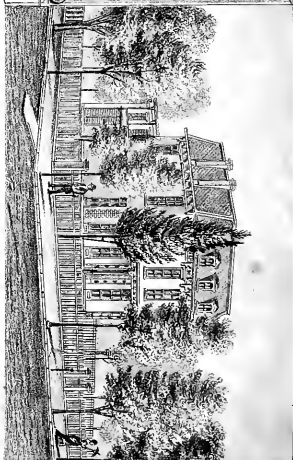
The captains of the lower battalion were Nicholas Miller, Charles Gillespie, Hugh White, William Scoll, James McMahon, William Clarke, and (afterwards) Captain John Simpson; and of the upper, or Colonel Plunket's battalion, Henry Antis, Esq., Samuel Wallis, John Robb, William Murray, William McFison, Simon Cook, David Berry. Many of the proceedings consist of formal possessing no special interest. Some of the more interesting were the following: In the meeting of 8th February, 1776, it was resolved, "that a petition be presented to the honorable Assembly of this province setting forth the late number of two of the Sheriff's posse, near Wioning, for attempting to act in conformity to the laws;" and on 20th February this "petition, relative to the Connecticut intruders, was approved of, and ordered to be copied fair." On 13th March, 1776, in their dispatch to the Committee of Safety in Philadelphia, the County committee make certain complaints of grievances suffered in their infant settlement; and on the 27th of the same month they more urgently set the same forth as follows:

"We are now, gentlemen, to inform you of what we think a grievance to this young and thinly-inhabited County, viz., a constant accession of recruiting officers from different counties in this province. Our zeal for the cause of American liberty has hitherto prevented our taking any steps to hinder the raising of men for its service; but finding the evil increasing so fast upon us as almost to threaten the depopulation of the County, we cannot help appealing to the wisdom and justice of your committee to know whether the quota of men that may be demanded from this County under their own officers is not as much as can reasonably be expected from it.

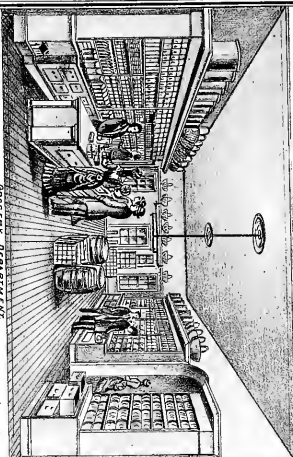
"Whether, at a time when we are uncertain of peace with the Indians (well knowing that our enemies are tampering with them), and a claim is set up to the greatest part of the province by a neighboring Colony, who have their hostile abettors at our very borders, as well as their emissaries among us, is it prudent to drain an infant frontier County of its strength of men? and whether the safety of the interior parts of the province would not be better secured by adding strength to the frontier? Whether our honorable Assembly, by disposing of commissions to gentlemen in different counties to raise companies, which are to form the nucleus of battalions thought necessary for the defense of this province, did not intend that the respective captains should raise their companies where they were appointed, and not distress one county by taking from it all the men necessary for the business of agriculture, as well as the defense of the same? From our knowledge of the state of this County, we make free to give our opinion of what would be most for its advantage, as well as that of the province (between which we hope there never will be a difference), and first are to inform you of the poverty of the people, many of whom came bare and naked here, being plundered by a handful, who called themselves Yankees, and those who bought some property with them, from the necessary duty of cultivating a wilderness before they could have any provisions or produce to live upon, together with the necessity of still continuing the closest application to labor and industry for their support, renders it morally improbable that a well-disciplined militia can be established here, as the distance which some men are obliged to go to muster is the loss of two days to them; which, not being paid for, they will not, nor indeed can they,



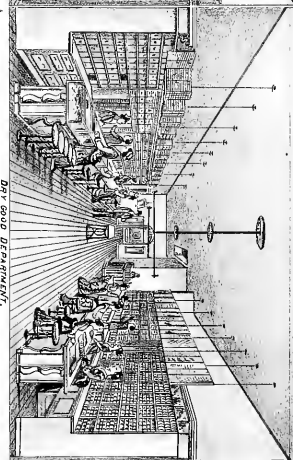
CARPET DEPARTMENT.



RESIDENCE.



DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.



DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

L. L. STEARNS,
DEALER IN STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &C.
No. 1 WEST THIRD ST.,
MARKET SQUARE,
WILLIAMSBURG, BROOKLYN CO., N.Y.



so often attend as is necessary to complete them even in the manual exercise. We would recommend that two or more companies be raised, and put in pay for the use of the province, to be ready to march when and where the service may require them, and when not wanted for the service of the public at any particular place, to be stationed in this County, in order to be near and defend our frontiers should they be attacked by our enemies of any denomination, the good effect of which we imagine would be considerable, as, though they may be too far to repel, they may stop the progress of an enemy until the militia could be raised to assist them. Should this proposal appear eligible please inform us thereof, and we will recommend such gentlemen for officers as we think will be most suitable for the service and agreeable to the people.

"We are, gentlemen, with due respect, etc.,

"Signed for and in behalf of the committee,

"JOHN HAMBRIGHT, Chairman."

The committee changed once in six months, when only a part of the former members seem to have been re-elected. The committee seem often to have met at Laughlin McCartney's, a member from Mahoning Township. On 10th September, 1776, the committee learning that "Levy & Billion, having a quantity of salt on hand, which they refuse to sell for cash (as ordered by a former resolve of committee), the committee ordered Mr. William Syvers to sell it at the rate of fifteen shillings per bushel, and not above half a bushel to each family, and return the money to the committee." The committee attended to receiving from the Philadelphia committee their share of arms and ammunition, iron, and salt, and distributing it very carefully among the soldiers of the County. The committee, in a time of great scarcity of grain (in February, 1777) in Bald Eagle Township, ordered "that no stiller in that township shall buy any more grain, or sell any more than he has by him, during the season." They also interfered with their authority to stop "a certain Henry Stratz, of Bald Eagle Township, from profaning the Sabbath in an unbecoming and scandalous manner, causing his servants to mend rails, etc., on that day, and beating and abusing them if they offered to disobey such, his unlawful commands."

CHAPTER VI.

FORTIFICATIONS, ETC.

Fort Muncy.—About one-quarter of a mile from the junction of Muncy Creek and Catawissa Railroads is the site of Fort Muncy. Although little remains to reward the searcher into antiquities at the present time, the name of Fort Muncy will ever occupy a space in history, as will the daring deeds of its heroic defenders ever be remembered by their descendants. It was built on ground the highest in the neighborhood, from which the approaches for some distance round were commanded. It appears to have been the only fortification about Fort Freedom that was known as such to the military authorities. By then it was garrisoned whenever the exigencies of the service required a military force beyond the ability of the populace to supply, and by authority it was twice rebuilt. The date of its first erection is not recorded, but it was probably about the time of the commencement of the Revolution, as up to that date the inhabitants what few had gathered here, enjoyed a period of comparative tranquillity, and their attention being given wholly to industrial pursuits, rendered necessary by the primitive state of their houses and farms, they could not be diverted from their purpose, unless menaced by dangers which made it imperative. Although primitive in its design and construction, it yet answered the purpose of affording a shelter from the savage bolt. Hence all the surrounding villages would gather at the first alarm of the approach of Indians. It was here that Colonel Hopson was stationed in the heroic beleaguered place of June, 1778, and from here he sent his ever-faithful scout, Robert Covehoven, on the daring but dangerous mission to gather the defenceless people into places of security at the breaking out of the struggle which culminated in the abandonment of the valley in the month following.

Fort Muncy was the nucleus of the settlements in Lycoming County. The first survey and settlement was here, and from here the people received what little moral and physical support was extended to them during those trying times. Relief parties were on the constant march, succoring the destitute and punishing the marauding Indians whenever and wherever found. And all that could be accomplished for the isolated settlers, with the means at command, was done by the officers at Fort Muncy. Could its ancient walls have been gifted with a sense of feeling and power of speech, they would have told of scenes witnessed there at the time of the evacuation that the most vivid imagination would be

unable to portray. The distress and anguish were appalling. Picture a helpless woman and child hanging over a yawning chasm, suspended by the slightest cord capable of supporting the body; below, so far down the eye cannot penetrate its depths, a yawning abyss; above, an implacable savage foe, with knife in hand and arm raised to sever the slight thread that connects them with life, and the situation of every woman and child in Fort Muncy at that time is appreciated. The fort was abandoned about July 10, and was left to the occupancy of the Indians until about the fifteenth of the same month, when it was occupied by Colonel Broadhead, with about one hundred and fifty men. This afforded temporary relief, and the distressed people ventured outside of the portals of the fort and strove to gather in the neglected harvest. In the month of August Colonel Thomas Hartley was ordered up to the relief of West Branch, and, occupying Fort Muncy, took measures for making it more secure. The fort was garrisoned by militia, and with a force wholly inadequate to a faithful performance of the duty required of them. Besides the garrison duty expected at all times, the troops were constantly on the march repelling attacks upon settlers and guarding isolated habitations, and, as a consequence, they were scattered about in small detachments, and constantly exposed not only to inclement weather but to ambushes. As a result, there was great dissatisfaction among them and loud complaints from the inhabitants of the insufficiency of their protection. The troops were seldom paid. Their families suffering from neglect during their absence, the natural result of a slackening of their vigilance followed. At last a sufficient number of troops were ordered up to increase the morale to such an extent as afforded ample security to all.

In the month of September, 1778, Colonel Hartley planned his expedition to carry the war into the enemy's country, and by attacking them in their own camps put beyond their power to make any extended depredations upon the frontier, for a time at least.

The place of rendezvous was Fort Muncy, and on the morning of September 21 he marched from the fort, with four hundred rank and file and seventeen cavalry. A narrative written by Colonel Hartley will be found published in connection with a sketch of his life, illustrative of the character of the man and his troops, in the difficulties encountered and results accomplished in this expedition. Colonel Hartley left a small force at Muncy, but not sufficient to afford any assistance. He had ordered Captain Andrew Walker to the place in August, 1778, to repair the fort and make it as impregnable as possible. Of the work accomplished and the sufferings and trials of the soldiers engaged, we have a short description, written by Captain Walker, in shape of a communication to Captain John Hambright, who at that time represented Northumberland in the Executive Council, and which is published entire in connection with this sketch.

In the early part of June, 1779, General Sullivan took command of an expedition up the head waters of the North Branch, to penetrate the Indian country. It was hoped that by so doing their towns, fields of grain, etc., might be destroyed and they so demoralized as to render them unable to make further aggressions. To accomplish this Sullivan needed all the available troops, and withdrew the little garrison from Muncy, leaving the County again exposed. Very soon after, however, Colonel Hopson was again in command, which he retained until won by Robert Covehoven that the British and Indians were approaching from the north. They had been discovered by him to be in considerable force in the vicinity of Eldon. Colonel Hopson retired, and Fort Muncy was destroyed by Captain McDaniel, the commander of the force of British.

In the condition it was left by Captain McDaniel it was suffered to remain a period of three years. Captain Thomas Robinson, of the Pennsylvania Rangers, in a letter to President Reed, of June 15, 1781, thus speaks of this old landmark: "One thing more I beg your attention to is the establishing of posts in this County. I have for some time had in contemplation to rebuild Fort Muncy; this General Butler is extremely fond of, and looks upon it as the most advantageous post in the County, for many reasons. Should this meet your approbation, I request your instructions therein by the bearer."

It does not appear that Captain R. received by the bearer the wished-for instructions, or if otherwise, the bearer was a long time making the journey, as not until the spring of 1782 did our engineer commence the coveted task of re-establishing the old fort. He was ordered there that spring, and, besides building upon the ruins, established such a vigilant system of espionage as to render great assistance to the surrounding country.

But little remains to be said of Fort Muncy. For six years it had been known as the only place of security for the inhabitants of its curious form the scalping-knife of the savage, or the no less relentless foe, the British soldier. Thrice during that period had it been abandoned, once at order of General Sullivan, and twice to save its inmates from wholesale slaughter.

Nearly every officer who arrived at any distinction in the army, in this part of the country, had held command of the fort at divers times.

It was a sacred spot, around which there will ever cling associations and remembrances as imperishable as eternity, and as fondly cherished as the first kiss of love.

Time, with a never-ceasing motion, shall continue to roll around, dropping by the way here one and there one who has participated in the stirring scenes that add so much to the volume of life's history, taking up others to fill the places of those lost; but there are scenes and incidents recorded upon its scroll that can never be obliterated, however long the journey or stormy the passage before the shores of the "bright beyond" are reached. Fort Muncy and the scenes enacted therein and thereabouts form one.

CAPT. A. WALKER TO JOHN HAMILTON.

Fort Muncy, 17 April, 1779.

Dear Sir,—Your representing this County in the Hon'ble Executive Council, and a slender remuneration I had with you, have induced me to join you out as the most proper person to lay before Council a plan of this Post, together with the barracks the Troopers have stationed where have built it, from the last of Aug't. to this Present Point.

On the 2d of Aug't. we were ord'd by Col. Hatley to build this Fort; we immediately began and finished by the 18th of Sept. with these Exceptions. There was but one row of Abbaties found it, we had built Nether Barrack's Store or Magazine.

On the 20th of Sept. the Garrison, which consisted 1 Capt., 2 Suls, 4 Sergeants, & 60 Rank and File, were drawn out (except 1 Sul & 18) on an Expedition under the command of Colonel Hatley—on the 9th Sept we again marched into it; had weather coming on we began our Barrack, Magazine, Storehouse, &c.; when this was finished, we were comfortably Prepared Again the winter; But in the spring I found the works much Impaired; I then set the Garrison to Repair the Works, and raised them. Eighteen Inches; Then we put two rows more of Abbaties round the works—this is Just now finished, it is to be Observed that in the course of this time, one third of our men were Constantly Employed as Guards to the Habitants, and I may Affirm, in Harvest the one half were Employed the same way, nor can any man in the County say he ever asked a guard (when he had a just occasion) and was denied. During this time the Troops were not supplied even with Ration Whiskey, almost Naked for want of Blankets and Clothes, and yet I have the satisfaction to inform you they done their Duty Cheerfully.

I from time to time promise them some Compensation for their Trouble and Industry. The works are now finished, and in my opinion I shall gain many number of our Savage Enemy can bring again it; as in my opinion, I beg leave to observe that I neither Claim Merit or Reward for what I have done. It's enough that I have done my duty. Yet, Sir, as I have Promised these men a Compensation for their Industry, I beg you will Please to lay before the Hon'ble the Council, the Induced Plan, which will Induce them to Judge whether the Troops deserve a reward for their labour or not.

The sole cost this Fort is to the States is, to building two Rooms for the officers, Making the Gate and two sentry Boxes.

I have the Honour to be,

With due Respect,

Your Moste Obedient & Verry

Humble Servant,

AND'W WALKER,
Capt. Com'dy Fort Muncy.

Fort Brady.—About the winter of 1777, Captain John Brady, who had been sent home by General Washington, after the battle on the Brandywine, to aid frontiers in the defense against the Indians, moved to Muncy Manor and erected a small fort on land taken up by him, and within the present limits of the borough of Muncy. This was about three miles from the site of Fort Muncy, and was located in the heart of the finest valley in Central Pennsylvania. The design of its builder was to furnish a refuge for his family and neighbors in the event of a sudden attack. Neither the extent or character of its defenses justified the expectation of finding here a very secure retreat for any extended siege, but as a temporary refuge it fully came up to the expectations of its founder, and often its walls threw their protecting shield around many a defenseless one who had been hounded from his home.

It is now here mentioned in the archives of the State—an evidence that as a fortification it was not known,—but it was occupied to its utmost capacity previous to the big runaway, and was occupied after the return from the exodus until Brady's death, which occurred April 11, 1779. The place it once occupied can be yet identified, and is pointed out with commendable pride by the citizens of the beautiful town that has been built upon its ruins.

Fort Huff.—About the same time a settler by name of Edmund Huff built a small inclosure near where Jagering now stands, which was called Fort Huff in honor of its builder. This, like many other forts of that day, was constructed of logs so arranged as to leave part-hubs for the beleaguered to extend their rifles in case of an attack.

Fort Antis was the frontier post in the limits of Lycoming. It was built by Colonel Henry Antis, of Revolutionary fame. See Nippenose Township.

CHAPTER VII.

THE BIG RUNAWAY—MEMORIAL OF CITIZENS ABOVE MUNCY HILLS—CORRESPONDENCE OF OFFICERS, SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE INHABITANTS.

THE BIG RUNAWAY.—The thrilling events which occurred in the valley during the spring and summer of 1778 form a very important part of the history of Lycoming. For nine years, the tread of the sturdy pioneer had been heard, as he journeyed westward, seeking along the banks of the beautiful Otsego and the streams tributary thereto homes for himself and family, where, untrammelled by the conventionalities which controlled society farther east, he could earn a fortune for those coming after, and enjoy life with the greatest amount of freedom. Here was found everything the soul of the frontiersman could desire,—fine forests of timber abounding with game, pure limpid streams filled with fish, and a soil that responded almost spontaneously to the demands of the husbandman. At last his soul was satisfied. Around in greatest profusion were the mercies direct from the hand of God. It is not surprising that the emotions of love excited by this great liberality caused the woods to resound with the songs of love and praise that emanated from the hearts of the recipients of these bounties.

Years passed, emigration continued, population increased, schools were established, churches organized, and everything betokened a prosperous settlement. Where a few months before the majestic pine had bowed its head to the forest gale, the golden grain was waving in the July breeze, ripe for the reaper's hand. Of a sudden the scene changes; the busy hum of domestic life, indicative of peace and contentment, is suddenly hushed. The farmer drops his axe or sickle and grasps the faithful rifle, as he reaches his cor or an ominous yell from the throat of the savage, as he glants over the expiring agonies of some hapless victim.

Fearfulness had been preying upon the minds of the settlers for some time, which, like the low rumblings of the distant thunder betokening the approach of a storm, warned them that an explosion was likely to occur at any day.

The first rumblings had scarce died away ere the storm burst with savage fury upon the scattered settlements, and old and young fell victims to the relentless barbarians, whose aim was annihilation. The alarm was sounded, and through the superhuman exertions of Robert Greenhoven many of the families were gathered into the forts. This movement was greatly accelerated by the reports which had reached the valley from the massacre at Wyoming.

Forts Antis, Huff, Brady, and Muncy were small primitive structures, hardly to be dignified with the name of fortifications, but they offered a security from savage barbarity. All assembled in the forts, and immediately commenced the exodus which has been called the *big runaway*. What pen can paint the picture of distress here witnessed? Women and children driven hastily from homes, husbands and fathers murdered, everything for which they had suffered and labored long years to obtain destroyed, and vast estates then in the face. A more heart-rending scene it would be impossible to imagine.

An attempt has been made by some writer, and apparently with the indorsement of the authorities of that day, to attach ignominy to the poor hunted refugees who were seeking that safety in flight which the government was too feeble to secure them in their homes. The following letters from officers in command in this valley at the time show a condition of things that would appall the stoutest heart, and fill with terror the bravest.

The settlers did the only thing that could be done for the preservation of their families.

ARTHUR BETHANAN TO LIEUT. JOHN CAROTHERS

May 11th, 1778.

Dr. Sir,—I have this moment received intelligence by Express from Major Miles in Pen's valley, that the Indians continue to murder Men, Women, and Children as our Frontiers. Last Friday, Jacob Stanford, his wife and daughter, were inhumanly killed and scalped, and his Son, a lad ten or eleven years, is yet missing. The Express informs me that the Savages ravage all parts of our Front-

tiers in a very public manner. I need mention nothing to you of the Tories, as they meet with too much encouragement to cease from their barbarous practices. It need not mean to blame you, but rather myself and others, who do not put it out of their power to injure us as fast as we catch them; my zeal for my country's interest would prompt me to this, which, if I can obtain, pray order me to draw my sword.

All I want is to have justice done to all men, to have villains tried for their offences; but it is well known that this is not the case, for instance, Shelly, and others I can tell you of when we meet. I shall insist on this no farther.

I expect that you will assist us with Arms and Ammunition, as I now stand in need of four hundred weight of Powder, and Lead equivalent, and likewise with one hundred good rifles if possible.

We are in a very distressed situation at present, but I expect you will consider our condition and do all in your power to aid us. I have taken the Sentiments of my Battalion, and they are briefly these: If the Lieutenants of the County will send us the assistance of a few men with arms and ammunition, we will march immediately into the Indian Country and attack their Towns, which will be the most effectual method of calling them from our Frontiers.

We also think it very necessary that the Commissaries be appointed to raise provisions, and Jack Horses provided to convey it to the assistance of our little camp.

As the safety of this State from our Savage enemy in a great measure depends on our being able to stand our ground, it is hoped we will meet with suitable encouragement and all necessary assistance.

The Express will assist in bringing over the Arms and Ammunition if they are ready. I hope you will reward him for his trouble.

With all respect,

Your very humble Servt.,
ARTHUR BOHMAN.

LIEUT. SAM'L HUNTER TO COUNCIL, 1778.

SENTRY, May 26th.

Sir,—Since I wrote Council last there is frequently Expresses coming to inform me of Savages killing and Captivating the back Inhabitants.

The 16th inst., high the mouth of the Ball Eagle Creek, there was killed and scalped by the Indians three men that was putting in a spring crop, and on 18th inst. high Pine Creek, there was a man, woman, and child taken prisoner, and on 20th inst. there was two men, seven women and children taken from one house near Lycoming creek; they took them all prisoners, and yesterday there was an Express from Muncy, informing me of three families, consisting of sixteen in number, being killed and taken away from Logansport, about six miles above Sam Wallis's; there was but two of them found killed, as the enemy had set fire to the houses.

It had so alarmed the inhabitants to such a degree that they are all fled to Samuel Wallis's, where they intend to make a stand until the militia of those two lower Battalions marches up to their assistance.

I have Given orders for all that is provided with arms to hold themselves in readiness immediately for their own defence.

Yet there is a great backwardness prevails with a number of the militia of this country in regard to their situations, being with great propriety fronts themselves so that it is hard to turn out for their Families.

We are badly off for provisions and especially meat as there is no Commissary appointed for this County to buy up such stores.

And arms is very much wanted, as there is not above seven hundred and fifty that is fit for use, and sixty of them public arms, which is very ordinary. I give orders for a company of volunteers out of each of the Battalions to be formed, which will do more service than all the militia of the county, for taking the people in classes as their Tower of duty comes will not do to fight Indians.

As the General Assembly is not sitting, I would be desirous they would appoint one of themselves that is out of this county to procure arms and Ammunition, and nominate a person to act as Commissary to purchase provisions.

I made mention of Col. Wm. Cook, who would undertake to find the militia of this county in provisions, provided he was furnished with cash, which is very much wanted for I doubt the Indian War is become general.

I have wrote about Arms and Ammunition, but Thos. Hewitt Esq., just arriving here by whom I am informed there is such articles provided for this county, and I hope will be a means of encouraging the people to make a stand, suppose all that had arms was fully bent in turning out against the Envoys of their country.

I am Sir with due respect

Your Excellency's
Most Obedt Servant
SAMUEL HUNTER *Lt.*

LIEUT. SAM'L HUNTER TO JOHN HAMBRIDGE.

FORT ALLEGANY, 21st May, 1778.

Dear Sir,—We are really in a melancholy situation in this county at present, the back inhabitants has all evacuated their habitations and assembled in different places; all above Muncy to Lycoming is come to Samuel Wallis's, and the people of Muncy has gathered to Captain Bradys all above Lycoming is at Antis null & the mouth of Ball Eagle creek all the inhabitants of Penn's Valley is gathered to one place in Peters Township, the inhabitants of White Deer Township is assembled at those different places, and the back settlers of Taffalo is come down to the river, Penn's Township likewise has moved to the river all from Muncy Hill to Chillispaque has assembled at three different places. Fishing Creek and Mahoning Settlement has all come to the river side; as you are acquainted with the country make me mention this, to think what a panic prevails in this country; it is really distressing to see the inhabitants flying away and leaving their all especially the Jersey people that come up here this last winter and spring, no one stays, but sets off to the Jerseys again, the people in general is so discouraged that I am afraid we will not be able to make proper stands against the Enemy, unless we get more assistance from some other quarter; there was a number of the inhabitants with me to-day, to consult in regard of petitioning Congress for some companies to be stationed here and properly supported for as the generality of the settlers are poor, they cannot subsist long in case they are obliged to keep an army of the militia on duty, as there is at this time three classes, which takes the chief of all the arms so that there is not enough left to supply them that guards the women & children.

John Weitzel sets of to-day to forward the arms that is allowed to come here and to endeavor to get more arms ammunition & flints; camp kettles is very much wanted if any such thing can be had.

I expect you will endeavor all you can to get some money from Council for Mr. Weitzel for to purchase provisions otherwise we will be all undone as he can inform you himself how matters stand.

I am Dear Sir

Your Most Obedt Servant
SAMUEL HUNTER.

COLONEL J. POTTER TO MR. STEWART, 1778

ENDORS KEPT IN HAND, June 17, 1778.

Sir,—This day receiving an Express from General Puters with the following intelligence.

A copy of a Letter from Col. Long to General Put. which is as follows: Sir,—1st of this instant alarming account from Lacoman. Concerning a few inhabitants who taking their Station at Covey-harings and were returning to Lacoman with an escort of Militia under the Command of Coll Dickman, who were attacked By twelve Indians, Six of our People were killed and two Missing; there were also the Same Day at Layol Sook three Men killed that were hunting Cattel, we had some time ago an Indian prisoner who had Come from Seneca, bearing home, who informs of those twelve Indians who did the Murder, he also informed me of Number who me Determined to Com Down & Murder all that is on the East & west Branches of Senecaupahia; I intended to have sent him down to Col Hunter in order to satisfy him but an Evil Disposed person Belong to a horser Garrison shot him as he was Sleeping in the back of the House; we are also in Formed of twenty Persons killed on the North Branch of the River, together with a prisoner that Mord his Escape who gave information that the Nodding Indians Are Determined to Destroy Both Branches in this Mon.

I Roman your humble S^t, &c., &c

There were a party of Capt. Peckar's Men in the Nitany Valley this Day & Brings in an account that the Discover'd a Number of tracks Leading Down Logan's gap, the tracks were quite fresh & to Appearance to be upwards of thirty in Number.

From yours to Serve.

JAS. POTTER, B. G.

MEMORIAL OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE WEST BRANCH.

MEXET, June 10, 1778.

To the Hon^{ble} the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania:

The Remonstrances of Sundry the Distressed Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland Inhabiting the West Branch of the River Susquehanna above Muncy Hill, Humbly Sheweth: That the Repeated Depredations and Horrid Murders lately Committed upon the Innocent and Peaceable Inhabitants amongst us within a few weeks past is truly alarming. The Molested Brand of the 31st

of May upon Loyalock Creek oblig'd us to leave our homes and Livings and to Assemble together in large Bolds in order to Protect our wives and Infant Children from becoming the Victims of Savage Fury, in full faith and Confidence that we should shortly meet with such succor as would enable us to make a Vigorous Stand, that we have since frequently apply'd to the Lieutenant of the County for aid, who after using his best Endeavours has not been able to furnish us with more than Seventy-three Troops of the Militia of this County to cover a Frontier of at least Forty miles in length. This supply we apprehend to be of very little use, especially as their times will be out in the midst of Harvest, and should anything more happen in the meanwhile we are Convinced that it will be impossible to Call out the Militia of this County at any rate; that those considerations together with the very alarming extent of the Murder and Captivity of thirteen of our near Neighbors and most Intimate Acquaintance this day has nearly Broke the Majority of us to Desperation, and to pray that you in your Wisdom will not only order to our Immediate relief such Standing forces as will be equal to our necessity; but that you will order such Magazines and Stores of Provisions to be Provided as will convince the good People of this Place that such Troops are to be stationed amongst them During the War. Nothing short of your Immediate assurance of this, we are Convinced, will induce the People to run the farther risk of being oblig'd to move away at a more Unfavourable Season.

Therefore in consideration of the promises, we beg leave to submit ourselves and Family to your Care and Protection, not Doubting but you will order us such relief as to you in your Wisdom may seem meet.

Nimrod Penington,	Sam'l Harris,	Joseph Beckers,
Samuel Gordon,	John Harris,	Joseph Mc Kinney,
Joseph Ashour,	John Robb,	Osby Stevenson,
Joseph Hogeland,	Andrew Woriman,	Samuel Brady,
Joseph Webster,	James Hinds,	James Brady,
John Hollingsworth,	Barnet Storer,	James Patten,
Benjamin Burt,	John Coveholders,	Jerome Vannot,
Peter Jones,	Cornelius Low,	Joseph Hook,
Charles Bignall,	Timothy Shrepp,	Cleop Kemp,
Nathaniel Barber,	Henry Pittenger,	Joshua Ban,
Albert Polhamous,	William Hepburn,	Powel Shree,
John Styker,	Paul Ricketts,	Solomon ———,
Samuel Carpenter,	Cornelius Vancote,	Joe. Hall,
Sam'l Wallis,	Robert McWhorter,	Patrick Marsh,
Mar'de McKinney,	Barn Green,	William Leacock,
And'r Calbertson,	Conrad Waterer,	C's Richards, Sen't,
Rob't Robb,	David Perine,	James Hamilton,
Jos. Wise,	Cornelius Love,	John Hampton,
Henry Scott,	Peters Yekoff,	Joseph Lawrence,
Jo. Y. Wallis,	Timothy Smith,	Ephraim Wortman,
Amariah Sutton,	John Fursey,	James Hampton,
William Hall,	Jonathan Benjamin,	John White,
Richard Satter,	Daniel Grece,	Arthur More,
Joseph Carpenter,	Henry Cymore,	Jonathan Hampton,
Amos Hogeland,	Wm. Smalgrass,	Jahob Lunsford,
Erasmus Persh,	Michael Coos,	William Wilson,
Adam Weaver,	Cornelius Low,	Thomas Newman, Jr.,
Zachariah Jelig,	Peter Smith,	Joseph Newman,
Andrew Platt,	Wm. Hammond,	Robert Gay,
John Sutton,	David Berry,	Robert Wilson, tan,
Thos McWhorter,	Peter Buras,	Jonathan Hamd,
Henry McWhorter,	Petter Carter,	Thomas Newman, Sen.,
Israel Furbell,	William Jones,	Oliver Silverthorn,
David Wortman,	John Buckalew,	Thomas Oliver,
And'r Ross,	Ebenezer Green,	Joshua White,
Aarshun Lufaver,	Garold Towarsud,	George Silverthorn,
Albert Coveholders,	Fredrick Blaw,	Henry Starrett,
Mathew Blackley,	Benjamin Green,	James Giles,
William Ellis,	Gloss Boatman,	George Jordan,
Samuel Harris, Jun.,	John Snodder,	Michael Curcell,
John Carpenter,	Thoms Hunt,	David Austin,
Joseph Gounnan,	William Hamilton,	Joseph Hall,
Thomas Keen,	Henry Silverthorn,	Wm. Watson,
David Green,	James Clark,	John Morris,
Joseph Sarton,	Edward D. arden,	Thoms Laddell,
John Glesning,	Fleming Wilson,	Samuel Armstrong,
Leas Hall,	Nathaniel Landon,	
Eose Lowly,		

The flight from the stations up the West Branch, where the people had assembled at the sounding of the alarm, was a scene of distress that beggars description. Colonel Hepburn, the commandant at Fort Muncy, had notified all of the inability of Congress to afford protection, and ordered that the forts should be abandoned and the people rendezvoused at some point of safety. The greatest frenzy took possession of every mind. Women and children were hastily embarked on rafts, and every available thing of sufficient buoyancy to float. All goods that were portable were likewise secured. The men, armed with their rifles, formed a guard on each side of the river, and thus conveyed the flotilla, laden with all that they held dear, down the river. No interference was offered by the Indians, although they were encamped in many places near the river. Their own instincts probably helped them to appreciate something of the desperation that would have nerved every heart in that land of guerrillas had any interception been offered to the safe transit of that precious load. In this manner Sunbury was reached. The whole extent of territory north of that point was abandoned at a season of the year when the harvest just needed attention. All the hopes of the settlers had been centered in the harvest. The grain was ready for the sickle, and to neglect that was to insure suffering little less terrible than death by the tomahawk. So strongly did some realize this that they determined to remain and secure their crops, considering the chances of escaping the scalping-knife better than escape from starvation. Their lifeless bodies and the charred remains of their homes revealed to their returning neighbors the price they paid for their tenacity.

CHAPTER VIII.

REOCCUPANCY OF THE WEST BRANCH—TRIALS OF SETTLERS—MEMORIALS OF INHABITANTS—RAPHEL SILVERTHORN—MURDER OF SAMUEL BRADY

"He only craves the right to freedom and to life
Who daily is compelled to conquer them."

The return, after the general exodus, of the settlers who had fled down the river for safety was hastened by the announcement that Colonel Hartley had assured them protection. Colonel William Hepburn assumed command of the troops engaged in the defense of the frontier, from Fort Muncy up the river, and so disposed of the men in his command as to shield, to some extent, the inhabitants who were busily employed in gathering the neglected harvest. But with all his watchfulness the Indians continued their depredations, and many a poor family fell victims to the savage foe. It became necessary to furnish guards for every family; harvesters carried on their labors in bands, and with sickle in one hand and rifle in the other, attempted to provide for their suffering families. Every bush and ravine seemed to conceal a lurking foe, and the first intimation of an imminent presence would be the crack of the rifle, followed by the groans of a fallen victim. Human nature could not long withstand the strain occasioned by the oft-repeated attacks; relief must speedily come, or the whole country would be turned over to the Indians. The call for help could not be heeded. Harcer anxious might he the military authorities to afford the much-needed aid, it was beyond their power to extend a helping hand. The whole country was assailed with the presence of the British army, and the poor, half-dressed, half-clad Continental soldiers were driven to desperation by the difficulties that surrounded them on all sides. Particularly true was this of those who had gone from the west branch of the Susquehanna. The country had been settled largely by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, an eminently patriotic race. Living on the frontiers themselves, exposed daily to attack from Indians, they had left their families, at the call of their adopted country for help, and gone to repel the British at the south, trusting their all in the hands of Him above who has power to shield the defenseless and thwart the designs of the wicked. Notwithstanding the defenseless condition of the country a large number of soldiers from the West Branch were found in the ranks of Washington's army, and not until ordered home for the protection of their own did they turn their backs upon the British and give their attention where it was so much needed.

The frontier extended from Muncy Mills about forty miles up the river. The population was much scattered, as will appear from the assessor's returns made for the year 1778. Great pains have been taken to furnish the names of all the settlers at this time, as every man was and proved himself a hero, and every woman a Spartan heroine.

To discriminate here would be false, as nearly every person whose name appears on this list has handed down a record as imperishable as that of the immortal Washington. It will be observed by a comparison of this with the return of 1773-74, that the number of taxable inhabitants for 1778 exceeds by twenty only the number for 1774, but that there are many strange names. The query

DESCRIPTION OF ACADEMY.

Size of Auditorium, 52x75; 35 feet high. It contains one thousand folding-chairs, tastefully upholstered, divided as follows: Parquet, 256 chairs; Parquet Circle, 357; Balcony Circle, 387. The Seats are all numbered, and are all raised, so as to afford an entire view of the stage from any part of the house, which is lighted by a handsome Chandelier, containing sixty burners. The Stage is well arranged, contains a full stock of sliding and set scenery, handsome Drop Curtains, Green Baize and heavy Carpet, plush set of Furniture, foot-lights, three sets of border lights, all worked from stage, seven Dressing Rooms—four on stage and three below—well furnished, each containing wash-bowl and water-closet. Special room for Music-streia. Room entrance to stage, eight feet wide, with hallway and waiter to elevate baggage. Stage box is included in rest of the Academy. The acoustics of this building are pronounced very fine.

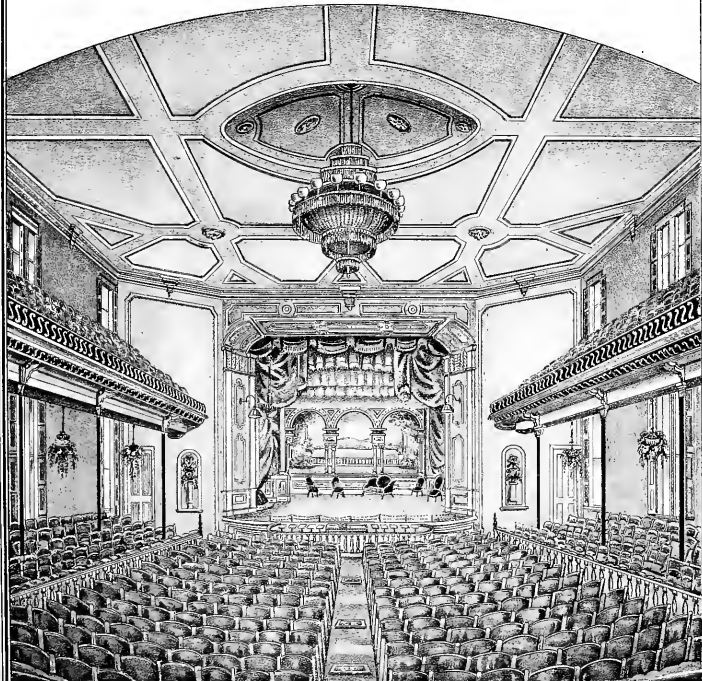
Among the first-class attractions who have visited our city are Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. D. F. Bowers, Joseph Jefferson, Theo. Thomas's Orchestra, Wallace & Richings' Combination, English Opera Co., German Opera Troupe, John D. Orena, E. A. Southern, Park's Fifth Avenue Combination, Kralley's "Around the World," Jules Cesar Combination, Edwin Adams, Miss Neilson, Charlotte Thompson, Mrs. H. Chaffrey, E. L. Davenport, Lawrence Barrett, etc.

Leicester, Harrisburg, Reading, Binghamton, N. Y., Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton, Pa., form an excellent route through Pennsylvania, all having first-class Theatres. Reduced rates can be obtained on all the railroads to the above cities. A fine Orchestra can be had if desired. All first-class entertainments are well patronized. Seat of water is maintained.

The City of Williamsport, lying in a beautiful valley on the banks of the Susquehanna, contains 20,000 inhabitants. It is provided with gas, street-car, water-works, and all the appliances of a first-class city. The hotels are excellent, the Herdies House being one of the finest and most attractive in the State. Several lines of railroad pass through the city.

All applicants will please address

W. G. ELLIOT, PROPRIETOR.



INTERIOR VIEW OF ELLIOT'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

will arise. Why is this? what had become of the original inhabitants who peopled these wilds but four short years before? For answer the querist is referred to the wigwam of the savage, where dangled the skulls of a Brady, Colburn, Chambers, Benjamin, Covenhoven, and scores of others whose lives were sacrificed in the struggle for home. The protection afforded by the authorities proved a delusion. Expecting a favorable response to the many petitions that had been sent to the Executive Council for soldiers, numbers had left and joined the army to serve in other localities, but the handful of men sent to protect the frontier opposed an restraint to the marauding bands of Indians, who were constantly prowling about, and scalping every unwary person who exposed himself without the fort. As but as had been the condition of the people in the spring of 1778, the distress did not exceed that experienced in the summer and fall following. Murders were committed on every hand, and to faithfully record every instance of savage luxury would tax the credulity of the most credulous. Memorials and official reports have been examined at length, and a few given place sufficient to show the distressed condition of affairs in this valley.

It is true Fort Muncy was occupied during a greater portion of the time, but so limited were the means for offensive operations that nothing could be done save to afford shelter to every band, and to faithfully record every instance of the difficulties with the Indians in their own way, their enemies would have been suppliants for mercy long ere the termination of their troubles, but a mistaken humanity deterred those in authority from dealing with the Indians in that rigorous and determined manner that the exigencies of the case so clearly demanded.

MEMORIAL OF INDIANS OF NORTHEMBERLAND COUNTY.

To the Honorable Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania:

The petition of a Number of the respectable Inhabitants of Northumberland County, Humbly Sheweth:

That the British and Indian savages have penetrated so far into this County, that we are by no means able to exist as a County any longer, without some assistance from Council, as the attention of every Individual is turned to the preservation of his own family.

That ravages are daily committed, and more likely to be done; and on Thursday last we lost eight Killed and five missing, and unless some speedy Measures are taken upon, the Centre of Lancaster County will, in a short time, be the frontier.

That your petitioners Humbly pray that you will Grant unto us such a Number of the Militia of the County most Convenient as your Wisdoms shall think sufficient, and we Humbly conceive that it will be the most expedient way to save this County from impending ruin.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Wm. Murray, Sub-LL,	Rob't McKellen,	John McKenry,
Thomas Hewitt,	Lowert Wilkins,	Rob't Martin,
Jos. Nelson,	Thomas Gray,	Wm. Cook,
Mord'a McKenry,	Joseph Gray,	Wm. Frank,
And'w Colburnson,	Thos Strawbridge,	Wm. Montgomery,
Rob't Mauly,	John Skille,	The Sutherland,
Robert Smith,	Wm. Hood,	Wm. Benham,
Simon Himmid,	Thos's Hoyer,	Aaron Levy,
Jas. Moray,	Jas. McKnight,	James Hays,
Robert Covenhoven,	John Martin,	Rob't Moolide,
Henny Dougherty,	Wm. Fisher,	Arthur Taggart,
Thos's Jordan,	Jos. Wilson,	Lawrie
George McDunnish,	Nathaniel Wilson,	John Weitzel,
William Beatty,	Jas. Shadden,	Albreight Swineford,
Ned Davies,	Adam Clark,	Jacob Cramer,
Wm. Johnston,	John Clark,	Elias Youngman,
Alex'd'r Fulton,	Jas. Corsondon,	Jonathan Lodge,
Alex'd'r Gilson,	Wm Corsondon,	Fred'k Antes,
Wm. McKnight,	Rob't McWhorter,	Henry Starrett,
Philip Davis,	And'w Ross,	Waher Clark,
Wm. Davis,	Abel Rees,	Thos. McWhorter,
John Hood,	Wm. Slickle,	John Painter,
George Hood,	James Silverthorn,	Wm. Mackey,
Thos's Orr,	John Cochran,	Wm. Fisher,
Saml Shaw,	Charles Cochran,	Saml Allen,
Joseph Lowry,	John Murray,	Philip Frisk,
Benjamin Jones,	Radice Story,	John Fox,
John Montgomery,	John Clark,	Wm. Marlay,
Wm. McWilliams,	William Clark,	Fred. Stone,
Jos. Gornly,	John Gray,	Thomas Ball,

RACHEL SILVERTHORN.—The following sketch of the acts of one of the heroines of 1778 is furnished by Dr. M. Steek, of Hughesville. The doctor's researches have unearthed an incident that had been long lost to history, and space is cheerfully accorded in this work to give perpetuity to one of the most heroic acts of that trying time:

One of the most interesting incidents connected with the early settlement of the valley of the Conamango occurred at Fort Muncy, in 1778, when a savage foe was lurking behind every bush, and our forefathers were being killed and scalped by forces. Our heroine belonged to one of the settlers' families, and she had gone to the fort for protection, while the men remained at home to take care of their cabins, goods, and, most important of all, their crops of wheat, which were just at that time ripening.

No mention is made of this incident in the Colonial Records, and it escaped the close investigations of Meigs in his History of the West Branch Valley. It is, however, too important to be lost to history, and the more worthy of record, as the noble and daring feat was performed by one of the illustrious maidens of the dark days of 1778, when the cruel savage was laying waste the infant settlements along the Susquehanna, from the Blue Juniata to its very source in the mountains; and armed men were not considered safe, unless in large parties, with rifle and knife ever ready for use. The truth of our narrative is based upon evidence of a character that never for one moment will be doubted, as those relating the incident are well known to every school-boy in the valley.

Father Hill, of Hughesville, as he was familiarly termed, related the circumstance to the writer within the last year. William Cox Ellis took special pleasure in relating the incident as a part of the unwritten history of the time and of our valley, and J. Lukens Wallis, whose father was an active participant in the struggles of that day, also related it in the hearing of the writer. These three patriots were born within ten years of the period. In their early manhood they were the associates of the men of that exciting time; they all lived from early childhood to be octogenarians, within gunshot of the ground passed over by our heroine, and knew personally none of the parties saved from the scalping-knife by her heroic daring.

On the 8th day of August, 1778, at five o'clock in the afternoon, intelligence was received at Fort Muncy, two miles above Muncy Creek, that fourteen rangers, protected by a small escort of troops, had been attacked near Loyalskill that morning, and three of their number killed. Among the mortally wounded, the son of Captain Brady, who was shot, wounded with spear and tomahawk, and scalped; yet after the Indians left him, walked to the house, was next day carried to the fort above Muncy, but died of his wounds a few days after.

It was under these circumstances that the brave Captain Brady had the call to arms sounded, the little garrison was mustered on the parade-ground, and in a few hurried sentences the events of the morning were related, and the inevitable fate of the soldiers on Muncy Creek portrayed, if not meted at once. The commander's favorite mare was saddled and brought to the front, and the question asked, "Who will volunteer to carry the news of danger to our friends?" No one stepped forward. "Take my mare; she is the fastest in the country; can easily outrun any Indian pony; you can outbid the roughest steed; and she will bring you back before the sun hides herself behind the Bald Eagle mountain." Still no one stepped from the ranks. "This very night, the wily foe, serpent-like, will creep to their very doors, and to-morrow morning, when the first gleam of light rises over the Muncy Hills, the torch will be applied to their huts; the knife will gleam in the air, and scalps be torn from defenseless heads."

"Who! who?" thundered Brady, "who will go on this errand of mercy?" "I, captain. I will apprise them all of their danger," said a gentle voice on his right. "I know the trails full well; I can make the circuit of the Gorners, Jacob Almord, the Shamers, David Aspen, and the Robbs;" and seizing the action to the word, Rachel Silverthorn grasped the reins of the faithful animal that stood ready, like herself, to be sacrificed, if necessary, in the interest of humanity. And before the soldiers had time to recover from their astonishment and chagrin, she was mounted and flying with the speed of the wind to the nearest cabin on the creek, which was on the farm now owned by the heirs of Colonel John Gorners; thence to Almord's, Shamers', and Aspen's, who lived on the farms now owned by the descendants of Balser Steek. Her path then led over the land now occupied by the town of Hughesville, to a settlement made and occupied at that time by the ancestors of the Irish family; then back to the fort.

She returned in so short a time that the garrison was as much astonished as they were at her departure.

But the heed-in necessary to undertake so perilous an undertaking was a sufficient guarantee that the work would be well done. And it was well done; for we are told that under cover of the dark night that followed every exposed settler in the district was safely housed in the fort.

The timely warning given by the brave and beautiful Rachel Silverthorn no

doubt saved some of her friends from the cruel tomahawk and scalping-knife, and one, perhaps, in whom she had a double interest, as tradition hands down to us the fact that her affianced was among the expelled. The foot was a noble one, and as it belongs to the history of our own valley must be side with that of Lydia Deer, Jane McRea, and other heroines of the dark days of our frontier and our country, that they may be held up together as examples of self-devotion, bravery, and noble daring worthy of imitation.

The official report of the murder of young Samuel Brady, at Loyalsock, in the month of August, 1778, is from the pen of Colonel Thomas Hartley, then in command of the frontier troops. The "unhappy man" referred to was Peter Smith. For particulars of his trials, see sketches of Colonel Hepburn and John Brady.

COLONEL T. HARTLEY TO BOARD OF WAR, 1778.

From Captain Walker's Letter & Information of sundry other People, I find the Fact stands thus, relating to the affair of yesterday, near Loyal Sock. A Corporal & four men of my Regt., with three Militia, were ordered about Loyal Sock about two miles, to Guard 14 Reapers & Craydles, who were also armed, to cut the grain of an unhappy man, who had his wife and four children murdered by the Indians. On Friday they cut the Greater part of the Grain, & intended to have completed the whole next morning: four of the Reapers improperly moved off that night. The rest went to work in the morning; the Craydles, four in number, by themselves, near the house; the Reapers some what distant. The Reapers except young Brady, placed their Guns round a tree. Mr Brady thought this wrong & put his gun some little distance from the rest. The morning was very foggy. About an Hour after Sunrise the Reapers & Scentry were surprised by a number of Indians under cover of the Fog. The Scentry retired towards the Reapers: the Reapers, all except young Mr Brady, began to retire immediately. Mr Brady made towards the Rifle: he was pursued by three Indians, & within a few rods of it was wounded by a shot; He ran for some distance & then fell. He recd another wound with a spear, was Tomhawked and scalped in an instant. The sentry fired his gun, but was soon after shot down as also a militia man. Another militia man is missing, supposed to be killed. The Craydles, on hearing a hollow, ascended an eminence, & saw part of this unhappy attack. The Indians, in a few seconds after, left the Field. The Corporal and three men, who were with the Craydles, refused to make a stand, but others thought it imprudent. Young Mr Brady, who is an exceeding fine young Fellow, soon after rose and came to the House. A worthy man of the name of Mr. Josuee Vaneas ventured to remain with him and covered his wounds; the other Craydles, being acquainted with the Country, dispersed and fled towards Wallaces; the Corp'l & three men pushed right down the road. At Loyal Sock they were fired upon by a Party of Indians; they returned the fire. The Indians fled & the Soldiers retold two horses from them, which they carried to Wallaces. Capt. Walker, upon seeing success, immediately marched after the Enemy, but they had gained too much time; They had retired to the mountains. Capt. Walker crossed after Mr. Brady in a Bier, he is now here, but there is very little hope of his recovery. There were said 30 Indians, and were supposed to be Mingoes. The few men were lost in the above attack, yet we may observe & infer that too much caution cannot be used in a war with these savages. That Bravery & steadiness is of use. The Firmness and Friendship of Mr. Vaneas does him great Honor. T. M.

August the 6th, 1778.

TAX-PAYERS IN MUNCY IN 1778.—David Austin, Nathaniel Barber, Michael Berry, John Brady, Charles Brignel, Peter Burns, Benjamin Buzart, David Berry, Mathew Blaney, Edward Biddle, Jonathan Benjamin, David Benjamin, George Bartley, Daniel Brown, John Buckalew, Elizabeth Buser, William Braham, James Chambers, Michael Coon, Peter Cook, Cuyler, Henry Cramer, Joseph Crall, Peter Cramer, Abbt. Crovendon, John Gate, Silas Cook, John Crovendon, James Clark, John Carpenter, James Carpenter, George Finner, Cornelius Cox, John Carr, Andrew Culbertson, Margaret Denison, William Ellis, Andrew Ellett, William Gannon, Zachariah George, Samuel Goodson, Robert Gray, James Giles, Charles Gillespie, John Hampton, Thomas Hunt, James Hink, William Hammond, Jacob Hance, John Hull, Daniel Hull, Amos Hayland, Joseph Hayland, William Hull, Joseph Hamilton, James Hampton, Mary Houghland, John Hinds (grist and saw-mill), James Hall, Samuel Harris (one slave), David Ireland, Peter Jones, Daniel John, Benjamin Jacobs, Caleb Knapp, Amos Leffew, Frederick Leuf (one slave), Cornelius Low, James Lukens, Euseb Lundy, Charles Larson, Patrick Marbeck, John Morris, Mordcai McKinney (two slaves), Hannah Newman, Joseph Newman, Thomas Newman, J. Thomas Oliver, Daniel Prime, James Patton, Nisrael Pennington (one slave), Israel Panchell, William Patterson, Alexander Povey, Abbot Poveas, Stefan Potts, James Parr, William Roudsoun, James Robb (first constable in Muncy), David Robb,

Henry Richard, John Robb, Edward Reardon, Robert Rebb, William Smedgrass, Peter Smith, Amiah Sutton, Richard Sutton, John Shoefeld, John Scudler, Paul Sheels (settled on Honey Farm), John Straker, Joseph Sutton, Benet Straker, James Sutton, Henry Scott, George Silverthorn, Oliver Silverthorn, Michael Smith Cornelius Sharp, Henry Thomas, John Thompson, Solomon Tidd, Jeremiah Vaneas, Mirrah Vaneasoun, Cornelius Vaneas, Samuel Wallis (four servants, one negro, one mill), Joseph Wallis (one negro), brother of Samuel Wallis, and was also a surveyor), Joseph Webster, Daniel Williams, Peter Wyckoff, David Westman, Andrew Westman, Joshua White, William Watson, Fleming Wilson, Francis Turlet (1774). Twenty-four single freemen.

CHAPTER IX.

FAIR PLAY MEN—MEMORIAL, ETC.

FAIR-PLAY MEN.—By the treaty of 1763 the Pennsylvania Proprietaries became rightful owners of the territory south of west branch of the Susquehanna, and on the north side to the banks of the Tindohanna. The limits prescribed in the treaty were not clearly understood by any person. The Indians claimed the Tindohanna to be the Lycoming Creek, and the Proprietors, at once ignorant of the extent of their purchase to set up a definite chain, or having a wholesome fear of the wily savage, and preferring to relinquish what might be their own rather than encounter the opposition of their neighbors, accepted the Indians' explanation as to what the western boundary should be, and proposed to leave the territory west of the Lycoming Creek to the wolves and their allies, the Indians. But not so the venturesome planter. In his journeying in quest of a new home he approached the supposed dividing-line. His eager eyes dwelt lovingly upon the rich lands to the westward, and cupidity at last overcame discretion he divided the waters of Lycoming and pitched his tent within the realms of the Indian, and became by that act an outlaw.

All who settled on the disputed territory before the signing of the treaty at Fort Stanwix in 1784, which definitely defined the boundaries, did so contrary to law, and as they were beyond the limits to which the law could extend they were forced to rely upon themselves for protection. This they realized, and at once organized a committee or company which was empowered with all the functions of a court and sheriff. Did one squatter interfere with the rights of another, the offender was brought before the committee and dealt with most summarily. From the decrees of this court there was no appeal; its orders were executed at once; and it mattered not what might be the social status of the offender, justice was dealt out with equal vigil to all.

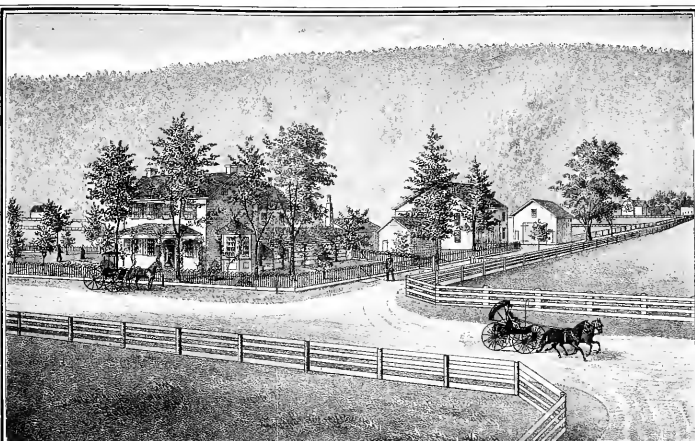
The following incident, taken from "Reminiscences of John Hamilton," is illustrative of the character of offenses of which cognizance was taken, and the manner of punishment selected: Among the early settlers in this independent company was a minister and pedagogue named Kincaid. It came to the knowledge of the court that this individual had abused his family, among other things had indulged in the pleasant pastime of knocking his son down and trampling on him. The committee, to show their appreciation of the father's efforts to maintain parental authority, treated the humble disciple to a ride on a rail.

No community can exist long without some form of government. There must be some rule or law for restraining the vicious and protecting the people, and the necessary power to enforce the law must be invested in some person or persons. This has been fully appreciated from the first dawning of the sixth day, during which the progenitor of the human race was created. It was the violation of a law, and the existence of the power to enforce the penalty consequent upon the infraction, that banished man from his high estate to a condition of perpetual servitude to sin. These hardy, chivalrous settlers understood this, and acted accordingly.

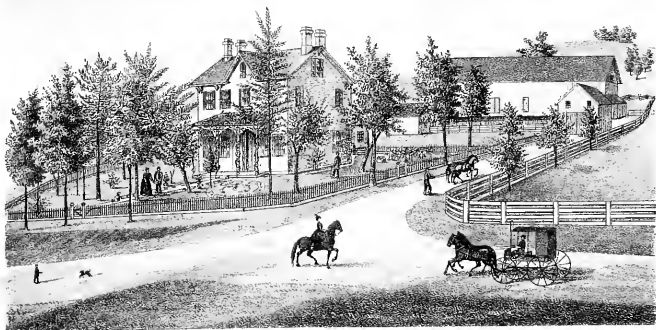
The Fairplay Company was organized for the mutual relief of all within the limits of their jurisdiction; and it is a matter worthy of record that they exercised their functions of law-makers and arbitrators with such wisdom that the justice of their decrees has never been questioned.

They lived free independent, and soon kindled a love of freedom and hatred of British rule, and the vibrations that swelled out from Independence Hall, proclaiming the signing of the Declaration of Independence on the ever-memorable Fourth of July, 1776, were met by the announcement that on the banks of Pine Creek, within the borders of the disputed territory, the Fair-play men had, at about the same hour, made a solemn declaration that they too were determined, *Deo adjuvante*, to be forever free and independent from Great Britain.

The following extract from Smith's Laws furnishes a very clear idea of the pur-



RES. OF DANIEL STREBEIGH,
MONTGOURSVILLE, LYCOMING COUNTY, PA.



RES. OF GEORGE BENNETT,
FAIRFIELD TP., LYCOMING CO., PA.



Young & L. Mussina

The father of this gentleman, Lyons Mussina, was a native of Poland. Born in 1768, he came to America in 1786, and for some years carried on the mercantile trade in Mifflinsburg, Union County, Pa. While here he married Miss Barbara Nass. In connection with this affair was an incident quite romantic. The lady at whose house Mr. Mussina was boarding was quite desirous that he should marry her sister. When, therefore, he showed his preference by marrying another, she closed her doors against him, and compelled him to seek other quarters, and he, with his young bride, passed the first night in his store, availing themselves of such cooking utensils as they needed for the preparation of their supper from the stock of goods therein, and using a rough counter for a bed.

Mr. J. L. Mussina was born in Axenroburg, Centre County, Pa., April 29, 1807. He was deprived of his father by death, when he was only eleven years old, and was compelled at an early age to rely upon his own resources. After serving an apprenticeship of some four years in the jewelry business under Elijah Reeves, in Bellefonte, he repaired to Jersey Shore in May, 1828, and hired out as a journeyman. When he arrived here he had but thirty-seven and a half cents in his pocket. In the following winter he had the misfortune to have his collar-bone broken by the upsetting of a stage-coach, from the effects of which accident he never fully recovered.

On March 4, 1830, he came to Williamsport, and for four years was clerk in the Prothonotary's office. In the following autumn he opened a jeweler's shop, and conducted this business for thirty-five years. A full account of his business connection with this place will be found in the foregoing history of Williamsport.

On March 18, 1834, Mr. Mussina married Miss Jerusha P. Bailey, of this city. Her father enlisted in the war of 1812, but was never heard from after he went out in the service.

As is noticed in the city history, Mr. Mussina has been the leader in quite a number of industries. In 1842, he opened the first daguerrotype gallery in the place. He also organized the first band in Williamsport. In 1866, he retired from the jewelry business, and the trade is now carried on by his son,

Sylvester Mussina, at the same stand, which is the oldest jewelry-store in town.

From 1854, when the town-clock was placed in position, to 1866, Mr. Mussina had charge of the same. Since then this duty has been performed by Mr. Sylvester Mussina.

For a number of years the subject of this sketch held various positions of trust both in civil and religious circles. He was a justice of the peace for ten years. He was also the first telegraph operator in Williamsport, and filled the position for many years. For upwards of thirty years Mr. Mussina has been trustee and secretary in the First Street M. E. Church; also for many years treasurer and recording steward. For forty-three years he served as clerk to the return-judges of the elections.

For some five years or more Mr. Mussina has been so afflicted with cataracts as to be almost blind. In October, 1875, by means of an operation on the right eye by Dr. Levis of Philadelphia, the sight of this eye was largely restored. During a long residence in Williamsport, Mr. Mussina has amassed a handsome competency, and gathered around him a host of friends.

The following is a fac simile of a unique card which he was wont to place inside the case of the old-fashioned watches:



poses and necessities of the Fair-play system, and the estimation in which they were held by the people generally, after all necessity for their existence as a land had passed:

"There existed a great number of locations of the third of April, 1769, for the choicest lands on the west branch of the Susquehanna, between the mouths of the Chesapeake and Pine Creeks, but the Proprietaries, from extreme caution, from the result of that experience which had also produced the very penal laws of 1768 and 1769, and the proclamation already stated, had prohibited any survey being made beyond the Lysening. In the meantime, in violation of all law, a set of hardy adventurers had from time to time staked themselves on this doubtful territory. They made improvements and formed a very considerable population.

"It is true, so far as regarded the rights of real property they were not under the protection of the laws of the country; and were we to adopt the visionary theories of some philosophers, who have drawn their arguments from a supposed state of nature, we might be led to believe that the state of these people would have been a state of continual warfare, and that in contests for property the weakest must give way to the strongest. To prevent the consequences, real or supposed, of this state of things, they formed a mutual compact among themselves. They annually elected a tribunal, in rotation, of three of their settlers, whom they called 'Fair-play Men,' who were to decide all controversies and settle disputed boundaries. From their decision there was no appeal. There could be no resistance. The doer was enforced by the whole body, who started up in mass at the summons of the court, and execution and conviction was as sudden and irresistible as judgment. Every new-comer was obliged to apply to this powerful tribunal, and, upon his solemn engagement to submit in all respects to the law of the land, he was permitted to take possession of some vacant spot. Their decrees were, however, just; and when their settlements were recognized by law, and fair play had ceased, their decisions were received in evidence and confirmed by judgments of courts."

After the close of the war, and the perfidy of the treaty which opened the lands west of Lysening to settlement, the Fair-play men returned to occupy the homes of their selection, now under the authority of law. They were met by a new, and to them more formidable, enemy than the original proprietors whose rights they had usurped. The locations selected by them had been among the finest lands of the valley, which now presented rare attractions to the rapacious speculator, numbers of whom had been importing the General Assembly to ignore the settlers' priority of claim based upon occupancy, and open the land to purchase. Samuel Wallis and some others offered the Commonwealth thirty pounds per hundred acres for all improvements, and the pioneers during the like action to that which despoiled the Connecticut settlers in the Wyoming, published a remonstrance, which was extensively signed, and laid before the Legislature. This memorial was reconstructed from some old files in the office of the Deputy Secretary of Commonwealth, and is herewith published with names of signers. The petition appears to have had the effect desired, as nothing more is heard of the matter which caused them so much anxiety.

PETITION OF THE SETTLERS WEST OF THE LYCOMING CREEK.

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Province of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly:

The petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, Most Humbly Sheweth:

"That your Petitioners have lived for a number of years before the Revolution at and near the Great Island on the West Branch of the river Susquehanna, and were the first settlers, and have made very considerable improvements without having procured any Officers rights under the former Government, and was at the beginning of the war obliged to abandon our farms and fly to the interior parts of the State for refuge, where we was under the necessity of selling our stock for the support of our families—

We have lately understood that application has been made for the lands we have improved, and which we have defended at the risk of our lives. We humbly conceive that your Honorable House will rather give the preference to those whose lives have been spent in endeavoring to procure an honest livelihood on lands which were unappropriated, and we do conceive that the merit of defending the frontiers and being the most active against the savages will have its due weight with your Honorable House. All that your petitioners desire is to have your sanction for retaining our improvements, and that those only who have been titans of the ground and lives on the land, their rights alone shall be deemed valid for their proportionable shares.

Permit us further to mention to your Honorable House, that some Evil disposed persons have lately sold the rights of other improvers in their absence, and have even gone so far as to make private Surveys. We humbly conceive that

your Honorable House will make a distinction between those titles and our Claims. We can assure your Honorable House that our intention and real design is for complying with the terms of the land office, and we only wish that preference may be given to the Rail improvers.

Your petitioners are apprehensive some disputes may arise among us in settling lines, which we beg leave to request your Honorable House to appoint men as a committee or otherwise, as in your wisdom thinks best, to settle disputes and lines on the premises, as we conceive disinterested men may prevent law suits and give the legal improvers and claimers their proportionable shares of the lands. And your petitioners as in duty bound, will ever pray:

James Curry,	F. Hiller,	Abner King,
Wm. Dougherty,	J. Woudholes,	Robt. Himes,
Thos. Foster,	Benj. Warner,	Richd. Suthern,
Jos. McMahon,	Saml. Fields,	James Stewart,
John Flemining,	Fred. Bodine,	Jos. Malaffey,
John Baker,	John Pyle,	Wm. Dougherty,
Wm. Maginley,	Edwad. Hall,	John Jackson,
Peter Maginley,	Bartram Calbrell,	David Hammond,
Wm. Dams,	A. Kinsinger,	Wm. Walker,
John Clatham,	Richd. Manning,	Edwd. Martens,
James Erwin,	Jas. Proctor,	John Arkbridge,
John Dougherty,	John Hamilton,	Roger Bradley,
John McKinney,	Wm. Jencksy,	Thos. Ferguson,
Wm. McDunn,	John Holmes,	Samuel Camel,
Thos. Nokes,	John McElwain,	Jos. Jackson,
Wm. Jackson,	Jas. Alexander,	Robt. Reynolds.

This petition is indorsed
 Red 1 time, March 17th, 1784.

CHAPTER X.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY—1782-83.

The history of Lysening, for a period of twelve or fourteen years immediately following the re-occupancy of the valley, is but a succession of unimportant events, that presents no particular interest at the present day. The experiences of our ancestors are repeated daily in the experience of the pioneer of the present.

It was a struggle for existence in a new country, destitute of improvements, schools, churches, mills, etc., but a parallel is found in the wilds of Colorado, and other frontier localities. It was a contest of mind with matter, or physical manhood controlled by mind with the material things that nature interposed to block the wheels of progress; and the result is ever the same, whether the theatre of action be the wilds of Lysening in 1785, or the far more formidable wilds of the Rocky Mountains in 1876. Intelligence, coupled with physical endurance, will gain the ascendancy wherever the scene of strife. The returning settlers had become disheartened by the difficulties attending their first attempt to locate, and were slow to enter upon the scenes of so much pain and suffering, and not until after the close of the Revolutionary war was much progress made in fitting this valley for the habitation of civilized man. Many things operated to produce a condition of things that greatly retarded improvements.

The melancholy that preyed upon the mind as the scenes of former strife and bloodshed were reached, where a husband, father, or son had fallen, would deter many stout hearts from settling here and inflicting a repetition of those horrors. But time with its beam of forgetfulness soon closed the aching voids, and the year 1784 was heralded by an influx of strangers that flooded in upon the territory just opened to settlement, and soon every eligible spot was occupied by a rude cabin. The lands of the streams far up among the hills were soon spotted by improvements. So great was the immigration upon the recent purchase that it became necessary, in order to execute the law and collect the revenue, to set up more township organizations. Lysening, Loyd-back, Nippesee, and Washington were all organized within three years after the purchase, Lysening in 1785. Pains have been taken to furnish a correct list of the taxables in this township for 1786, to enable the reader to form an idea of the extent of the settlement at that time, which may be found under the heading of Lysening Township.

A history of the public improvements of that early day will appear in connection with annals of the different townships in which they were located. This country, at that time, was within the limits of Northumberland County, with

county seat at Sunbury, which entailed great hardships and inconvenience upon all who, for any cause, must visit the seat of justice from the remote regions around the head-waters of the river. Fortunately, matters of greater moment engaged the attention of the freemen of this locality, and but little of their time was spent in hithering around the courts. The land was to be cleared, houses to be built, grain planted and harvested, and where the hands are busy the mind is at peace with its fellows. If you would find peace, quiet enjoyment, unalloyed charity, and genuine good fellowship, seek it among the pioneer settlers of any land before improvements have lessened the necessity for toil or the introduction of luxury has incited envy. There is a feeling of mutual dependence, which is the strongest incentive to friendship and confidence among those who are, from isolation, excluded from intercourse with the world at large. Such was the condition of the early settlers in Lycoming, and they had little occasion to appeal to the courts. In 1774, William Hepburn, then a Senator from Northumberland, introduced a bill to erect a new County to be called Lycoming. This bill became a law by the approval of his excellency, Thomas Mifflin, Governor, April 13, 1775.

CHAPTER XI.

ORGANIZATION OF LYCOMING COUNTY—FIRST JUDGES, ETC.—APRIL, 1775.

LYCOMING COUNTY, as first organized, embraced a large extent of territory, from which three entire, and parts of two counties were subsequently cut.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 13, 1775, and which we give entire, Lycoming was formed from Northumberland County, March 12, 1800. Warren County was formed from Lycoming and Allegheny, March 13, 1800. Frances was formed from a part of each. March 26, 1804, Potter and Tioga Counties were formed from Lycoming; and March 15, 1817, Sullivan County was incorporated, it being the last retrenchment made in the original Lycoming.

So, as we find her borders to day, they were left by the General Assembly, March 15, 1817.

As before stated, the original act of incorporation is given to set at rest the question of the date of the said act, and to familiarize the readers of the present with the original routes and bounds of the County.

An Act for erecting part of the County of Northumberland into a separate County:

Whereas, a great number of the Inhabitants of that part of Northumberland County, lying northwest of the Muncy Hills, have by their petitions set forth to the Legislature that their labor would meet great Inconvenience, by reason of their great Distance from the seat of Justice, and it is just and reasonable that they should be relieved in the premises:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same, that all that part of Northumberland County lying Northwest of a line drawn from the Mifflin County line on the summit of Nitany Mountain, thence running along the top of highest ridge of said Mountain to where White Deerhole Creek runs through the same and from thence by a direct line crossing the West Branch of the Susquehanna, at the mouth at Blackhole Creek to the end of Muncy hills, thence along the top of Muncy hills and Bald Mountain to the Luzerne County line—shall be and the same is hereby erected into a separate County to be henceforth called and known by the name of Lycoming County.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the Inhabitants of the said County of Lycoming, shall at all times hereafter enjoy all and singular the Jurisdiction, Powers, Rights, Liberties and Privileges whatsoever, within the same, which the Inhabitants of other counties of this State do, may or ought to enjoy within their respective by the Constitution and Laws of Commonwealth.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that the Judges of the Supreme Court and the President of the third District of which District the said County of Lycoming is hereby declared to be a part as well as the Associate Judges which shall be commissioned in and for the County of Lycoming shall have like Powers, Jurisdictions and Authorities, within the same as are warranted to and exercised by the said Judges in other counties of this Commonwealth; and that the Courts of general Quarter sessions of the Peace and of the Common Pleas in and for the County of Lycoming shall be held opened and holden on the Monday next succeeding the general County Courts held in

the County of Northumberland in each year at the Court House in the said County.

Sec. 1. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that no Action or suit now commenced or that may be commenced before the first day of November next against any Person living or residing within the Bounds of Lycoming County shall be stayed, discontinued or affected by this act or anything herein contained; but that the same may be presented to the final issue in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the Inhabitants of the said County of Lycoming, shall under the same Rules, Laws and Regulations as the other Counties of this Commonwealth elect such officers as they by law and the Constitution are entitled to.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the Sheriffs, Treasurers and all such officers as have heretofore given Bail for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices, may hereafter be elected or appointed in the County of Lycoming before they or either of them shall enter upon the execution of their respective offices, shall give sufficient Security in the like sums in the like manner and form and for the like use, Trusts, purposes as such officers are obliged by law, for the time being to do in the County of Northumberland.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the Governor be authorized and he is hereby required to appoint five Commissioners, who, as a Majority of them shall meet at the town of Northumberland on the first Monday in September next and proceed to view and determine upon the most eligible and proper situation for erecting public Buildings for the said County and make their report into the office of the Secretary of this Commonwealth on or before the first day of October next, which report so made shall be final and shall fix and determine the spot for the seat of Justice in and for the said County. For which purpose each of the said Commissioners shall have and receive three dollars per diem for every day they shall be employed in the said service to be paid by warrants drawn by the County Commissioners on the Treasurer of Northumberland County.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners of Taxes of the said County which shall be elected at the next annual election to take Assentance to them and their Successors in offices of such Lot or Piece of ground as shall have been approved by the Commissioners aforesaid to be appointed or a majority of them, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Court house, Jail and offices for the safe keeping of the Records and for defraying the Expenses thereof the County Commissioners shall assess and levy in the manner directed by the acts for raising County Rates and Levies a sum not exceeding six thousand Dollars.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that all arrearages of Taxes now due and which have been assessed within the County of Northumberland prior to the passing of this Act, shall be collected by the proper officers and paid into the Treasury of the said County of Northumberland in the same manner as if this act had not passed, and that the said County of Lycoming shall form a Part of the District, composed of Northumberland and Dauphin Counties for electing Members of Congress, and shall form a part of the District of Mifflin, Northumberland and Luzerne Counties for electing Senators of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the Inhabitants of the counties of Northumberland and Lycoming shall jointly elect three Representatives to serve in the house of Representatives of the State in the same manner under the same Regulations and make return thereof in manner as is directed by the existing laws of this State for conducting and making return of the elections of Northumberland anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the Commissioners of the County of Lycoming elected in pursuance of the Directions of this act, shall be authorized and they are hereby authorized, required and directed to take a faithful and accurate count of all the Taxable Inhabitants in the said County of Lycoming and make return thereof under their hands and seals to the Legislature of this Commonwealth on or before the first day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

GEORGE LAYNEER, Speaker House Representatives.

R. HARR, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved April 13, 1775.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Recorded 18th April, 1775.

JOHN KIDD, Recorder.

On the 14th day of April, on the day after the approval by his Excellency, the Governor, of the act which made Lycoming County a corporation distinct from the other counties of the State, Samuel Wallis and John Kidd were invested



OFFICE OF LYCOMING FIRE INSURANCE CO.

with authority from the Governor to administer oaths to any person or persons elected or appointed to any office. The same day John Kidd was commissioned Recorder of Deeds, Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, Clerk of Orphans' Court, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, and Register of Wills. On the 1st day of December following he was appointed by the Commissioners of the County Treasurer of Taxes. That Mr. Kidd was a man of importance in the infant County is evidenced by the honors heaped upon him by his neighbors, and the fact that in those days often sought the man and not man the office. He held the office of Treasurer for two terms, and was succeeded in the year 1802 by Robert McClure.

April 15, 1795, Samuel Wallis, the original proprietor of the land where Fort Mifflin was created, William Heplburn, John Adlam, and James Davidson were commissioned first, second, third, and fourth Associate Judges. All were sworn into office by John Kidd except John Adlam.

There is no record of Mr. Adlam's qualification, but from the fact of his having officiated with his brethren on the bench it is presumable that he was sworn in, but the Recorder failed to enter the same on the record.

This first court for the County was organized by the selection of Hon. William Heplburn as president. The selection of presiding officer for the court was undoubtedly with the judges themselves, as the commissions were for Associate Judges in each case.

It is a fact, quite remarkable when it is remembered that Judge Heplburn was chosen from the commoner walks of life, never having made law a study, that not a single decision of this court was ever set aside or reversed. Whether this was owing to the popular belief at that time that common sense and common law were synonymous, or to want of confidence on the part of the members of the bar, or to some other cause, is not made clear.

It is quite probable, however, that the confidence of the people in the integrity of the court, and the little interests involved in the causes that came before the court for litigation in those days, had somewhat to do with the immutability of the decrees of our primitive judges.

PETITION OF MARY CAMPBELLTON.

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Province of the State of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met:

The Petition of the subscriber, Widow & Relict of Thos. Campbellton, Late of Northumberland County deceased, Most Humbly sheweth,

That my late husband in the late war was appointed by Col. Saul. Hunter, Lieutenant of the County aforesaid, To the command of a ranging Company for the defense of said County, against the incursions of the savages, and my son was also employed in said service for nine months. In which time he was ordered by Col. Hunter who commanded the German Regiment, then in said County, to go to Fort Wallis, and Fort Antis near the long Island, on the west branch of Susquehanna, for some pieces of Cannon that lay there. The crews being high, my husband took a horse to assist the party in crossing. The horse was soon lost, and they had reason to believe was taken by the enemy, so they soon took signs of their being there. Early in the Spring 1781, My husband and son with others went on a tour of duty up the west branch of Susquehanna and lying one night at the mouth of Muncy Creek. In the morning the savages came on them when my unfortunate husband & son with one William Campbell fell a sacrifice to all the cruelties and barbarities that savages could inflict. Leaving your petitioner and six children driven from home and home which neither my tongue nor pen can express the distress and sufferings me and my fatherless children have and still undergo, and so reduced that I am unable to return to the place we had improved on.

Therefore both necessity and right obliges your petitioner to apply to your Honorable House for relief in the premises, praying that the pay of my deceased husband & son for nine months, service each & the loss of horse may be considered by your Honorable House. Begging that you may specially do me and my children that justice that the wisdom of your Honorable House thinks right.

And your petitioner as in duty bound shall pray.

MARY CAMPBELLTON.

Read 3 time Nov. 15, 1874.

CHAPTER XII.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS, ETC., 1795-96.

A PERIOD of inactivity appears to have followed the organization of the Court of Common Pleas, as no Commissioners were appointed until the December following, and of course no steps looking to independence could be taken until these men-

need officials had set the ball in motion. The selection of a suitable site for the seat of justice was here, as elsewhere, a difficult one to decide. Every place with any pretensions to more offered facilities unsurpassed by all rivals, and, in the opinion of its friends, of course was the only place suitable. There never, in the history of this country, has been a settlement of this vexed question in any new county but that the charge of corruption and bribery has been made very freely, and in many cases the charge has approximated the truth with an unpleasant nearness. Lycoming County people were no exception; every means that justice would allow, and on one or two notable occasions means that were hardly honest, were made use of to influence the minds of the Commissioners. The Commissioners were appointed September 1, 1795, to make the selection, and were directed to submit their report by the first of the following month; but the task proved more formidable than was anticipated, and many months passed before any selection was made. What influence could have affected the judgment of the committee and deterred them from making a prompt disposition of this matter it is somewhat difficult to understand, as there was no interest of any moment in the County at that time, and the only question that should have entered in was the one of convenience to the greatest number. It will be observed that the sitings of the court were continued at Jaysburg for some time after the organization of the County; just when, appears to be involved in some doubt. To enable any person to press these inquiries to a satisfactory conclusion the old records of the County Commissioners, showing the disbursement of moneys for the rental of rooms for court purposes, have been resorted to, and will furnish a clue that may help to shed some light to guide the one of sufficient energy to attempt a solution of the question.

The first Commissioners for Lycoming County, after the organization, were Thomas Fisher, John Hanna and James Corbould. These gentlemen met in open Court of General Quarter Sessions, at Jaysburg, the then County seat, before the Honorables Wm. Heplburn, John Adlam, and James Davidson, and were sworn into office on the first day of December, 1795.

The gentlemen, like honest men, appeared to have taken time for reflection before entering actively upon the performance of their duties, as their first official act appears to have been the appointment, on the fifteenth of the month, of John Kidd as Treasurer of Taxes.

December 21 the Commissioners appointed the officers necessary to get the County machinery under way. The first step necessary to be taken, then as now, was to secure a revenue sufficient to properly maintain the various parts of the machinery and avoid friction. As initiatory to this, the following gentlemen were appointed to make an enumeration of all the taxable inhabitants of the several townships in the County:

James McElvey, for Muncy Township; Samuel Harris, for Loyalsock; William Boyd, for Lycoming Township; Andrew Culbertson, for Washington; and George Quizley, for Nippewase.

Their reports show the total taxable inhabitants to have been in Muncy Township, 374; Lycoming, 254; Loyalsock, 160; Washington, 106; and Nippewase, 96, or a total for the County of 1037. The usual average of 5 inhabitants to each voter would give a population of 5185 in the County at that time. But this estimate is doubtless largely in excess of the actual population, as while every voter was of necessity a tax-payer, every tax-payer was not a voter. Our ancestors, notwithstanding the fact that they had as recently emerged from a struggle in which the lives of many and the property of all had been engaged in the fearful maelstrom of a war that had been commenced and fought through mainly on the principle, enunciated by Patrick Henry, that "Taxation without representation is tyranny, and resistance to tyranny is obedience to God," perpetuated the evil they had so strenuously fought, and imposed a tax upon all property-holders, whether men, women, or children. It would probably then show nearly approximate the truth to estimate three inhabitants to every tax-payer, which would show a population of 3111 for the entire County.

At the same meeting of the Commissioners precepts were issued to the several Assessors to make returns of the amount of property subject to taxation at their next meeting, to be held at Jaysburg, February 1, 1796.

The total taxable property reported was as follows, viz.:

Benjamin Warner, Assessor for Muncy Township, returned \$209.

Samuel Harris, Assessor for Loyalsock, returned £60.

Britton Caldwell, Assessor for Lycoming, returned \$234 5c.

Robert Love, Assessor for Nippewase, returned £54.

Marcus Huling, for Washington, returned £41.

Or \$2203 for the County.

This would give a wealth of seventy-six cents to each man, woman, and child in the County,—rather a poor showing for a people who were just setting up for themselves, with public buildings to erect, and all expenses incident to the putting of the new machinery in order to be met. But the spirit that would support a

man in the troubles through which they had just passed would not be balked long with nothing more formidable than a severity of money to oppose it.

At first glance it would seem impossible that a people should exist with no more wealth than appears from this estimate. But when we reflect that the rifle and fishing-rod supplied the family leader with a quantity and variety of meats over which as epicurean would glaze, that the spinning-wheel and loom provided everything requisite for family wear, and that wants were limited by the supply, it becomes more probable.

It was probably about this time that the muse immortalized itself by singing,

"Man is not but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."

And that probably at a much later period, say 1876, was added,

"Te not with me exactly so,
But 'twere in the song."

CHAPTER XIII

FIRST COURT-HOUSE—FIRST TRANSACTIONS IN REAL ESTATE—BOUNDARY LINE OF COUNTY ESTABLISHED—FIRST MAIL SERVICE, ETC., 1797-98 TO 1825.

It would be interesting to know something of the causes in litigation in the early days of our County history, and to show the nature of the business that occupied the time of the courts in those days of immaturity. The value of land would not justify litigation over boundaries; there were no public corporations to annoy the people and furnish fair fees for lawyers; no corrupt officials to squander the public money and furnish material for the sensationalist in the disgusting details of a criminal prosecution.

Then, stealing was theft, and not disseminated breach of trust, embezzlement, and appropriation of another's effects; and the jurying then attached to the crime, and the punishment sure to follow, deterred the rogues, so the time of the court was not taken up in the trials of thieves, and it is difficult to understand just what necessitated the appointment of so many Justices of the Peace and Justices of the Court. Unfortunately, the only records that would furnish any clue as to the doings of courts of that day are lost or destroyed, and Lycoming County is destitute of any court records that would throw any light on the doings of the Court of Quarter Sessions for many years after its organization.

This is a condition of things very much to be deplored, and it behoves the County Commissioners, while there is a man yet living sufficiently conversant with these things to supply the deficiency, to spare no pains or expense in putting the records in condition, that they may be turned over to succeeding generations in such shape as to be of some use. It is not in the power of any officer now, driven as they are to the last extremity of human endurance to keep pace with the work of the present, to give any attention to the past, and but a few years can elapse ere many matters of vital importance will be irrevocably lost.

The early records of the Commissioners are well preserved; from them it is learned that the first room occupied for a court-room was rented of Eleanor Winters. The order reads as follows: "September 11, 1797, Commissioners issued an order in favor of Eleanor Winters for thirty dollars, for three courts sitting in her room until that date." This may not have been the first court-room, but it certainly is the first for which any rent had been paid, or of which there is any mention in the records of the County. The records further say that the Commissioners met at Jayburg.

February 1, 1798, the Commissioners issued an order to James Russell for \$7.10e 43d, for use of his house for a court-room for December term 1797, and January term 1798. All that now remains for the antiquarian to do to determine where the first courts were held, is to locate the houses of Eleanor Winters and James Russell. These matters belong more properly to the annals of Williamsport, and it is left for the historian of that city to settle the controversy and establish the interesting data. May 4, 1799, Thomas Huston received forty-three dollars and two cents for rent of his house for court-room.

The first transaction in real estate within the County which was of sufficient importance to become a matter of record was entered of record in the month of May, 1795. During the year 1786 Reshen Holmes, heir, of Philadelphia, had conveyed to Catherine Groveland, widow, of same place, for the consideration of five shillings, thirty-three hundred and eight acres of land lying in the township of Munsey. The principal consideration in this transaction was love and affection, and several other conveyances were made for like consideration by the

same conveyer to members of his family; one to Sarah Wistar of thirty-seven hundred and ten acres, on November 3, 1786, and one to Casper Wistar of twenty-six hundred and eighty-one acres, all in the town of Munsey. On the twentieth of October, 1791, all of above conveyances transferred to Hon. Robert Morris, for a consideration of twenty-four thousand three hundred and fourteen and three-fourths of a dollar, twenty-four thousand three hundred and fourteen acres of land on the head-waters of Lyapook Creek. The honorable gentleman who became purchaser in this instance served as first Treasurer of the United Colonies during the Revolutionary war.

No suspicion was excited in the minds of the freemen of that day that the finances of the country had been misappropriated, as the known integrity of Mr. Morris would of itself ward off any attacks affecting his character, but the facility with which investigating committees can blast the reputation of a public man of to-day, however strongly his character may be fortified by years of faithful and conscientious services, would have undoubtedly deterred Mr. Morris from making such an investment in the inconvertible days of 1786. About the date of above conveyance, Jacob Latcher and wife conveyed to James Grier a tract of land situated at and above the mouth of Lycoming Creek, which the said Jacob Latcher had previously laid out into town-lots and named Jaysburg. The Commonwealth had received the above land to William Paul, by warrant of survey dated October 26, 1753, which he in turn had conveyed to Abraham Latcher, father of the proprietor of the employe city and rival of Williamsport in after-days in the struggle for the County seat. In 1801 it became necessary to appoint a commission, the purposes and objects of which were, as shown by the copy of the commission following, to definitely determine the boundary-lines of Lycoming County.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Thomas McKim, Governor, to William Montgomery and William McClay, of the County of Northumberland, and Henry Dounal, Esq., of Lycoming County, Greeting:

Whereas, in and by an Act of the General Assembly, passed the twenty-third day of February instant, entitled, "An Act authorizing the Gov. to appoint Commissioners to ascertain the boundary lines between the Counties of Northumberland and Lycoming and Luzerne," I am authorized to appoint three Commissioners for the purpose of running, ascertaining, and marking the Lycoming Co. so far as the same is bounded by the Counties of Northumberland and Luzerne, respectively to the Act entitled, "An Act erecting part of the County of Northumberland and Luzerne into a separate County, passed the thirtieth day of April, 1755. Now know ye, that relying especial trust and full confidence in your skill and impartiality, I have appointed and by these presents do appoint you the said William Montgomery, William McClay and Henry Dounal to be Commissioners, for the purpose of running, ascertaining, and marking the lines of Lycoming County so far as the same is bounded by the Counties of Northumberland and Luzerne as is more particularly described in the first section of the said last mentioned Act of Assembly and to make out duplicate plots of said division lines so to be run ascertained and marked and certify the same and deposit one of each, with the Recorder of Deeds of each County bounded by the lines aforesaid, and I do hereby authorize and require you, with all convenient dispatch to proceed to the execution of the trust reposed in you as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Lancaster, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1801.

By the GOVERNOR, JAMES THOMAS,
Jayburg Sec

The mail facilities up to this time had been exceedingly meagre and unreliable. The country was sparsely settled, business of such a nature as not to require such frequent intercommunication as now, when the fluctuations in price during a single meeting of some powerful board will enrich some and ruin others. It was a rare thing to be made happy then by the receipt of a letter. Newspapers were precious, and rarely seen in the frontier settlements. If by any chance found its way to the west, it was appreciated and handed about among neighbors with care, and then laid by as some precious memento for preservation. It was about 1804 or 1805 that James Cummins, the father of Thomas Cummins, Esq., of Philadelphia, established the first mail routes leading to and from Williamsport. One route was from Northumberland to Williamsport; one from latter place to Painted Post, New York; one from Williamsport to Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. In 1810 he placed a stage on the route from Northumberland to Williamsport, the first public conveyance in the County, running once a week. In 1811, encouraged by the success thus far met, he connected Williamsport and Jersey Shore with a weekly line of stages. The travel not being sufficient to

justify the expense of keeping up this route, the public-spirited of the two terminal points raised by subscription sufficient to enable him to carry through the enterprise without loss.

In 1814, Thomas Cummins, now residing in Philadelphia, carried the first mail from Williamsport to Lewisburg. Great improvements had marked the few years of the existence of our County as an era of progression; but as great as had been the advance, it was insignificant in contrast with what the next two score of years were to unfold. Who shall say that this was not a period of enjoyment? There was none of the harassing cares and vexations that distract the tradesman of to-day and fill our lunatic asylums with the victims of ambition. Then the merchant could invest his money, having no apprehensions that some political demagogue would so demoralize the currency by his wildly effusions, as to know as to knock the props from his homeliest-built structure, and bring the whole tumbling about his ears in a mass of ruins. There was no need of telegraphs and fast mails then; all were looking in the sunshine of peace and abundance, which their own heavy and honest toil provided, caring but little for fluctuations in prices. But a change was gradually coming over the spirit of the dreams of some; ambition had fired their aspirations, and the slow but sure plodding of the times was becoming likable to many. Well was it for Lycoming County that there were a few restless spirits among its citizens whose love of adventure prompted them to lay hold of the means for improvement and keep pace with the progress of the times.

The first effort, made from opening the channels of the Susquehanna for the passage of keel-boats,—of which more anon,—was the attempt to establish a means of communication with steamboats on the river. This, of course, was before the days of mill-dams, as no means have yet been discovered that will lift steamers over those outrageous reefs of logs long ago. As difficult as would be the ascent over these, there were obstacles imbedded in the stream that presented as formidable barriers to navigation, and which finally compelled the abandonment of the enterprise. It was about 1824 that this scheme was commenced. Then the Hudson River, the Mississippi, and other navigable streams, were covered with craft propelled by steam. A revolution had long ago been effected by its use, and only, resented the enthusiast, could not the Susquehanna be made to bear on its bosom vessels that should abate the inhabitants' greater facilities in traffic and intercommunication? The reason would have been obvious to the experienced eye, but none had yet learned in the harsh school of experience, and the trial only satisfied the enthusiastic of its utter impracticability and turned their attention to other schemes more favorable. The history of the effort and failure will be found in the succeeding chapter.

CHAPTER XIV.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

FIRST STEAMBOAT ON THE WEST BRANCH OF SUSQUEHANNA.—The plan of navigating the west branch with boats propelled by steam was conceived and set on foot by Peter A. Korthouse, a wealthy German, who had come into possession of a large tract of mineral lands in Clearfield County. A visit to the section in which his lands were situated awakened Mr. Korthouse to the necessity of devising some means of placing his coal within reach of would-be consumers, if a demand was to be created. This was anterior to the day of canals, and the only practicable plan appeared to be to construct a steamer of such build that it might navigate the river and transport his coal to a market.

The plan was at once put in execution. At a meeting of the citizens of Williamsport a resolution was introduced by Mr. Tinsley Coryell, who was ever foremost in all enterprises of a public character, endorsing the scheme, and several thousand dollars were subscribed to aid in building the boat. Fortunately for our people, the eager Baltimoreans took charge of the matter, and constructed a boat without the aid of the denizens of the Lumber City, and the liberality of the original subscribers was never put to the test. In due time the boat was built, and after long detention and great difficulties reached Williamsport and passed up the river as far as Parandville. Here the aid of the projectors was effectually cooled by the insurmountable obstacles to be overcome.

The boat returned to Northumberland, passed up the north branch to Elmira, and was abandoned, and with it the scheme to utilize the west branch for transportation freight.

Mr. Korthouse was possessed of indomitable energy, great resources, and indefatigable of purpose, but all could not avail against the natural barriers that blocked the way against his boat. Another plan was to over-estimate prices

works at his place, where the materials were handy and cheap, and, by means of conduits underground, supply Philadelphia and towns along the route with a comparatively inexpensive illuminator.

It is hoped that some philanthropist of the not far distant future may make it possible for the overburdened residents of American cities and towns to enjoy life free from the fearful extortions of gas companies, by adopting the plan broached by Mr. Korthouse, or some other equally feasible. The mountains of Pennsylvania are filled with all the necessary elements for manufacturing, and if their beds are impenetrable by steamboats, let the minerals be tapped and reach a market through the conduit proposed by Mr. Korthouse.

The failure to make the steambot a success did not chill the ardor of our people; there were other plans, the adoption of which would insure success, and the right moment was approaching to grapple with that stupendous undertaking, the construction of the West Branch Canal.

WEST BRANCH CANAL.—Among the internal improvements which have accomplished so much in revolutionizing trade interests in this valley, none have done more than the West Branch Canal. Before its completion, and within a period of time well remembered by many of the citizens of this prosperous County, all communication with the outer world was carried on by means of keel-boats propelled by muscular power, or by wagons across the mountains. Boats were pushed up against the current of the streams by men with poles, bringing the various articles to make up the stock in trade of our enterprising dealers, and returned with the current, carrying to the market the products of the soil and such other articles as the rifle, the mill, or the loom could supply. But with the turning of water into the channel that many years of hard toil and the expenditure of large sums of money had prepared, a new era dawned for the people of this vicinity. Manufacturers started, mills sprang up as by magic, stores opened, agriculture received a new impetus, and a new life was infused into all branches of trade. The improvements, tending to facilitate navigation by water commenced at a date long anterior to the building of the canal. As early as the year 1810 an appropriation was made by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for clearing out channels in the Susquehanna River for the passage of boats; the work was completed to Williamsport in 1817.

The following spring the channels were cleared out to the present site,—Lock Haven. Boats were constructed especially for navigating these channels, about seventy-five to eighty feet long, and ten to twelve feet wide. Along the sides, on top, were fastened running planks, on which the men who furnished the moving power passed back and forth. In going against the current, these men would stand on the bow of the boat, one on each side; placing one end of a pole on the bottom of the river, the other against their shoulders, they would walk back towards the stern of their craft. The impetus afforded by this means would be sufficient to keep steams-vessels until the men could regain their first position at the bow. This was the best propeller, and after many days of the most arduous toil a trip would be accomplished. The question of building a canal was agitated for a long time, but not until 1827 did it assume a definite shape, when a survey was made through this County by Judge Gettis, a celebrated civil engineer from the State of New York. Subsequently a survey was made by Mr. Aengr. Both reports were favorable to the construction of the canal. In April or May, 1831, the route was finally located by Chief Engineer James D. Harris, and his principal assistant, Mottier Hunt, who were shortly afterwards succeeded by Antes Snyder, youngest son of Ex-Governor Snyder. When the Lycoming line of the West Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Canal was located it was divided into two subdivisions, dividing at the Lycoming uppermost section and section fifty-one. The western division was under the supervision of James D. Harris, Chief Engineer, and Antes Snyder, Principal Assistant; the eastern division, of Robert Enckes, Chief Engineer, and ——— Showmaker, Principal Assistant. The canal had been completed as far as Muncy Dam, including the towine-path along the pool of the dam, about the 20th of October, 1838.

About the 25th of May, 1831, the work of excavating and embankment was let by contract at so much per yard. The first contracts for the work, from the end of the towine-path nearly opposite the borough of Muncy to where Dams-town Dam was subsequently built, were taken at the exceeding low price of six and a quarter cents for common excavation, eleven to twelve cents for hard pan, thirty-two to thirty-four cents for detached rock, forty to fifty-five cents for solid rock. As was to be expected, the eagerness to secure contracts militated against all the interests connected with the enterprise, as none of the contracts were filled by the individuals entering into them, and all were abandoned. August 13, 1831, an effort was made to re-let the contracts for the accomplishment of the work. The entire work to be done was divided into sections of about one-half a mile in length, and contracted for at ten to eleven cents for common excavation, fifteen cents for hard pan, thirty-five to thirty-seven cents for detached rock, fifty cents for solid rock per cubic yard. At these prices the contractors

felt secure in pushing forward the work. At the session of the General Assembly of 1831 to 1832 the appropriation failed; as per consequence all the contractors ceased operations, except William Chandler & Co. on section seven, and Osoar Granger, section thirteen. These parties continued their work, notwithstanding the fact that no money could be expected until an appropriation should be made.

There is a little history connected with the failure of the appropriation that is well worth preserving. The facts are furnished by T. Coryell, Esq., of Williamsport, who acted a conspicuous part in the construction of this great work. The West and North Branch Canals were strenuously opposed by those interested in the Juniata and western divisions. But the adherents of the two branches were enabled to prevent any appropriation for the west that did not include the branches. Mr. Coryell attended twelve sessions of the Legislature at his own expense, for the purpose of watching the interests of his pet schemes. During the session of 1831 to 1832, and Wolf's administration, the appropriation failed, on account of the opposition of Philadelphia members. This aroused the whole population of the west branch. Contractors, merchants, farmers, and all classes were affected. The clamor became so loud that the Governor called an extra session. It was necessary to prepare for this, as an extra session would undoubtedly result as disastrous to the interest of our canal unless steps were taken to overcome the opposition of the city members.

During the recess, Mr. Coryell, Mr. Parker, and others were busy attending meetings, sending out petitions for signatures, communicating with the owners of unsold lands of the County, many of whom were residents of Philadelphia, until every person interested as a creditor or property-holder along the proposed route was fully alive to the necessity of prompt and decisive action. So popular became the work that, when the Legislature met, the gentlemen who had opposed the bill begged permission to be the first to offer the bill making the appropriation. Mr. Coryell was on hand, and within an hour after the passage of the bill he had the Governor's signature, and was on his way to Williamsport, which place he reached within twelve hours after leaving Harrisburg, promulgating his success as he journeyed. The success of the appropriation justified the letting of contracts for the mechanical work.

This consisted of the construction of feeder-dams. The Dumontown Dam was, on completion, considered a fine work; the weir is eight hundred feet in length, height twelve feet; the schute is eleven hundred and thirty-two feet in length, extending three hundred feet into the pool. To-day it is probably the most complete work of the kind on the Continent. There has never been a loss in passing the schute to the value of one dollar.

There was also a seven-foot dam constructed at Bald Eagle, called Bald Eagle Cross-Cut. These two dams were within the western division. On the eastern division a dam was constructed at Loyalsack to facilitate the passage of boats across the creek.

Another important part of the mechanical work was the construction of the necessary locks. A feeder-lock was built at Bald Eagle; an outlet-lock at Bald Eagle Cross-Cut, into the pool of the Dumontown Dam; a feeder-lock at Dumontown Dam, at the head of the first level, which extends to Jersey Shore, a distance of twelve miles. Lock number one at Jersey Shore afforded a rise of seven feet; number two, one and three-quarter miles below, a rise of seven feet; number three, two and a half miles below, a rise of seven feet, at the east of section twenty-eight, being last lock section; number four, two miles below, a lift of seven feet; number five, on eastern division, east end of Loyalsock aqueduct section, eight miles from number four, a lift of seven feet; number six, immediately west of Loyalsock Creek, about five miles from number five, a lift of six feet; number seven, at Hall's Farm, six miles from number six, a lift of seven feet.

At about three-quarters of a mile below Port Penn are located the cut-off locks, where boats enter into and pass out of the river. From this point to Muncy Dam, a distance of about five miles, boats were floated in the river. Muncy Dam is nine feet high, probably affording a lift from the canal below of seven feet.

It will be seen, by an examination of the above, that the water above lock number one at Jersey Shore is about sixty-nine feet above the water in the canal below Muncy Dam, a distance of about thirty-three and a half miles.

Of aqueducts, in the western division, first the one over Clutham's Run, about four and a half miles below Dumontown Dam; next, over the west branch of Pine Creek. There is also an extensive work across the main stream of Pine Creek, which is about three hundred feet in length, supported on three piers, built of limestone rock. The next, across Larry's Creek, is about eighty feet in length. The next is across the Queensbury Creek, a small affluet, notwithstanding the immensity of the mass of the stream over which it was stretched. The next, of two spans in length, is across the Loyalsock Creek, being the last until the

Muncy Creek is reached, which is spanned by a trunk supported on two piers. Across the canal were thrown a large number of bridges, which were built for the convenience of travel. The length of these bridges was about forty feet; the approaches to each were of a uniform grade, being one foot rise to every twelve feet. Besides the bridge at the crossing of each public road, farm bridges were constructed, for the accommodation of the farmers whose lands were divided by the canal, of some length, with approaches at a grade of one foot in eight.

The small streams were crossed by means of culverts built of stone. As before stated, the contracts for completing the earth-work, such as excavations and embankments, were let August 15, 1831, at prices that justified the hopes of the friends of the enterprise that the canal would soon be a fact. It being a State work, and the Legislature failing to make the requisite appropriation, the work was suspended about January, 1832, until some time in April of the same year.

It had been in contemplation to erect a dam twelve feet in height at about distance above lock number three, which was expected would afford a means of slack-water navigation from Jersey Shore to that point. But this scheme was abandoned after the experience with the ice-freshet of the 19th of January, 1832, which satisfied all of the utter impracticability of using the river for the movement of boats.

In the month of April, 1832, work was commenced generally and pushed forward as rapidly as the means at command would admit. The last section was completed in the month of September, 1834. In excavating and throwing up embankments along section twenty-four it was necessary to appropriate the roadway. A new roadway was graded, from eighty to one hundred perches of which were sixty feet wide, and turned over to the township by the chief engineer in the same month.

Everything was now in readiness for the water, which was turned in on the evening of the 15th day of October, 1834. The first boat that passed through the canal as far as Jersey Shore belonged to George Anglenburgh.

This pioneer boat of course attracted a great deal of attention; all classes of citizens flocked to the banks of the canal to witness the passage through the locks. This was on the 19th or 20th of the month, four or five days after water had been turned in.

The first boat down the canal was freighted with iron, by J. B. Hall & Co., of Williamsport, iron-founders, who were then engaged on a large contract, supplying iron chains and couplings for a new railroad then being constructed.

The canal was under the superintendence of William F. Parker, who had general charge during the construction, and retained the same until the canal was placed under the charge of a Supervisor, appointed by the Canal Commissioners of the State. The first Supervisor appointed was Thomas Bennett, upon whom devolved the duty of putting the canal in running order.

The West Branch Canal was one spoke of an extensive political wheel, the hub of which was station'd at Harrisburg. Every change at Harrisburg necessitated a corresponding movement in every part of the periphery of this immense wheel. The Democracy had held the reins of government during the time within which the west branch of the Pennsylvania Canal was being constructed. Mr. Thomas Bennett, being an appointee of a Canal Board that was appointed by a Democratic administration, held the position until after the accession to the gubernatorial chair of Joseph Ritner, an old-line Whig, December, 1835.

About February, 1836, Thomas Bennett was superseded by George Bonnet as Supervisor. The incumbent of this office changed with each change in the administration, until the control passed from the State by sale of the franchise in the year 1838.

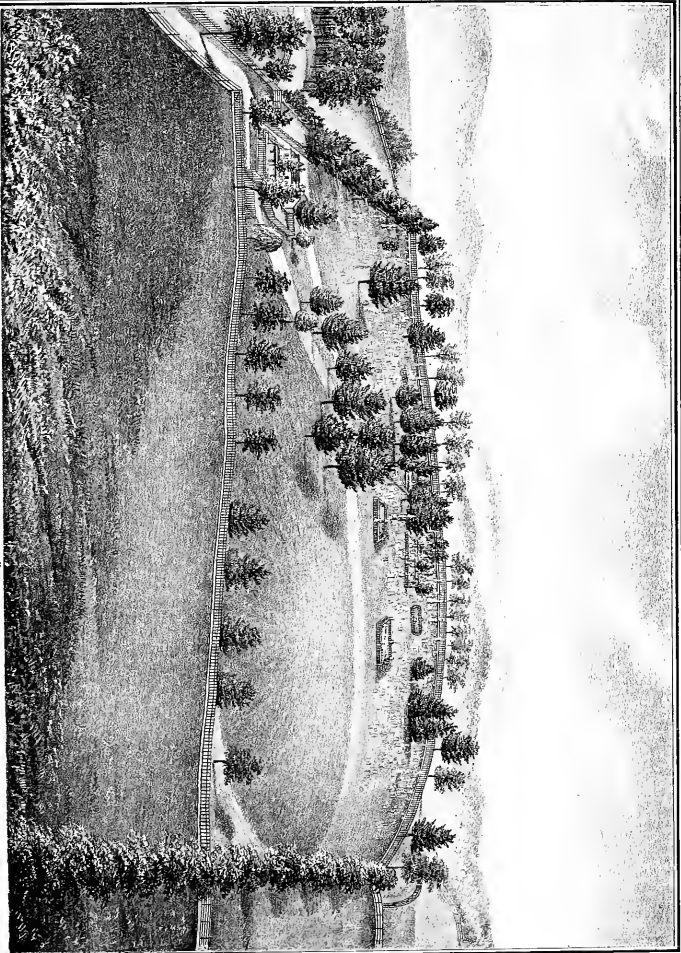
In the month of April, 1838, the canals were sold by the State, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company becoming the purchaser, giving the bonds and mortgages of the company therefor. In the month of July following the Loyalsock branch was sold to a private corporation, of which the Hon. John A. Gamble was president. It was successfully operated by Mr. Gamble and associates until December, 1866, when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company having obtained a majority of the stock, the control was assumed by that corporation, and it is still operated by the agents of that company.

The canal has suffered serious loss on several occasions from floods in the river. The flood of 1865 was particularly disastrous; some portions were entirely obliterated, necessitating a new location and excavation.

An account of an expedition from Northumberland, Sunbury, and Muncy, made on the 4th day of July, 1824, by many of the residents, friends of the canal, is the first heat that passed over the section first completed to Loyalsock, is found in Hazard's Register for July, 1834. As it is deemed pertinent to the history of the canal, as well as illustrative of the manner in which our grand-parents educated the natal day of our government, it is given in full.

"The packet 'James Madison' left Northumberland on Thursday afternoon, with a number of ladies and gentlemen from Sunbury and Northumberland on





"CEMETERY"
JERSEY SHORE, LYCOMING CO., PA

board; and after receiving several additions to their party, arrived at the head of the canal navigation, at Loyalsock, about four o'clock on Friday. This is the first passage that has been made on the new section of the canal from Muncy to Loyalsock.

"We are happy to state that it was in excellent order, and the boat passed through very pleasantly without the slightest interruption. As the boat approached the first lock below the creek, a salute was fired in honor of the company and of the occasion by the 'Williamsport Guards,' under command of Captain Treloar. At the towing-path bridge over Loyalsock, the compliment was repeated by the 'Muncy Guards,' both of which companies had been spending the day in the neighborhood. The party passed immediately on to the place of landing, where they were received in handsome style by the 'Lycoming Cavalry,' under command of Captain Cowden. A salute was fired and other honors paid, after which the company debarked, and entered the carriages that had been prepared for their reception by a committee of arrangements appointed for that purpose. The carriages were received by the 'Cavalry' in open order and escorted to town, where they arrived about five o'clock. On their arrival they were joined by the 'Lafayette Rangers.' The whole procession passed up Main Street to Market, up Market to Fourth, up Fourth to Pine, down Pine to Third, down Third to the hotel of Mr. Thomas Hall, where the party afterwards dined. It was an imposing spectacle to witness the approach of between twenty and thirty carriages—containing the youth and beauty of our neighboring towns—each flanked by a troop on either side, with all our citizens, old and young, greeting their arrival with joyous countenance. It was among the grandest displays ever witnessed in our fair borough, and it serves clearly to show what our citizens can accomplish, in a matter in which their feelings are interested, and especially where the public is concerned.

"Immediately after their arrival here, the company, consisting of upwards of one hundred persons, of whom a majority were ladies, sat down to a sumptuous feast, prepared in Mr. Hall's best style. After dinner a promenade was proposed, a promenade was immediately arranged in good order, and the party proceeded through the town, admiring the improvements in our flourishing village. The promenade was continued to the river-bank, where the whole party united in the unreserved expression of their admiration of the surrounding country: the towering 'Bald Eagle Mountain' standing out in bold relief immediately opposite; numerous small hills in the perspective all handsomely adorned with the verdure of the season; the placid Susquehanna flowing smoothly along the mountain base; the whole picture beautifully mellowed by the yellow tints of the setting sun, forming altogether a view that could not fail to gratify the most romantic taste.

"On Sunday morning the party returned to Loyalsock, where they were re-embarked, and were accompanied a short distance down the canal by a number of our citizens.

"They parted at the first lock, all highly gratified doubtless with the manner in which the previous day had been spent, and grateful that not an unpleasant incident had occurred to interfere with the pleasures of the day. The weather throughout was very fine."

CHAPTER XV

1851.—1871.

THE canal was completed through the County, opening up an avenue for trade that soon aroused the dormant energies of the Rip Van Winkle, and in the race for success the fugies who had opposed public improvements, preferring to follow the beaten track rather than venture upon unexplored fields, were among the foremost to take advantage of the opportunities now presented for acquiring greater wealth. The banks of the canal were dotted with towns, many of which had existed for years in some only. Speculation seized hold upon all, and business was flourishing. It seemed that the canal could exclaim with the wise man of old, "Nay, Lord, what wait I for?" we have all that the most ambitious can ask. The consummation of the brightest hopes of the most anxious appears to have been attained, and wealth remained but to profit by their labors and let ambition slumber for a time. The fruition derived from the possession of the great thoroughfare was ephemeral. No sooner was the canal completed than the mind began to cast about for new fields for enterprise. The application of the United States Bank to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for special chartered privileges in the State appeared to afford the means. The busy brain was again at work. A scheme was conceived, and brought into living existence, which developed into the Elgin

and Williamsport Railroad. The history of Lycoming County from the completion of the canal is a record of events indicating unparalleled success. The County was peopled by a hardy, vigorous, enterprising population surrounded by wealth in every form, a soil of inexhaustible fertility, forests of the most valuable timber, one-half that ages of mining would not improve, all needing but the guiding hand of intelligence to shower their wealth to an untold extent into the hands of him who had courage to turn aside from the old methodical tread-mill and grasp for it.

THE ELGIN AND WILLIAMSPORT RAILROAD.—During the administration of John Q. Adams, in 1825-1826, it was in contemplation to construct national roadways from Washington City to New Orleans and other portions of the United States, to facilitate the transportation of troops and munitions of war, and to open up communication for the benefit and advantage of the people generally. The friends of public improvements in this section, ever alive to the interests of the valley, and anxious to profit by every improvement in modes of intercommunication, agitated the construction of a national road from Washington north through Williamsport to Elgin and Buffalo. Surveys were made, and the practicability of the route fully established. A bill was prepared, submitted to Congress, and passed, but was vetoed by the President. Much time and money had been expended by the public-spirited men of this country, but it was not all lost, as afterwards appeared.

In 1825 to 1836 the friends of the United States Bank offered large bounties to the Legislature, in the shape of loans to aid internal improvements, to secure the chartered privileges for the bank from the Legislature, which it was expected would be valuable. The friends of a contemplated railroad from Williamsport to Elgin besought the Legislature to take one hundred thousand dollars' stock for the benefit of the road. The request was complied with, and the construction of the road became a certainty. The road was surveyed and located as far as Ralston. The work of construction was commenced and pushed forward with zeal, but it was ascertained that the one hundred thousand dollars, together with small subscriptions of stock as had been obtained, were insufficient to complete the road to Ralston.

The word fail was not in the vocabulary of the men who had charge of this enterprise, and they set themselves to work to derive means to complete the road.

Application was made to the United States Bank to obtain its post-note to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for one year to complete the road. Through the intercession of Mr. Tavell and some others the notes were obtained. Matthew Ralston, a Philadelphia gentleman of wealth and prominence, was greatly interested in the enterprise. This did not prove the success expected, and Mr. Ralston's fortunes went down with the road.

A judicious use of the post-notes completed the road to Ralston, and it was formally opened to that place January 12, 1829.

The completion of this road to Ralston was an event of great importance to the people of Lycoming County, and the first train from Williamsport bore a large crowd of enthusiastic friends, bent upon an excursion to Ralston, to celebrate with becoming cheer the consummation of their long cherished scheme. The rail was of flat rolled iron, spiked to longitudinal timbers of hard wood, which were included in cross-ties.

The funds being exhausted, no further progress could be made with the work. It was operated under the superintendence of Chief Engineer Robert Faries until about 1850, when it was placed in the hands of Mr. Faries as superintendent, and by him sold at public outcry in the city of Philadelphia, at six thousand dollars, together with all its valuable franchises. The purchasers were Archibald Robertson, Ellis Lewis, Wm. Clarke, and Wm. Faries. Some time previous to this the steam-engine had become so much disabled as to be unfit for use, and the company being unable to replace it, horses were used to supply the motive power.

A reorganization was finally effected, the franchise redeemed, the name changed from Williamsport and Elgin to Elgin and Williamsport, and the road completed to the northern terminus, Elgin. Mr. Robert Faries, whose indomitable energy and perseverance have accomplished so much in developing the public improvements of this section, was the guardian spirit whose ubiquitous presence watched over the delicate germ and moulded it to life and final success. From a very small affair, in 1839, the Northern Central road has become one of the most important in the country, extending from Baltimore, Maryland, via Harrisburg, Sunbury, and Williamsport, at which point it leaves the river and follows the sinuous course of Lycoming Creek to its source, thence across the summit of division between the west and north branches of the Susquehanna to Elgin, New York. The traffic over the road is immense. There are some now living who thirty-five years ago were obliged to furnish their own rolling stock and motive power, and who find it difficult to comprehend the great change which has been brought about as by magic.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND ELGIN RAILROAD—How the Project Started.—

When the old Bank of the United States was entering upon the financial crisis which afterwards proved its ruin, the manner of investment of its immense capital of thirty-five millions of dollars was an important consideration. Looking back to that distant day, we can have no accurate knowledge of the consultations which were held upon the subject; but there is every reason to believe that, at a meeting of the managers, when Nicholas Biddle and Edward R. Biddle were present, these two gentlemen projected a railroad from Sunbury to the harbor of Erie, their object being two-fold: first, to develop that neglected portion of the State; and second, to secure some work within the limits of Pennsylvania, in which a portion of the bank capital could safely be invested. A route from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna Valley had been projected as early as 1830 by the two Biddles and Joseph R. Paxton, of Catawissa, and was commenced in 1836, under the title of the Little Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

The First Survey.—The charter for the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was obtained in 1847, and signed by Governor Joseph Ritner. On the 19th of April, in the succeeding year, Edward Miller, civil engineer, with two parties, of twenty-five men each, plunged into the dense wilderness, at the head-waters of the Allegheny and Sinnemahoning Rivers, to make the first survey for the road. They started with pack-horses and tents, but the forests were impassable for the animals, and the parties lived beneath beds of hemlock bark and boughs, and depended for food upon the hunters. Yet the route, as traced out under these discouragements, is nearly the same as that now in use. The country was devoid of roads, houses, and inhabitants. In 1839 the explorations were continued and the line to Erie was completed, accompanied by accurate maps, and submitted to the Board of Directors of the Railroad Company of which Nicholas Biddle was President. The cost of the road was estimated at about nine millions of dollars. No part of it was commenced, unless we except an informal "breaking of ground" by Dr. J. W. Irvine, at Irvine Station, in Warren County, in 1838.

The Bank of the United States failed in 1841, and with it the country went to the verge of ruin. Thirty thousand shares of stock of the railroad had been subscribed for; but the stock and the road fell asleep together, and did not awaken for eleven years. The charter, which had originally contemplated a branch road to Pittsburgh as well as the main line to Erie, was kept alive by application to the Legislature. Not twenty men in Pennsylvania thought that the "Sunbury and Erie Railroad" would be revived.

But little is known of the history of the road for a period of eleven years following the failure of the United States Bank. The enterprise was kept alive by frequent applications to the Legislature, but in about such a state of existence as possessors one in a somnolent condition, when the faculties are all dormant and the only evidence of vitality is an occasional pulsation which produces a slight muscular movement. In 1852 Mr. Fallon was elected President, and Robert Faries Chief Engineer. At this time it became absolutely necessary for the company to commence the work between Sunbury and Williamsport, or else allow the ground to be occupied by a rival railroad (the Catawissa). A contract was, accordingly, concluded with Messrs. J. B. and William G. Moorhead to build the road between the points named, a distance of thirty-nine miles; and these gentlemen, with praiseworthy energy and skill, undertook the contract on the guaranty of four members of the Board of Directors. They completed their task in December, 1855. The road was one of the cheapest ever built, costing only one million, nine hundred and eighty-one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars and twenty-one cents, including two long bridges over the Susquehanna at North-unshoham.

In 1853 the city of Erie presented the corporation with one hundred and fifty acres of land and one thousand feet front on Lake Erie. In 1854 the city of Philadelphia renewed the subscription of two millions of dollars. Other subscriptions were made, but the greatest impetus was afforded by the purchase of the State lands, which was brought about mainly through the efforts of W. G. Moorhead, Esq., who was then President, in April, 1858. In July following the lands were sold in divisions, and the funds received reappropriated to complete the road. In 1861, the first mortgage claim was released by the State, the name changed to Philadelphia and Erie, and the road leased for nine hundred and ninety-nine years to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; the old corporation completing the road and receiving thirty per cent. of the income. In August, 1864, Robert Faries, chief engineer, drove the last spike to the rail connecting the cities of Philadelphia and Erie. Edward Miller, the original Chief Engineer, had been superseded in 1852 by Robert Faries, whose location of the entire route led to a judicious and economical expenditure of the funds. The officers at the time of the completion were, President, W. G. Moorhead; Vice-President, Edward F. Gay; Treasurer, George P. Little, who yet occupies the position of Secretary, Chief Engineer, Robert Faries.

The enterprise was started with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000, \$6,648,700 of which was paid in at the close of the year 1874. The funded

debt now amounts to \$16,252,000, with a main line of 287 miles, 29 miles of which are double track. Number of engines, 154; first-class passenger-cars, 38, cost of each \$3500; number of freight-cars, 3145; iron bridges, 11; wooden, 132; value of real estate, exclusive of roadway, \$171,561. During the year 1874 there were 2,233,170 tons of coal transported over the road. Such, in brief, is the history of this, one of the greatest feats that genius has accomplished. At the time of its location the whole extent of territory from Lock Haven west was an almost unbroken wilderness, presenting, seemingly, but little to justify the enormous expenditure necessary to equip a first-class railroad. But the shrewd Nicholas Biddle, whose brain conceived the idea, and whose energies, united with his able coadjutors, W. G. Moorhead and Robert Faries, secured its completion, saw a future filled with success; and had the road been completed within a reasonable time after the first inception, there is no doubt but that the large traffic that now finds its way over the Erie Road to New York would have passed over the Philadelphia and Erie to Philadelphia. Its popularity is fast gaining ground, and it will in time prove a formidable rival of the powerful corporations to the north of it.

THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD.—The charter of the Catawissa Railroad Company, granting them the privilege of extending their road to Williamsport and beyond, expired on the 15th of October, 1871. Failing to complete the road by that date evoked a forfeiture of all chartered privileges.

To secure the traffic from this region destined for points east of Milton, an arrangement was entered into with the Philadelphia and Erie Company, the eastern terminus of whose road was at Sunbury, securing to the first named the right to move their trains over the Philadelphia and Erie road to Williamsport. This lease bore date October 31, 1860, to remain in force twenty years. A compliance with the conditions of this lease works no little annoyance to the Philadelphia and Erie road, but corporations as well as individuals being bound by contracts, the annoyance will have to be endured until 1880, when the contract expires.

This arrangement accounts for the schedule of arrivals and departure of Philadelphia and Reading trains at the station of the Philadelphia and Erie road in Williamsport. During the years 1860 and '70 arrangements were effected for extending the Catawissa road from Milton, which had been the northern terminus for some years, to Williamsport.

A corps of engineers under the charge of R. H. Petriken was engaged to locate the road between the two points. Mr. George Webb, for many years Superintendent of the road, was Chief Engineer of the extension. In the fall of 1870 the contract for the construction was let to McGrand, Scott & Company, who sublet certain portions to others, and the work was commenced. The officers were, Dr. Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, President; George Webb, of Williamsport, Chief Engineer; R. H. Cummings, Attorney; R. H. Petriken, principal Assistant Engineer; R. H. Faries and B. Wellendorf, Resident Engineers for Lycoming County. Mr. Wellendorf's division extended from the Dawes farm eastward as far as Port Penn; Mr. Faries's, from Hawes farm westward to Lycoming Creek.

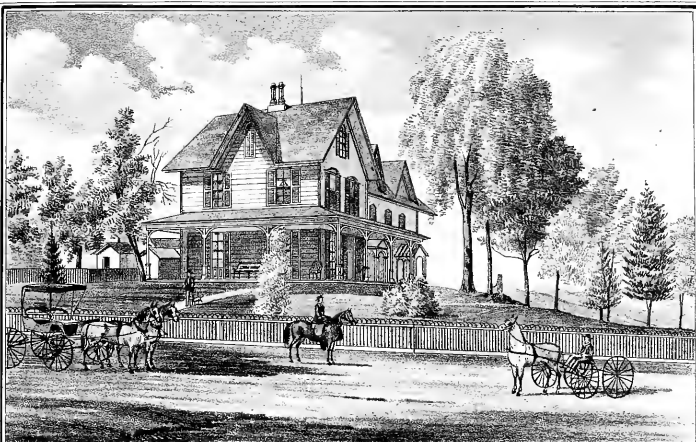
A short distance west of Muncy Creek the road passes through the site of old Fort Muncy, of Revolutionary war, where, during the excavations, numerous Indian relics were found. The line of this road, westward from Port Penn, passes through such beautiful scenery. The rich alluvial flat contiguous to Monticouville, the historic Logabook, the extensive fields of the Miller farm, are traversed by this road. These all give evidence of abundance which gratifies the heart, while the scenery attracts the eye of the traveler. It will be observed that the contract was let to McGrand, Scott & Co., in the fall of 1870, and the charter would expire October, 1871, giving one year for accomplishing the entire work of surveying and constructing a road from Milton to Williamsport, a distance of twenty-nine miles. To accomplish this, means for expediting business were made use of; trestle bridges were constructed, in some places half a mile in length. The Susquehanna must be spanned twice. What will not indomitable energy, exasperated by abundant means, accomplish?

About four o'clock of October 14, 1871, the road was ready for the rolling stock to the flat of Pine Street, Williamsport, at which point extensive passenger and freight accommodations are located. The bridges and trestle-works were done by Coffredre Brothers; the masonry by Finn and others. Some difficulty was experienced with the Philadelphia and Erie road as to the right of crossing at grade at Williamsport, Montgomery, and Milton. The matter was referred to the courts and adjudicated in a satisfactory manner.

November 1, 1872, the road was leased for nine hundred and ninety-nine years to the Philadelphia and Reading Company.

The track is laid on hard wood ties, ballasted with coal and stone. Length of main line, from Tummend to Williamsport, ninety-four miles; sidings, seven miles; gauges, four feet eight and a half inches; weight of rails, 56½ lbs. pounds.

Engines—houses, four; wooden bridges, twenty-two; iron bridges, two. Cost, six million one hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars.



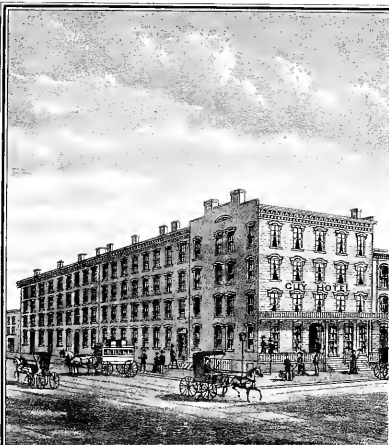
RES. OF JAMES ECROYD,
MUNCY TP., LYCOMING CO., PA.



HIGHLAND FARM RES. OF B. MORRIS ELLIS,
HUGHESVILLE, LYCOMING CO., PA.



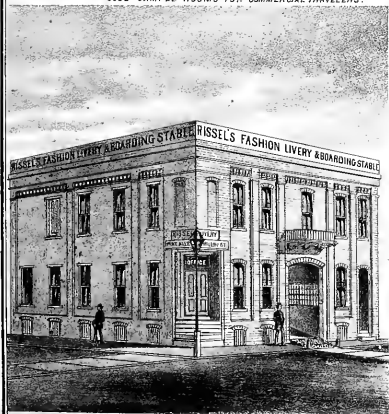




CITY HOTEL, MOST CENTRAL HOTEL IN THE CITY.
SLOMAKER & GAUS, PROPRIETORS.
COR. THIRD & PINE ST. WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

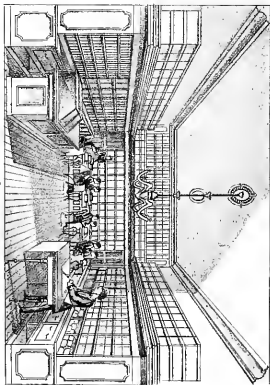


RES. OF REV. JOHN H. GRIER,
ALLEGHENY ST., JERSEY SHORE, LYCOMING CO., PA.



RISSEL'S FASHION LIVERY & BOARDING STABLES,
COR. PINE ALLEY & WILLOW ST.,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

SHIRT & COLLAR FACTORY.
WM. Q. LLOYD,
CRAWFORD HOUSE BLOCK,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.



CHAPTER XVI.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

On the morning of April 12, 1861, the staid people of the Commonwealth were startled from their lethargy by the announcement that war was flashing over the wires, permeating the remotest corners thereof, that "War is commenced! The batteries being fired on Fort Sumter at four o'clock this morning. Major Anderson replied, and a brisk cannonade commenced." Every person who had then arrived at years of understanding will remember with what fearful anxiety every movement of Buchanan's administration was watched. The crime of treason had been committed, and some of the leading conspirators had been tried by his cabinet. Secession had been openly avowed, and active steps were being taken to place the South in position to maintain self-government. The fire of secession was burning in every bosom from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and opposed to that was the ineffectual administration, nearly all of the counselors of which were more or less tainted, and a small garrison of sixty men at Fort Moultrie, at Charleston. As weak as was this garrison, had it been properly supplied it could have easily destroyed the war in its first inception, which was indignantly poisoning the blood of the eagle that had for eighty-five years spread its pinions over the whole country. Under the guns of the fort the rebels concocted their nefarious schemes, erected their batteries, pointed their guns; but not a movement at the fort indicated the presence of a soul inimical to the murderous preparations going on within rifle-shot. Were there traitors inside the fort? is a question that can appropriately be asked. Again and again had the patriotic Doubleday prayed for permission to open the guns and demolish the fortifications that were being woven all around him, but red tape forbade any demonstration without authority from Floyd, the then Secretary of War. The garrison under Major Anderson moved in the silence of night to Fort Sumter, and took possession of what was to be the temporary sepulchre of the bird of Liberty. A feeble attempt was made, after all hopes of maintaining Federal authority in the South had passed, to afford the much-needed assistance to the beleaguered hand in Fort Sumter; but the first approach of the Federal steamer Harriet Lane was the signal for opening the rebel batteries. The telegram quoted above alluded to the world the commencement of hostilities. Far up among the Alleghenies, near the head-waters of the West Branch, is a small territory denominated on the maps as Lycoming County. Nearly every foot of the soil of this County had been stained with the blood of our ancestors while defending American liberty in 1776. The descendants of these blood-stained and fallen heroes had well worthy to wear the mantle that had dropped from their fathers' shoulders, and eagerly was the cry taken up and re-echoed from hill to hill, "The Union: it must not be dissolved!"

Should the sacrifices of their forefathers go for naught? Should the fair heritage that had passed untrammelled through the hands of successive generations for one hundred years be now destroyed? Should the liberties that all had just learned to appreciate, the institutions that the labors of a century had barely established be annihilated at audacious demand? For the answer made by the brave sons of Lycoming, the reader is referred to the muster-rolls of Lycoming soldiers. History affords no parallel to the sacrifices made by these brave men. Their bones lie on every battlefield from Mason and Dixon's line to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Party lines were broken down in the eagerness to be foremost in the fray. Republicans and Democrats vied with each other in their defense of the flag. The fires of 76 burst out afresh, intensified by the fruits of that memorable struggle, while the uninterrupted equipment of eighty years had rendered the more unquenchable. It was not alone the young and ad-abled that felt the irresistible impulse to be known among the country's defenders. The aged, who for years had enjoyed the blessings of liberty, demanded to be allowed the privilege of marching to the front. The women, too, whose voices are ever heard in defense of right and condemnation of wrong, proved themselves worthy daughters of Rachel Silverthorn, Mary Brady, Mary Scudder, and hosts of others, who, in the early days of Lycoming, had done so much in the great work. The streets of Williamsport were ablaze with the zeal of its citizens, old and young, male and female. Tables were set the length of cutting blocks, which grained under the weight of the loads prepared for the departing heroes. Delicate ladies, whose hands had never been inured to toil, vied with each other in attending to the wants of all who came. Such work proved the earnestness of the North more perhaps than any else. Men who could win such wives, who were worthy brothers and sons of such women, would never yield while the institutions, which alone made these women the superiors of the inmates of the harem, were endangered. The occasion for such labors has passed; the fire of patriotism is again burning low; the wail of the widow for the husband, of the mother for the son, the child for a father, who have passed

beyond the portals of time, listened by the rebel bullet or infectious camp-fever, has long been hushed; but to the heart of every true American there has been erected a shrine, in commemoration of the dear departed, that shall be as imperishable as the elements of clay surrounding it. And were battle the descending hail that attempts to mar in the slightest the altar of liberty that the blood of a million was hardly sufficient to cleanse of the stains left by the traitor's unhallowed touch! The causes of the fratricidal strife have long since disappeared. The olive-branch is now flourishing in localities that for years were torn by the distracting clouds of war. The fire of peace has been burning for eleven years, and God grant that its rays may never again be subdued by the blood of brothers slain in antagonism to each other! Peace, love, and friendship now reign supreme; the eriege brother can soon be embodied in the mantle of charity, and all errors be forgotten and forgiven. The divine attributes of faith, hope, and charity have again asserted their prerogative, and the hearts of men beat in union. May they ever retain, engendering strength, bringing into full fruition the fond anticipations, and ennobling mankind with that halo of virtue that shall fit them for that sphere for which the progenitor of the human race was prepared when he left the hands of the Great Architect on the dawning of the sixth morning!

Careful attention has been given to a faithful preparation of a roster of all the officers of the last war from Lycoming County. The muster-rolls and final statements of nearly all soldiers will also be found. The writer has invited the assistance of such of the citizens as were known to have participated in the war to enable him to furnish a series of sketches that should show as well the history of the different commands as the part acted by individuals. Some may have been overlooked. If so, the writer claims immunity from censure, as nothing would have given greater pleasure than to have made this part of our history full and complete.

It has been deemed apropos to insert here a memorial of the officers of the different battalions of Pennsylvania troops during the War of the Revolution, that those who felt like censuring the heads of the different departments during the last war for seeming neglect may contrast their condition with that of men who fought in 1776 without pay, and with nothing to stimulate them but a hallucination, for independence then was but a dream. The pay of officers of the Revolutionary War was as follows, as fixed by act of Congress, June 16, 1775: Major-General, \$106 per month (when acting in separate departments, an additional allowance was granted that increased the pay to \$322 per month); Brigadier-General, \$125 per month; Adjutant-General, \$125 per month; Aide-de-Camp, \$83 per month; Secretary to the General, \$66 per month; Secretary to Major-General, \$33 per month. The whole expense of maintaining a Major-General in the field amounted to \$123 per month.

October 7, 1776, it was resolved by Congress that, as a further encouragement for gentlemen of abilities to engage as commissioned officers in the battalions to be furnished by the several States to serve during the war, their monthly pay be as follows: a Colonel, \$75; Lieutenant-Colonel, \$60; Major, \$50; Captain, \$10; Lieutenant, \$27; Ensign, \$20; Quartermaster, \$27.50; Adjutant, \$40. That the pay of the Commissary-General of Mustiers be \$10 per month; Deputy Commissary-General of Stores and Provisions, \$60; Deputy Adjutant-General, \$50; Deputy Muster-General, \$40; Brigade Major, \$33; Commissary of Artillery, \$60; Judge-Advocate, \$20; Colonel, \$30; Lieutenant-Colonel, \$10; Major, \$33; Captain, \$20; Lieutenant, \$13; Ensign, \$10; Sergeant, \$8; Corporal, Drummer, and Fifer, each, \$7; Private, \$6; Adjutant, \$18; Quartermaster, \$18; Chaplain, \$20. The pay of the light infantry be the same as that in the regiment, from a captain to a private, both inclusive. That the pay in artillery be as follows: Captain, \$20; Lieutenant, \$20; First and Second Lieutenants, \$18 each; Sergeant, \$8; Corporal, \$7; Bombardier, \$7; Matron, \$6. It will be remembered that the currency in which the officers and soldiers were paid was greatly depreciated in after-years, and that as valueless as gold because it was exceedingly difficult for them to get their pay.

The following list comprises the names of most of those who entered the Revolutionary war from the West Branch of Susquehanna: James McCarty, Robert Triff, Cornelius Dugherby, George Sands, David Davis, William Callow, Thomas Calloway, John Murphy, Thos. Pilon, Henry Thomas, William Jamison, William Atkins, Robert Rithe, George Sutyman, James Carson, John White, David Claumans, Michael Parker, Robert Wilson, John Hamilton, Robert Lucey, Samuel Seely, Alex'r McCornick, Edward Cavenuch, Capt. Wertz, Robert Crouthers, Patrick McWay, Patrick McManus, Dennis Higgins, John Toner, John Bradley, Patrick McGinnis, James Randolph, John McGinn, Peter Davis, David Bents, Jos. Leachy, Michael Leachy, John Redicks, Tho. Thompson, Geo. Kline, Michael Drury, James McGilwey, John Martin, James Cummins, Robert Cumbley, Angus McFuton, John Duin, Joseph McFuton, John McMan, Thos. McMan, James Brinne, Michael Sealey.

MEMORIAL OF OFFICERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BATTALIONS.

CAMP VALLEY FORT, June 4, 1878.

The Honorable The Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—We beg leave to address you on a subject which concerns not only our own interest and happiness, but which, in its consequences, deeply affects the essential interests and prosperity of Pennsylvania.

The miserable and alarming situation of the Pennsylvania Troops for want of necessary clothing, obliges us to apply to your Honors for redress of grievances in that particular and for a share of your attention in future as the Supreme Council of this State.

It is with real concern we trouble you on this occasion, conscious that your feelings as Men of sensibility, as well as Fellow Citizens, must be injured with a Recital of the Distresses and Grievances already but too well known to you.

Inclosed we transmit you a Return, by which you will learn our situation only in part. We have there omitted several small appendages of dress, which at the same time, are highly requisite to complete the appearance of the Soldier.

We trust you will not doubt our veracity when we assert that we are more deficient in point of Clothing, than any Troops in the Field. Our Officers have repeatedly been returned unfit for duty for want of Clothing; our men have been without a Rag of Linen on their Backs, for Weeks, my months at a Time, and both Officers and men have been uniformly neglected, and their repeated application passed unheeded by.

It is well known that our applications to the Clothier General's Store, have proved fruitless. Our answer there generally was, "You have a State Clothier of your own, apply to him," by this we do not mean to enter the Field of Disputation with the Clothier General, nor do we mean to throw out any insinuations against him unbecoming the Citizen or the Soldier.

Our real Design is to State Facts to you and to pay a speedy Redress.

We beg leave to put you on your Guard, by informing you that unless immediate steps are taken to supply your Officers and Soldiers better, we have too much Reason to fear, many of your bravest Officers will abandon the Field, while your men, compelled by direful necessity, will be daily deserting you.

We trust it will not be esteemed Vanity in us, when we allege that Public Virtue both applauds or shames, in a greater Degree than in the Army.

Hunger and Thirst, Fatigues of every kind, the Summer's Heat, and the cold Blast of Winter, undisturbed by anything but miserable Rags, have been the lot and reward of this Army; and yet they have served and are determined still to serve till they can elicit Liberty for our own. Humbly entreating in your zeal and activity in granting speedy Relief to our well grounded Requisitions,

We have the Honor to be with great esteem,

Your ob't humble Serv'ts,

Rich'd Badler, Col 9th P. Reg't,
Rudolph Bunker, Lieut. Col. 3rd P. R.,
T. Craig, Colo. 3rd P. R.,
John Huling, Maj. 3d P. R.,
Frank Nichols, Major 9th P. R.,
Jacob Hartner, Lt. Col. 6th P. R.,
Jacob Tuller, Major 6th P. R.,
John Murray, Major 13 P. R.,
Ad'm Hubble, Jr. Lt. Col 10th P. R.,
James Grier, Maj'r 10th P. Reg't,
J. Moore, Major 1st Reg't.

Pers'a Frazier, Lt. Colo. 5th P. R.,
Caleb North, Lt. Colo. 11th P. R.,
F. Menges, Maj. 11th P. Reg't,
Jes. Chambers, Col 1st Reg't,
Hy. Miller, Lt. Col. 2 P. Reg't,
Wm. Irvine, Col. 7 P. Reg't,
Sam'l Day, Maj. 7th Penna's Reg't,
Thos. Church, Major 1 P. R.,
Fm's Johnston, Col'l Comm'd 2d P. Brigade,
Henry Baker, Col'l 6 Penna's Reg't.

REGISTER OF OFFICERS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

J. H. Rice, Company D, 11th Regiment. Mustered into service September 4, 1861. Died at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1862.

J. B. Orenayre. Promoted to Sergeant January 21, 1862. To Captain. Company B, 11th Regiment, November 1, 1862. To Major of 11th Regiment, December 26, 1864. To Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel March 13, 1865. Brevet Colonel, April 1, 1865. Wounded April, 1865. Mustered out with regiment July 1, 1865.

James Moore, Captain, Company D, 11th Regiment. Mustered into service October 4, 1861. Promoted to Corporal May 3, 1862. To Sergeant November 1, 1861. To Second Lieutenant March 28, 1864. To First Lieutenant October 30, 1864. To Captain December 26, 1864. Wounded at Wilderness. Mustered out with company July 1, 1865. Veteran.

J. F. Saxton. Mustered into service October 4, 1861. Killed at Thoroughfare Gap August 28, 1862.

E. S. Hall. Mustered into service October 4, 1861. Promoted to Corporal January 24, 1862. To Sergeant November 1, 1862. To First Sergeant January

1, 1864. To First Lieutenant March 28, 1864. Died May 26, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania. Buried at National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia.

F. J. Ross. Mustered into service October 4, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant March 19, 1862. To Second Lieutenant November 1, 1862. Resigned April 15, 1863.

J. R. Brown, Second Lieutenant, Company D, 11th Regiment. Wounded August 20, 1862, and June 18, 1864. Promoted to Corporal March 19, 1862. To Sergeant December 1, 1863. To Second Lieutenant December 6, 1863. To First Lieutenant December 26, 1864. Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.

Charles Hoeser, Second Lieutenant, Company D, 11th Regiment. Mustered into service November 28, 1861. Promoted to First Sergeant June 4, 1865. To Second Lieutenant June 20, 1865. Mustered out with company July 1, 1865. Veteran.

F. X. Burger, Captain, Company E, 33d Regiment. Mustered into service June 12, 1861. Mustered out with company June 17, 1864.

J. Mayer, First Lieutenant, Company E, 33d Regiment. Mustered into service June 12, 1861. Resigned January 11, 1862.

L. Bucher, First Lieutenant, Company E, 33d Regiment. Mustered into service June 12, 1861. Promoted from Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant January 15, 1862. Resigned July 20, 1862.

R. Hardscher, Second Lieutenant, Company E, 33d Regiment. Mustered into service June 12, 1861. Died April 15, 1862, at Alexandria, Virginia.

J. B. Dayton, Second Lieutenant, Company B, 31th Regiment. Mustered into service June 21, 1861. Promoted to Second Lieutenant March 5, 1863. Brevet First Lieutenant March 13, 1865. Mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

H. B. Paxton, Captain, Company H, 5th Regiment. Mustered into service June 21, 1861. Promoted from Corporal to Second Lieutenant January 17, 1862. To First Lieutenant September 21, 1862. To Captain March 5, 1863. Mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

T. H. Caldwell, Captain, Company K, 31th Regiment. Mustered into service May 28, 1861. Promoted to Second Lieutenant July 1, 1862. To First Lieutenant March 5, 1863. To Captain September 21, 1863. Brevet Major March 13, 1865. Mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

W. H. Carter, First Lieutenant, Company K, 31th Regiment. Mustered into service June 21, 1861. Promoted to First Lieutenant April 1, 1864. Captured at Spottsylvania Court-House May 13, 1861. Discharged March 11, 1865.

A. J. Fowler, Captain, Company K, 31st Regiment. Mustered October 12, 1861. Promoted from Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant March 26, 1862. Promoted to Captain, July 3, 1863. Wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1861. Wounded and taken prisoner at Poplar Spring Church September 30, 1864. Mustered out October 20, 1861. Expiration of term.

J. C. Dodge, Jr., Colonel, 52d Regiment. Mustered August 1, 1861. Resigned November 5, 1863.

C. F. Dodge, Quartermaster, 52d Regiment. Mustered August 1, 1861. Resigned July 4, 1863.

J. S. Shover's, First Lieutenant, Company C, 52d Regiment. Mustered September 12, 1861. Promoted from Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant January 20, 1862. Resigned June 2, 1862.

D. Haines, First Lieutenant, Company C, 52d Regiment. Mustered into service October 17, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant August 5, 1862. To Second Lieutenant December 2, 1862. To First Lieutenant October 22, 1864. Mustered out February 5, 1865. Expiration of term.

W. C. Bush, First Lieutenant, Company C, 52d Regiment. Mustered October 17, 1861. Commissioned Second Lieutenant October 22, 1861. First Lieutenant March 26, 1863. Not mustered. Mustered out with company July 14, 1865.

H. L. Beck, Captain, Company E, 50th Regiment. No muster-roll on file. Merriek, Second Lieutenant, Company E, 50th Regiment. No muster-roll on file.

Samuel Bryan, Major, 57th Regiment. Mustered September 18, 1861. Transferred from Company B, 81th Regiment, January 13, 1865. Promoted to Major April 1, 1865. Mustered out with regiment June 29, 1865.

F. H. Armstrong, Second Lieutenant, Company F, 50th Regiment, 2d Cavalry. Mustered into service January 20, 1862. Promoted from First Sergeant May 2, 1865. Discharged June 26, 1865. Veteran.

J. Harding, Second Lieutenant, Company D, 65th Regiment. Mustered July 30, 1861. Promoted to Corporal February 25, 1862. To Sergeant August 1, 1861. To Second Lieutenant June 14, 1863. Mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Veteran.

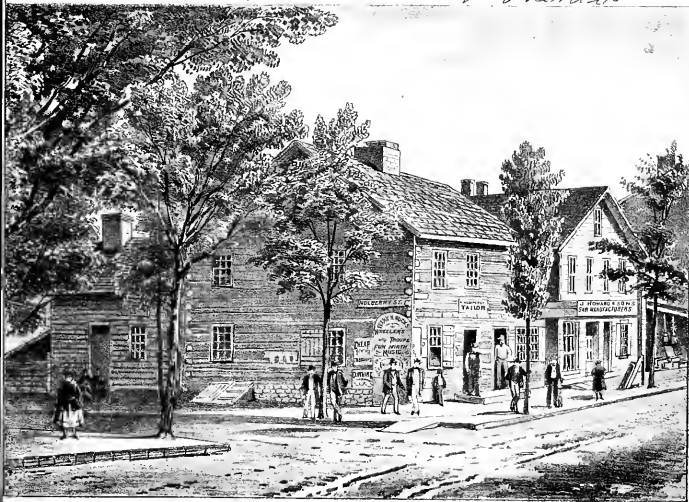
A. B. Harris, Second Lieutenant, Company F, 65th Regiment. Mustered into service June 30, 1861. Promoted from Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant to



Dear Son
 J. W. Maynard



Joan Lutz
J. Lutz



THE OLD RUSSELL INN,
FIRST HOUSE ERECTED IN WILLIAMSPORT 1796.
FIRST COURT HOUSE AND BIRTH PLACE OF AFFY DUMM

Second Lieutenant November 26, 1864. Mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Veteran.

G. A. Pierson, Assistant-Surgeon, 70th Regiment. Mustered into service August 1, 1862. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate October 10, 1862.

J. M. Esington, Captain of Company B, 80th Regiment. Mustered into service November 14, 1861. Captured at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, July 13, 1862. Discharged October 17, 1862.

M. S. McFadden, Second Lieutenant, Company B, 80th Regiment. Mustered into service November 14, 1861. Promoted from First Sergeant May 26, 1862. Resigned June 25, 1862.

H. B. Esington, First Lieutenant, Company B, 80th Regiment. Mustered into service November 14, 1861. Promoted from First Sergeant to Second Lieutenant June 26, 1862. Commissioned First Lieutenant, Company K, March 1, 1864. Resigned May 2, 1864.

W. Foster, First Lieutenant, Company G, 80th Regiment. Not on Company muster-rolls.

Fridor, First Lieutenant, Company I, 80th Regiment. Not on Company muster-rolls.

Milton Opp, Lieutenant-Colonel, 84th Regiment. Mustered into service October 1, 1861. Promoted from Captain to Major October 1. To Lieutenant-Colonel December 23, 1863. Died May 29, of wounds received at Wilderness, Virginia, May 4, 1864.

J. W. Russell, Captain, Company D, 84th Regiment. Mustered December 9, 1861. Promoted from Sergeant-Major to Second Lieutenant December 22, 1862. To First Lieutenant November 10, 1863. To Captain July 26, 1864. Discharged December 14, 1864.

R. M. Fleck, Captain, Company F, 84th Regiment. Mustered October 1, 1861. Discharged May 19, 1862.

J. Peterson, Second Lieutenant, Company F, 84th Regiment. Mustered into service October 1, 1861. Promoted from Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant May 19, 1862. To Captain October 1, 1862. Resigned. Re-commissioned Captain, Company K, November 29, 1862. Killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

C. W. Frick, Second Lieutenant, Company F, 84th Regiment. Mustered into service October 9, 1861. Promoted from First Sergeant to Second Lieutenant May 19, 1862. To Captain October 1, 1862. To Colonel 8th Regiment. United States colored troops, November 23, 1863.

J. S. Farley, Second Lieutenant, Company F, 84th Regiment. Mustered October 23, 1861. Promoted from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant October 13, 1862. To First Lieutenant November 20, 1862. To Captain January 1, 1864. Wounded May 30, 1864. Discharged September 2, 1861.

G. S. Good, First Lieutenant, Company I, 84th Regiment. Mustered into service November 17, 1862. Promoted from Second Lieutenant May 1, 1863. Wounded and captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863. Captured at Mine Run November 3, 1863. Discharged December 31, 1864.

D. F. McKinney, Surgeon, 85th Regiment. Not on muster-rolls.

A. Arrowsmith, Quartermaster, 85th Regiment. Mustered into service July 23, 1861. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Company E, July 5, 1862.

F. D. Egan, Chaplain, 85th Regiment. Mustered. Date not known. Resigned December 10, 1862.

Samuel Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 85th Regiment. See sketch.

Charles Arrowsmith, Captain, Company B, 85th Regiment. Mustered into service July 23, 1861. Killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

D. B. Dykens, Captain, Company B, 85th Regiment. Mustered into service July 23, 1861. Commissioned Captain December 20, 1864. Discharged by general order July 24, 1865. Veteran.

L. W. Jones, First Lieutenant, Company B, 85th Regiment. Mustered into service July 1, 1861. Promoted to Second Lieutenant April 1, 1863. To First Lieutenant May 3, 1863. Discharged June 18, 1865.

J. E. Kane, Second Lieutenant, Company B, 85th Regiment. Not on muster-rolls.

J. H. Price, Captain, Company G, 85th Regiment. Mustered into service September 19, 1861. Discharged April 18, 1863.

J. S. Howard, Captain, Company G, 85th Regiment. Mustered into service September 3, 1861. Promoted to First Lieutenant December 24, 1863. To Captain October 1, 1864. To Brevet Major April 8, 1865. Died April 24, 1865, of wounds received at Five Forks March 29, 1865.

J. Snyder, First Lieutenant, Company G, 85th Regiment. Mustered into service September 3, 1861. Commissioned First Lieutenant June 1, 1863. Not on muster-rolls. Transferred to Company M, 161st Regiment, July 24, 1865. Veteran.

W. Fisher, Second Lieutenant, Company G, 85th Regiment. Mustered into

service September 6, 1861. Promoted to Second Lieutenant October 15, 1863. Discharged December 7, 1863.

F. H. Craft, Second Lieutenant, Company G, 85th Regiment. Mustered into service — 1861. Prisoner from July 4 to August 23, 1863. Promoted to Second Lieutenant December 20, 1864. Transferred to Company M, 161st Regiment, July 24, 1865. Veteran.

F. A. Davis, Captain, Company H, 85th Regiment. Mustered into service August 24, 1861. Promoted to Second Lieutenant August 9, 1864. To First Lieutenant January 16, 1865. To Captain May 31, 1865. Transferred to Company L, 161st Regiment, July 24, 1865. Veteran.

W. C. Cole, First Lieutenant, Company K, 85th Regiment. Mustered into service July 23, 1861. Promoted to First Lieutenant March 19, 1862. Resigned July 1, 1862.

H. McKillen, First Lieutenant, Company M, 85th Regiment. Mustered into service September 16, 1861. Promoted to First Lieutenant December 31, 1863. Discharged September 25, 1864. Expiration of term.

W. M. Shoenaker. Does not appear on muster-roll.

W. Goehring, Assistant-Surgeon, 95th Regiment. Mustered into service August 4, 1862. Discharged by general order June 20, 1865.

G. H. Jones, Captain, Company B, 103rd Regiment. Mustered into service March 28, 1863. Mustered out with three months' extra pay June 22, 1865.

Ellie Coker, Quartermaster, 105th Regiment. Mustered into service August 28, 1862. Promoted from private Company F December 1, 1864. Mustered out with battalion June 30, 1865.

W. N. Jones, Captain, Company D, 106th Regiment. Served three months as Deputy-Major 11th Regiment. Mustered as First Lieutenant Company D, 106th Regiment August 27, 1861. Promoted July 26, 1862, to Captain. Detailed as Inspector-General 2d Brigade of 2d Division, 2d Army Corps, October 1, 1863. Served on Brigade Staff until July 23, 1864. Mustered out September 10, 1864.

F. Clark, Captain, Company F, 106th Regiment. Mustered August 14, 1861. Died September 19, of wounds received at Antietam September 17, 1862.

W. V. Furr, Captain, Company F, 106th Regiment. Mustered into service August 14, 1861. Promoted to Captain September 19, 1862. Prisoner from June 22 to December 13, 1864. Discharged March 7, 1865.

W. Bryan, Second Lieutenant, Company F, 106th Regiment. Mustered into service August 14, 1861. Killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Clair Whitmoyer, Second Lieutenant, Company F, 106th Regiment. Mustered. Promoted to Second Lieutenant September 17, 1862. Discharged May 4, 1864.

G. W. Webb, Captain, Company F, 112th Regiment. Mustered into service December 18, 1861. Promoted to Captain May 6, 1863. Discharged by special order February 6, 1866.

J. Dykens, First Lieutenant, Company F, 112th Regiment. Mustered into service December 24, 1861. Promoted to Second Lieutenant May 3, 1865. To Quartermaster November 5, 1865. Veteran.

E. H. Bridgde, Captain, Company B, 117th Regiment. Mustered into service August 12, 1862. Promoted to Second Lieutenant December 2, 1864. Commissioned Captain April 29, 1865. Not mustered.

A. H. McHenry, Captain, Company G, 117th Regiment. Mustered into service September 4, 1862. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate November 20, 1864.

Robert Brown, Captain, Company G, 117th Regiment. Mustered into service September 4, 1862. Promoted to First Lieutenant November 10, 1864. To Captain December 13, 1864. Wounded at Hatcher's Run, and Raleigh, North Carolina. Mustered out with company July 14, 1865.

A. Breach, First Lieutenant, Company G, 117th Regiment. Mustered into service September 4, 1862. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate June 13, 1864.

J. R. Smith, First Lieutenant, Company G, 117th Regiment. Mustered into service September 4, 1862. Promoted to First Lieutenant January 25, 1865. Mustered out with company July 14, 1865.

J. M. Antes, Second Lieutenant, Company G, 117th Regiment. Mustered into service September 4, 1862. Promoted to Second Lieutenant January 24, 1865. Mustered out with company July 14, 1865.

E. H. Hauser, Surgeon, 127th Regiment. Mustered into service August 15, 1862. Promoted from Assistant-Surgeon February 24, 1863. Mustered out with regiment May 29, 1865.

W. R. Shant, Lieutenant-Colonel, 131st Regiment. Mustered into service August 14, 1862. Promoted from Captain Company A, August 19, 1862. Mustered out with regiment.

C. B. Davis, Captain, Company G, 131st Regiment. Mustered into service August 11, 1862. Mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

J. W. Wood, First Lieutenant, Company G, 131st Regiment. Mustered into service August 14, 1862. Mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

G. W. Jack, Second Lieutenant, Company G, 131st Regiment. Mustered into service August 14, 1862. Mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

B. F. Keefe, Captain, Company H, 131st Regiment. Mustered into service August 14, 1862. Mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

R. S. Maxwell, First Lieutenant, Company H, 131st Regiment. Mustered into service August 14, 1862. Died at Falmouth, Virginia, December 11, 1862.

De La F. Green, First Lieutenant, Company H, 131st Regiment. Mustered into service August 14, 1862. Wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. Promoted to First Lieutenant January 1, 1863. Mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

W. H. Shuckmaker, Second Lieutenant, Company I, 131st Regiment. Mustered into service August 14, 1862. Promoted to Second Lieutenant January 1, 1863. Mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

F. T. Wilson, Captain, Company I, 131st Regiment. Mustered into service August 14, 1862. Promoted from Second Lieutenant September 11, 1862. Mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

J. M. Wolfe, First Lieutenant, Company I, 131st Regiment. Mustered into service August 14, 1862. Mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

A. D. Lantry, Second Lieutenant, Company I, 131st Regiment. Mustered into service August 14, 1862. Promoted from First Sergeant September 11, 1862. Mustered out May 23, 1863.

J. W. Keys, Assistant-Surgeon, 133d Regiment. Mustered into service August 22, 1862. Discharged January 28, 1863.

J. D. Musser, Major, 143d Regiment. See sketch.

D. A. Fish, First Lieutenant, Company A, 149th Regiment. Mustered into service October 16, 1862. Promoted to Captain January 1, 1864. Brevet Major March 15, 1865. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate April 23, 1866.

H. Stans, Surgeon, 150th Regiment. Mustered into service September 19, 1862. Promoted from Assistant-Surgeon December 30, 1863. Mustered out with regiment June 23, 1865.

H. F. Taylor, First Lieutenant, Company E, 152d Regiment. Not on company's roll.

Peter Wist, Captain, Company I, 163d Regiment. Mustered into service December 9, 1862. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate August 27, 1863.

S. H. McCormick, Second Lieutenant, Company I, 163d Regiment. Mustered into service October 30, 1862. Promoted to First Lieutenant Company I, June 6, 1864.

F. C. Polick, Assistant-Surgeon, 171st Regiment. Mustered into service October 29, 1862. Discharged December 31, 1862.

W. R. Hall, Assistant-Surgeon, 171st Regiment. Mustered into service November 1, 1862. Mustered out with regiment August 8, 1863.

A. H. Ruckin, Assistant-Surgeon, 174th Regiment. Mustered into service October 27, 1862. Mustered out January 19, 1863.

W. H. Gussling, Captain, Company A, 177th Regiment. Mustered into service October 31, 1862. Mustered out August 5, 1863.

A. G. Duld, First Lieutenant, Company A, 177th Regiment. Same remarks. Geo. Babbs, Second Lieutenant, Company A, 177th Regiment. Mustered into service October 31, 1862. Mustered out August 5, 1863.

R. T. Knox, Captain, Company B, 177th Regiment. Mustered into service November 16, 1862. Mustered out August 4, 1863.

C. H. Thomas, First Lieutenant, Company D, 177th Regiment. Same remarks. J. H. Whitnick, Second Lieutenant, Company D, 177th Regiment. Same remarks.

H. H. Jones, Captain, Company A, 194th Regiment. Enlisted as Musician in 106th Regiment. Mustered out August 1, 1862. Recruited Company A July 15, 1864. Mustered out November 6, 1864.

G. W. Jack, First Lieutenant, Company A, 194th Regiment. Mustered into service July 15, 1864. Discharged October 3, 1864.

G. Babbs, Second Lieutenant, Company A, 194th Regiment. Mustered into service July 15, 1864. Mustered out with company.

T. H. Caldwell, Captain, Company E, 195th Regiment. Mustered into service July 19, 1864. Mustered out November 4, 1864.

G. L. Keyser, Second Lieutenant, Company F, 194th Regiment. Mustered into service July 21, 1864. Prisoner from October 11, 1864, to February 22, 1865. Discharged by general order February 26, 1865.

S. W. Devoll, Second Lieutenant, Company I, 199th Regiment. Mustered into service September 7, 1864. Promoted to Second Lieutenant May 24, 1865. Mustered out June 28, 1865.

J. W. Lyman, Lieutenant-Colonel, 203d Regiment. Mustered into service October 14, 1861. Promoted from Surgeon 57th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, to Lieutenant-Colonel September 16, 1864. Killed at Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865.

C. A. Morris, Captain, Company G, 203d Regiment. Mustered into service September 9, 1864. Mustered out with company June 22, 1865.

D. F. Wheeler, First Lieutenant, Company G, 203d Regiment. Mustered into service February 8, 1865. Missing since May 31, 1865.

W. C. Blair, Second Lieutenant, 203d Regiment. Mustered into service May 31, 1865. Discharged March 20, 1865.

E. B. Lyman, Captain, Company H, 203d Regiment. Mustered into service September 21, 1861. Mustered out June 22, 1865.

M. H. Kocman, First Lieutenant, Company H, 203d Regiment. Mustered into service September 17, 1864. Resigned November 14, 1864.

E. V. V. Higgins, Second Lieutenant, Company H, 203d Regiment. Mustered into service August 29, 1864. Promoted from private September 2, 1864. Resigned November 14, 1864.

H. B. Basington, Captain, Company I, 203d Regiment. Mustered into service September 7, 1864. Mustered out June 22, 1865.

P. Abt, First Lieutenant, Company I, 203d Regiment. Mustered into service September 7, 1864. Wounded at Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate May 8, 1865.

L. D. Post, Second Lieutenant, Company I, 203d Regiment. Mustered into service September 7, 1864. Discharged by special order February 13, 1865.

W. D. Grier, Second Lieutenant, Company I, 203d Regiment. Mustered into service September 2, 1864. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, not mustered. Absent sick at muster-out.

COMPANY D, 11TH REGIMENT, F. V. RECRUITED AT JENKINS SUORE, LYCOMING COUNTY.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF ENLIST.	REMARKS.
Knox, J. B.	Capt.	Sept. 4, 1861	See roster.
Sext, W. E.	"	March 8, 1862	Discharged on surgeon's certificate September 25, 1862.
Oswyn, J. B.	"	October 4, 1861	See roster.
Mower, James	"	"	"
Sexton, J. T.	1st Lt.	"	"
Chaffin, J. T.	"	Nov. 1, 1862	Promoted from private Co. A, 98th Regt., to 1st Lieut., Nov. 1, 1862; to captain Co. F, March 29, 1864.
Hall, E. S.	"	October 4, 1861	See roster.
Brown, E. R.	"	"	"
Trot, E. T.	2d Lt.	Nov. 27, 1861	Promoted to Captain Co. B, 107th Regiment, October 11, 1862.
Ross, F. J.	"	October 4, 1861	See roster.
Keigh, G. W.	1st Sgt.	Nov. 27, 1861	Deserted September 14, 1862.
Kyle, J. H.	"	October 4, 1861	Prisoner from Aug. 19, 1864, to Feb. 21, 1865; promoted to 1st Sergt. March 1, 1865; discharged July 17, 1865; veteran.
Hanner, C.	"	Nov. 27, 1861	See roster.
Knox, J. M.	Serg't.	"	Wounded at Thoroughfare Gap; transferred to W. R. C. Nov. 15, 1863.
Shadle, S. W.	"	October 4, 1861	Wounded at 2d Bull Run, and May 5, 1864; promoted the same day; absent at muster-out.
Kennedy, J.	"	"	Promoted to sergeant; absent, sick, at muster-out; veteran.
Auburn, A. A.	"	Jan. 12, 1863	Promoted to 1st Sgt. June 1, 1865; mustered out July 1, 1865; with company.
Shurp, F. T.	"	Nov. 27, 1861	Promoted to Serg't June 15, 1865; mustered out July 1, 1865, with company.
Cohn, L.	"	"	Promoted to Serg't; discharged by general order June 6, 1865; veteran.
Sterling, H.	"	Feb. 16, 1862	Wounded April 30, 1863; discharged March 5, 1865.
Reis, C.	"	Dec. 10, 1863	Discharged December 9, 1864.
Taylor, E. S.	"	Nov. 27, 1861	Killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.
Burfield, H. F.	"	Nov. 29, 1861	Prisoner from Aug. 19, 1864, to Feb. 27, 1865; discharged April 15, 1865.
Walters, W. B.	Corp'l.	Nov. 27, 1861	Discharged as private on surgeon's certificate February 25, 1865.
Wolf, C. H.	"	Feb. 27, 1864	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Huckes, G. M.	"	Jan. 31, 1862	"
Lande, A.	"	Nov. 6, 1861	Wounded Feb. 6, 1865; absent at muster-out.
Adams, W.	"	March 17, 1864	Promoted June 14, 1865; mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
McMillen, H. G.	"	August 6, 1864	Substitute for June 11, 1865; mustered out with company August 1, 1865.
Worth, J. H.	"	Dec. 1, 1861	Deserted; returned Feb. 1, 1865; promoted June 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Talley, C. F.	"	Oct. 28, 1861	Promoted to Corp'l June 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Menges, J. R.	"	October 4, 1861	Prisoner from Aug. 9, 1864, to March 2, 1865; discharged June 1, 1865; veteran.
Maunder, H.	"	"	Discharged by general order June 3, 1865.
Shade, C. E.	"	March 5, 1862	Discharged March 5, 1862.
Nichols, H.	"	"	Discharged May 23, 1865; expiration of term.
Manney, J. H.	"	Jan. 11, 1862	Discharged January 11, 1865.
Taylor, R. B.	"	October 4, 1861	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Chamberlin, J.	"	"	Died at Annapolis Dec. 26, 1864.
Larson, J. A.	"	"	Killed at 2d Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.
Lewis, C. J.	"	"	Killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.

HISTORY OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

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COMPANY D, 11TH REGIMENT—Continued.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF BIRTH.	REMARKS.
Lebman, J.	Capt.	Feb. 7, 1862	Killed at Spotsylvania May 8, 1864; veteran.
Cross, J. J.	"	Nov. 27, 1861	Died at Philadelphia, March 30, 1865; veteran.
Cunningham, W.	"	Dec. 13, 1861	Discharged at Annapolis, June 6, 1865.
Murre, O.	"	March 29, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Altman, D.	Private.	March 17, 1861	Wounded May 6, 1864; absent at muster-out.
Burger, G. R.	"	October 4, 1861	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Best, Jefferson	"	March 17, 1861	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Best, G. F.	"	"	Died by general order July 6, 1865.
Best, D. D.	"	March 22, 1861	Prisoner from Aug. 19, 1864, to March 1, 1865; discharged June 6, 1865.
Babb, W.	"	"	Wounded May 10, 1864; absent at muster-out.
Brady, R.	"	October 1, 1861	Wounded August 28, 1862; absent at muster-out.
Best, James	"	March 4, 1861	Wounded August 28, 1862; absent at muster-out.
Biddle, J. C.	"	"	Died on surgeon's certificate Feb. 5, 1865.
Billman, W. S.	"	Nov. 26, 1861	Discharged Nov. 25, 1864.
Best, D. D.	"	October 4, 1861	Transferred by gen. ord. Feb. 23, 1865; transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 23, 1865.
Betts, Chas.	"	"	Died Sept. 1, 1862, of wounds received at 2d Bull Run.
Buckholder, M.	"	"	Wounded August 28, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.
Beit, O. A.	"	March 17, 1861	Killed Nov. 11, 1864; buried at Point Lookout.
Bronish, B.	"	March 9, 1861	Died at Bethesda Church May 2, 1862.
Brattman, W.	"	Nov. 27, 1861	Deserted September 14, 1862.
Burke, J.	"	Feb. 7, 1862	Deserted April 17, 1862.
Beers, Saml.	"	"	Transferred to V. R. U. Nov. 15, 1862.
Curt, W.	"	August 8, 1861	Drafted; discharged by general order.
Chamberlin, C. S.	"	October 4, 1861	Wounded August 29, 1862; died by gen. ord. June 11, 1865; veteran.
Carlsberg, H.	"	March 16, 1861	Drafted by gen. ord. June 8, 1865.
Campbell, H. B.	"	"	Discharged by general order June 8, 1865; veteran.
Campbell, Thos.	"	Sept. 20, 1861	Died; discharged by general order June 8, 1865.
Cheney, J. R.	"	October 4, 1861	Killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Cochran, A. W.	"	March 16, 1861	Captured at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864; absent at muster-out.
Diers, W.	"	October 1, 1861	Died Nov. 14, 1862, on account of wounds rec'd at Thoroughfare gap.
Dunworth, H.	"	March 16, 1861	Discharged by gen. ord. June 14, 1865.
Dun, Thos. D.	"	July 15, 1861	Died; discharged by gen. ord. June 12, 1865.
Dyer, J. F.	"	October 4, 1861	Died March 24, 1865; veteran.
Dye, Geo.	"	"	Died at Salisbury, June 21, 1865.
Ellis, H. G.	"	July 16, 1861	Drafted; mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Elbert, R. M.	"	Aug. 13, 1861	Discharged by gen. ord. May 28, 1865.
Ferguson, J.	"	October 1, 1861	Drafted; discharged by general order June 6, 1865.
Fukey, R. E.	"	March 17, 1861	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Fugate, Samuel	"	Oct. 1, 1861	Deserted Aug. 23, 1863; returned April 22, 1864; mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Furley, E. P.	"	Nov. 29, 1861	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Fry, J. C.	"	March 17, 1861	Wounded at Weldon Railroad; discharged by general order June 14, 1865.
Ferguson, E.	"	Sept. 25, 1861	Drafted; discharged by general order May 31, 1865.
Fisher, J. S.	"	Oct. 4, 1861	Discharged Sept. 27, 1864.
Fogely, G.	"	Dec. 7, 1861	Discharged Dec. 7, 1864.
Flynn, J.	"	Jan. 27, 1862	Discharged Jan. 21, 1865.
Fornwald, J.	"	March 4, 1861	Died at Salisbury, Feb. 6, 1865.
Furness, J. A.	"	"	Died April 2, 1864; buried at Hatteras.
Fowler, W.	"	Feb. 25, 1861	Discharged June 6, 1865.
Fenstermaker, J.	"	Nov. 27, 1861	Mustered at Annapolis; deserted July, 1865.
Frankling, J.	"	March 17, 1861	Absent, sick, at muster-out.
Geiger, W. B.	"	Jan. 11, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Gitting, A.	"	April 3, 1865	"
Gitting, A.	"	Nov. 27, 1861	Discharged on surgeon's certificate Jan. 16, 1862.
Gray, S. J.	"	Oct. 4, 1861	Discharged on surgeon's certificate Oct. 27, 1862.
Gudger, J.	"	"	Discharged on surgeon's certificate May 11, 1862.
Gust, G. W.	"	"	Discharged on surgeon's certificate May 11, 1862.
Gust, James	"	March 17, 1861	Died Feb. 19, 1865; buried at National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
Gutidge, John	"	Oct. 4, 1861	Wounded at Cedar Mountain Aug. 9, 1862; deserted May 1, 1864.
Gilson, J.	"	"	Died at Andersonville Sept. 26, 1864; grave 575.
Geary, J. A.	"	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Dec. 15, 1863.
Harris, C.	"	Feb. 15, 1861	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Hawley, W.	"	Nov. 27, 1861	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Hilman, S.	"	March 16, 1861	Wounded Feb. 15, 1865; absent at muster-out.
Hill, John	"	Oct. 4, 1861	Discharged for wound, Jan. 7, 1862.
Hill, John	"	March 16, 1861	Wounded May 1864; absent at muster-out.

COMPANY D, 11TH REGIMENT—Continued.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF BIRTH.	REMARKS.
Hammel, Benj.	Private.	Jan. 28, 1862	Absent, sick, at muster-out.
Hilman, Joseph	"	March 16, 1861	Discharged on surgeon's certificate Jan. 12, 1865.
Hawk, Jeremiah	"	Oct. 4, 1861	Discharged on surgeon's certificate Jan. 12, 1865.
Huyatt, P. F.	"	Nov. 27, 1861	Died by special order Jan. 22, 1863.
Hoffman, F.	"	Feb. 25, 1861	Discharged by general order Aug. 5, 1863.
Harnar, A.	"	Feb. 25, 1861	Wounded at Gettysburg; discharged by general order June 12, 1865.
Haupt, Jeremiah	"	Oct. 1, 1861	Killed at Thoroughfare Gap Aug. 28, 1862.
Hephurn, W. M.	"	"	Killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.
Hertig, J. E.	"	Feb. 26, 1861	Died at Salisbury Oct. 18, 1861.
Haw, Henry	"	Feb. 15, 1861	Died at Salisbury Feb. 14, 1865.
Hannah, Hugh	"	Nov. 27, 1861	Killed at Hatcher's Run Feb. 6, 1866.
Hedley, Fred L.	"	Nov. 27, 1861	Not a muster-out.
Jewell, Henry	"	Feb. 14, 1861	Died by general order Feb. 24, 1865.
James, James	"	Nov. 27, 1861	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Johnson, David	"	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 25, 1864; veteran.
Jarrett, James	"	March 10, 1862	Died Aug. 5, 1862.
Kunrau, W.	"	Feb. 25, 1861	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Kripler, M. A.	"	Dec. 4, 1861	"
Kruger, G.	"	Feb. 25, 1861	"
Koster, F.	"	April 3, 1865	"
Kline, S.	"	Jan. 29, 1862	Prisoner from Dec. 10, 1864, to Feb. 15, 1865; discharged May 30, 1865.
Kusel, James	"	Feb. 7, 1862	Discharged on surgeon's certificate Dec. 29, 1862.
Keyser, C. W.	"	April 7, 1862	Died on surgeon's certificate July 12, 1862.
King, Charles	"	May 30, 1862	Discharged May 31, 1865.
Kerpatrick, W.	"	Feb. 4, 1861	"
Lemman, J. G.	"	Oct. 4, 1861	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Long, Henry	"	Sept. 21, 1861	Drafted; absent, in arrest, at muster-out.
Lohr, J.	"	Feb. 20, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Laker, J. R.	"	March 16, 1861	Wounded at Wilderness; transferred to 10th Regt. V. R. C. May 15, 1865.
Lewis, L.	"	"	Died at City Point July 15, 1864.
Lilly, W.	"	March 10, 1862	Deserted June 1, 1862.
Majestic, S.	"	Sept. 26, 1862	Drafted; mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Martin, John	"	Jan. 11, 1865	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Monroch, D.	"	March 16, 1861	Wounded Feb. 6, 1865; absent at muster-out.
Mittler, H.	"	March 3, 1861	Captured at Weldon Railroad, Aug. 19, 1864; absent at muster-out.
Murphy, S. C.	"	Sept. 20, 1861	Drafted; discharged by general order July 7, 1865.
McCall, W.	"	July 21, 1863	Drafted; mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
McClough, J.	"	March 17, 1861	Captured at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864; absent at muster-out.
McIntosh, J. H.	"	Aug. 12, 1861	Substitute; captured at Hatcher's Run, Feb. 6, 1865; absent at muster-out.
Moore, L. F.	"	Oct. 4, 1861	Discharged for wounds April 29, 1862.
Mullins, J.	"	Feb. 25, 1862	Died on surgeon's certificate April 18, 1862.
Moore, S. W.	"	April 2, 1861	Discharged for wounds Sept. 5, 1864.
Murray, J.	"	Nov. 27, 1861	Not on muster-out.
May, J.	"	May 12, 1862	Discharged May 14, 1865.
Meyer, Henry	"	Oct. 4, 1861	Discharged Dec. 14, 1862.
McCluskey, M.	"	"	Discharged Dec. 14, 1862.
McCluskey, F.	"	"	Captured Oct. 10, 1862; absent at muster-out.
Manuel, J.	"	Oct. 4, 1861	Killed at Bull Run Aug. 29, 1862.
McGow, W.	"	"	Died Sept. 25, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam.
Nell, J.	"	"	Killed at Thoroughfare Gap Aug. 28, 1862.
Nipp, Adam	"	March 16, 1861	Died at Salisbury Feb. 15, 1865.
Obenshain, F. W.	"	Sept. 21, 1861	Drafted; discharged by general order June 12, 1865.
Probst, Luther	"	Nov. 27, 1861	Absent, sick, at muster-out; veteran.
Poff, J. H.	"	Oct. 4, 1861	Wounded at Antietam; prisoner at Wilderness May 6, 1864; absent at muster-out.
Pratt, O. A.	"	"	Discharged for wounds Nov. 20, 1862.
Philips, S. W.	"	Nov. 27, 1861	Promoted to Commissary Sergeant.
Price, J.	"	Aug. 11, 1861	Deserted to enemy at Petersburg Nov. 1861.
Quinn, Andrew	"	Sept. 14, 1863	Drafted; mustered out with company.
Reynolds, Oliver	"	Dec. 12, 1861	Wounded; absent at muster-out.
Robison, T.	"	Oct. 4, 1861	Wounded Dec. 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 14, 1863; veteran.
Road, G. W.	"	Sept. 28, 1862	Discharged by gen'l order May 31, 1865.
Rundt, W. A.	"	March 17, 1861	Discharged by gen'l order, Dec. 1, 1865.
Edin, John	"	Nov. 27, 1861	Wounded Aug. 28, 1862, and Sept. 17, 1862; died Nov. 20, 1862.
Roady, J. V.	"	March 10, 1862	Died at Bull Run Aug. 29, 1862.
Smawer, A.	"	Oct. 4, 1861	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Swanbaugh, Geo.	"	March 17, 1861	"
Swanbaugh, J. L.	"	Jan. 11, 1865	Wounded Feb. 6, 1865; absent at muster-out.
Stiles, John	"	March 17, 1861	Wounded; discharged by general order June 12, 1865.
Schenck, R. B.	"	March 3, 1861	Mustered out with co. July 1, 1865.

HISTORY OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

COMPANY D, 11TH REGIMENT—Continued

NAME	RANK	DATE OF NOTED	REMARKS
Souland, J. T.	Private	Oct. 4, 1861	Discharged on surgeon's certificate Dec. 12, 1863.
Smith, A. F.	"	April 7, 1862	Promoted to sergeant-major, 11th Regiment, Jan. 10, 1862; to adjutant March 1, 1863; died by general order Sept. 21, 1863.
Shadle, J. P.	"	March 11, 1861	Discharged by general order Aug. 9, 1865.
Stephens, J. W.	"	Aug. 12, 1864	" " Feb. 10, 1865.
Sippy, A. F.	"	Feb. 16, 1861	" " Feb. 11, 1865.
Snyder, R.	"	March 1, 1862	Killed at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864.
Snider, G. B.	"	Dec. 17, 1861	Died July 21, 1864; buried at City Point.
Spreng, J. J.	"	Dec. 14, 1861	Died April 8, 1864; buried at Harrisburg.
Stender, E.	"	March 17, 1864	Killed at Andersonville Oct. 28, 1864.
Stump, A.	"	March 22, 1864	Died of wounds June 26, 1864.
Smith, John	"	Aug. 5, 1862	Discharged with wounds Feb. 18, 1865; buried at City Point.
Smith, G. W.	"	Jan. 10, 1865	Killed at Hatchers Run Feb. 6, 1865.
Tyson, H. K.	"	March 22, 1864	By general order Aug. 20, 1865.
Underwood, E.	"	Feb. 23, 1864	" " June 21, 1865.
"	"	Oct. 2, 1864	Substitute; discharged by general order.
Veatch, Joel	"	Oct. 1, 1861	Wounded at Antietam; discharged on surgeon's certificate Feb. 6, 1865.
Wolf, Daniel	"	March 16, 1864	Discharged with wounds Feb. 1, 1865.
Wolf, Addison	"	Aug. 12, 1864	Substitute; mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Wright, W.	"	Feb. 29, 1864	Wounded Feb. 6, 1865; absent at muster-out.
Wilson, Henry	"	March 16, 1864	Wounded May 6, 1864; absent at muster-out.
Wilson, J. F.	"	Aug. 12, 1864	Substitute; captured at Hatchers Run Feb. 6, 1865; absent at muster-out.
Widdig, Richard	"	Nov. 27, 1861	Prisoner from Aug. 10, 1864, to Feb. 28, 1865; discharged June 22, 1865; veteran.
White, W.	"	Sept. 22, 1863	Discharged on surgeon's certificate.
Worth, F. T.	"	Nov. 27, 1861	Died by general order Dec. 19, 1864.
Wier, A. J.	"	Oct. 4, 1861	Discharged on surgeon's certificate Oct. 14, 1863.
Waver, D. B.	"	March 16, 1861	Died by general order Aug. 7, 1865.
Warner, Albert	"	Jan. 20, 1862	Discharged Jan. 15, 1865.
Witche, J.	"	Sept. 29, 1861	Discharged by general order Aug. 31, 1865.
Wills, Charles	"	Dec. 6, 1861	Discharged June 14, 1865.
Williams, Amor	"	Oct. 4, 1861	Discharged Dec. 1861.
Williams, Thomas	"	"	Deceased to enemy Dec. 1, 1864.
Wilday, E. A.	"	May 3, 1862	Priester from Aug. 10, 1864, to Feb. 28, 1865; discharged April 27, 1865.
Yates, D. D.	"	Nov. 27, 1861	Not on muster out.

COMPANY E, 33D REGIMENT. RECRUITED IN LYCOMING COUNTY.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Anger, P. X.	Capt.	June 12, 1861	See roster.
Archer, J. A.	1st Lt.	" "	" "
Archer, J. H. C.	" "	" "	" "
Atkin, J. W.	" "	March 5, 1862	Pr. to 2d Regt. May 1, 1862; to 1st Lieut. Co. 25, 1862; com. captain June 18, 1861; mustered out with company.
Bachner, R.	2d Lt.	June 12, 1861	See roster.
Baughman, C.	Serg't.	June 19, 1861	Transferred to Co. L, 54th Regiment, June 8, 1861; veteran.
Baughman, C.	Serg't.	June 19, 1861	Pr. to sergeant July 1, 1861; mustered out with company June 17, 1861.
Baughman, J. H. C.	" "	July 17, 1861	Pr. to sergeant major—date not given.
Baughman, J. H. C.	" "	June 12, 1861	Transferred to Co. L, 54th Regiment, June 8, 1861; veteran.
Baughman, J. J.	" "	June 14, 1861	Transferred to Co. L, 54th Regiment, June 8, 1861; veteran.
Baughman, F.	" "	June 19, 1861	Transferred to Co. L, 54th Regiment, June 8, 1861; veteran.
Baughman, F.	Corpl.	June 12, 1861	Pr. to corp. June 8, 1861; mustered out with company June 17, 1861.
Baughman, J. J.	" "	June 27, 1861	Mustered out with co. June 17, 1861.
Baughman, J. J.	" "	June 12, 1861	Promoted to corp. June 27, 1861; mustered out with company.
Baughman, J. J.	" "	" "	Promoted to corp. May 6, 1862; mustered out with company.
Baughman, V.	" "	" "	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Baughman, V.	" "	" "	Disch. on surg. certificate Oct. 17, 1861.
Baughman, V.	" "	" "	Disch. on Co. L, 54th Reg. June 8, 1861.
Baughman, V.	" "	July 17, 1861	Died of pneumonia—received at Charle's City Cross-Roads June 20, 1862.
Baughman, J. J.	Mus.	Feb. 12, 1862	Pr. to Co. L, 54th Reg. June 8, 1861.
Baughman, J. J.	Private.	June 12, 1861	Disch. on surg. certificate Dec. 22, 1862.
Baughman, J. J.	" "	" "	" " " " Jan. 24, 1862.
Baughman, J. J.	" "	" "	" " " " Feb. 2, 1862.
Baughman, J. J.	" "	" "	" " " " Feb. 2, 1862.
Baughman, J. J.	" "	June 27, 1861	Transferred to Co. L, 54th Reg. P. V. June 8, 1861; veteran.
Baughman, J. J.	" "	" "	Transferred to Co. L, 54th Reg. P. V. June 8, 1861; veteran.
Baughman, J. J.	" "	" "	Transferred to Co. L, 54th Reg. P. V. June 8, 1861; veteran.

COMPANY E, 33D REGIMENT—Continued.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF SERVICE.	REMARKS.
Belton, D.	Private.	Feb. 5, 1861.	Transferred to Co. L, 64th Reg., P. V., June 8, 1861.
Bergman, J.	"	"	Deserted from 2d N. J. Voltz—returned.
Balis, T.	"	July 16, 1861	Died at Washington, D. C., November 19, 1861.
Campbell, G.	"	"	Transferred to Co. L, 64th Reg., P. V., June 8, 1861; veteran.
Dierling, L.	"	June 27, 1861	Disch. on surg. certificate June 13, 1862.
Dodson, J.	"	"	"
Danler, M.	"	"	Transferred to Co. L, 64th Reg., P. V., June 8, 1861; veteran.
Deits, J.	"	"	Deserted October 29, 1861.
Engle, J.	"	"	Mustered out with co. June 17, 1864.
Egger, S.	"	June 12, 1861	Disch. on surg. certificate Feb. 18, 1862.
Ehni, D.	"	June 18, 1861	Transferred to Co. L, 64th Reg., P. V., June 8, 1861.
Errett, C.	"	May 30, 1863	Transferred to Co. L, 64th Reg., P. V., June 8, 1861.
Eichde, J.	"	June 13, 1861	Deserted August 25, 1862.
Flores, D.	"	"	Mustered out with co. June 17, 1864.
Frick, H.	"	July 17, 1861	Transferred to Western gunboat service February 17, 1862.
Passman, C.	"	July 13, 1861	Mustered out with co. June 17, 1864.
Frederick, W.	"	June 18, 1861	Disch. on surg. certificate May 20, 1862.
Francis, J.	"	June 14, 1861	Transferred to Co. L, 64th Reg., P. V., June 8, 1861; veteran.
Fox, G.	"	"	Transferred to Co. L, 64th Reg., P. V., June 8, 1861.
Falk, S.	"	"	Transferred to Co. L, 64th Reg., P. V., June 8, 1861; veteran.
Fahl, G.	"	"	Transferred to Co. L, 64th Reg., P. V., June 8, 1861; veteran.
Gogheir, W.	"	June 12, 1861	Disch. on surg. certificate July 1, 1862.
Hoffman, P.	"	June 14, 1861	Mustered out with co. June 17, 1864.
Hoggeman, P.	"	June 15, 1861	"
Holmes, G.	"	June 18, 1861	Disch. on sur. certificate Oct. 31, 1861.
Hayes, W.	"	June 12, 1861	Disch. on surg. certificate May 20, 1862.
Henn, J.	"	"	Transferred to Co. L, 64th Reg., P. V., June 8, 1861; veteran.
Herrh, G.	"	"	Transferred to Co. L, 64th Reg., P. V., June 8, 1861; veteran.
Hall, M.	"	June 12, 1861	Deserted August 27, 1862.
Koch, J.	"	"	Mustered out with co. June 17, 1864.
Kuchler, W.	"	"	"
Klein, J.	"	"	"
Knauff, A.	"	July 17, 1861	Disch. on surg. certificate Feb. 3, 1863.
Kiss, G.	"	June 12, 1861	"
Kiss, G.	"	Dec. 31, 1863	Disch. by special order April 1, 1864.
Keller, P.	"	June 14, 1861	Tr. to Co. L, 64th Reg., P. V., June 8, 1861.
Kramer, G.	"	June 12, 1861	Missing in action at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Kanter, C.	"	"	"
Lutz, J.	"	"	Disch. on surg. certificate Oct. 23, 1863.
Lutz, W.	"	Feb'y 12, 1863	Tr. to Co. L, 64th Reg., P. V., June 8, 1861.
Lutz, A. W.	"	"	Tr. to Co. L, 64th Regiment, P. V., June 8, 1861.
Linn, F.	"	Jan. 11, 1864	Tr. to Co. L, 64th Reg., P. V., June 8, 1861.
Mausing, A.	"	June 12, 1861	Mustered out with co. June 17, 1864.
Morely, J.	"	June 12, 1861	"
Muller, J.	"	June 12, 1861	"
Mum, J.	"	"	Disch. on surg. certificate June 8, 1862.
Milbr, A.	"	"	Discharged—date unknown.
Milbr, A.	"	June 14, 1861	Deserted July 20, 1861.
Muldon, P.	"	July 13, 1861	Deserted August 29, 1862.
M'Coy, J.	"	"	Died Dec. 22, 1861, while in Military Academy Cemetery, D. C.
Muth, M.	"	June 12, 1861	Transferred to Co. L, 64th Reg., P. V., June 8, 1861; veteran.
Nest, J.	"	"	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, October 17, 1861.
Nathan, G.	"	"	Mustered out with co. June 17, 1864.
Reich, L.	"	June 14, 1861	"
Rolling, C.	"	June 12, 1861	Disch. on surg. certificate Dec. 31, 1862.
Rundhardt, J.	"	"	Transferred to Co. L, 64th Reg., P. V., June 8, 1861; veteran.
Rickley, B.	"	"	Transferred to Co. L, 64th Reg., P. V., June 8, 1861; veteran.
Rosenberger, M.	"	"	Transferred to Co. L, 64th Reg., P. V., June 8, 1861; veteran.
Russell, J. M.	"	"	Transferred to Co. L, 64th Reg., P. V., June 8, 1861; veteran.
Reis, P.	"	"	Transferred to Co. L, 64th Reg., P. V., June 8, 1861.
Richter, J.	"	June 3, 1863	Transferred to Co. L, 64th Reg., P. V., June 8, 1861; veteran.
Richter, M.	"	June 27, 1861	Deserted July 20, 1861.
Schubert, C.	"	June 12, 1861	Died August 25, 1862.
Schuetz, C.	"	June 14, 1861	Mustered out with co. June 17, 1864.
Schneider, C.	"	June 27, 1861	"
Schneider, C.	"	June 27, 1861	"
Smith, J.	"	June 12, 1861	Tr. to Vol. Rec. Corps—date unknown.
Schnupp, W.	"	June 12, 1861	Disch. on surg. certificate, Nov. 11, 1862.
Schubert, C.	"	"	Oct. 31, 1861.
Strane, P.	"	June 14, 1861	"
Springhiser, W.	"	July 15, 1861	"
Schubert, W.	"	June 18, 1861	"
Schubert, W.	"	"	Tr. to Co. L, 64th Reg., P. V., June 8, 1861.
Schubert, H.	"	"	"
Schubert, H.	"	"	Deserted October 21, 1862.





GENERAL DANIEL BRODHEAD.

COMPANY E, 33D REGIMENT—Continued.

NAME	RANK	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Shaw, J. W.	Private		Died Nov. 7, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.
Tordt, W.	"	June 12, 1861	Mustered out with co. June 17, 1861.
Viering, G.	"	"	Disch. on surg. certificate July 27, 1863.
Weber, F.	"	June 14, 1861	Wounded; absent in hospital at Anneton.
Weaver, P.	"	"	Mustered out with co. June 17, 1864.
Winterhof, C.	"	June 12, 1861	Com. 2d lieutenant July 23, 1863; not mustered; mustered out with company June 17, 1864.
Woodsburg, J. W.	"	June 14, 1861	Mustered out with co. June 17, 1864.
Welker, M.	"	June 12, 1861	Discharged on surgeon's certificate September 16, 1862.
Werling, A.	"	"	Tr. to Co. I, 34th Reg., P. V., June 8, '64.
Wallace, E.	"	Sept. 8, 1863	Disch. on surg. certificate May 1, 1862.
Wible, P.	"	June 12, 1861	Mustered out with co. June 17, 1864.
Zeller, M.	"	"	Killed at South Mountain, Sept. 1, 1862.
Zuchow, H.	"	"	"

COMPANY A, 34TH REGIMENT. RECRUITED IN LYCOMING COUNTY.

NAME	RANK	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Ullman, H. C.	Capt.	June 21, 1861	Disch. on surg. certificate Dec. 29, 1862.
Wilcox, F.	"	"	Prom. to capt. March 5, 1863; mustered out with company June 17, 1864.
Sney, J. D.	1st Lt.	"	Prom. to 1st lieut. March 5, 1863; brevet capt. March 13, 1865; mustered out with company June 14, 1864.
McMicken, D. H.	2d Lt.	"	Died at Baltimore July 24, 1862, of wounds received at Gaines's Mill June 27, 1862.
Russell, J. W.	2d Lt.	"	Prom. to 2d lieut. March 5, 1863; died May 25, 1861, of wounds received at Wilderness May 5, 1861.
Grier, W. H.	1st Sgt.	"	Com. 2d lieut. June 1, 1864; not mustered; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
Blackwell, G. H.	Serg't	"	Mustered out with co. June 11, 1864.
Fisher, B. W.	"	"	"
Grier, R. H.	"	"	Wounded at Spotsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; absent in hospital, at mustered-out.
Campbell, D. H.	"	"	Disch. Mar. 7, 1862, to accept promotion Oct. 21, 1862.
Barton, J. W.	"	"	"
Hamilton, C. M.	"	"	Disch. Mar. 7, 1862, to accept promotion Oct. 21, 1862.
Knox, R. Y.	"	"	"
Miller, J. J.	"	"	Disch. on surg. certificate, Mar. 7, 1863.
Torrey, B. A.	"	"	Jan. 10, 1863.
Russell, E.	"	"	Tr. to Signal Corps August 1, 1863.
Langworthy, B.	"	"	Killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Johnson, J.	Capt.	"	Wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, '62; absent in hospital, at mustered-out.
Kistell, H. M.	"	"	Died at Philadelphia May 20, 1864.
Kline, W. H.	"	"	Mustered out with co. June 11, 1864.
Forsyth, S.	"	"	"
Crist, A. L.	"	"	Wounded, with loss of leg, Jan. 30, 1864; absent in hospital, at mustered-out.
Foster, D. L.	"	"	Discharged by order of War Department May, 1863.
Billy, H.	"	"	Died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Oct. 22, 1861.
Campbell, D. G.	"	"	Died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Dec. 26, 1861.
Rogel, F. R.	"	"	Killed at Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862.
Smith, J. M.	"	"	Mustered out with co. June 11, 1864.
Mann, F. B.	"	"	Disch. on surg. certificate, Dec. 29, 1862.
Atwood, P. C.	Private	"	"
Atwood, J. D.	"	"	Deseated June 8, 1862.
Brooks, J. C.	"	"	Mustered out with co. June 11, 1864.
Buzzard, J. C.	"	"	"
Brown, J. B.	"	"	"
Bennett, J. F.	"	"	Died May 21, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Hack, G.	"	"	Disch. on surg. certificate Aug. 23, '61.
Brack, G. M.	"	"	Tr. to Vet. Reserve Corps Nov. 1863.
Barrett, B.	"	"	Killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Bauer, W.	"	"	Deseated October 13, 1861.
Bohlin, I. B.	"	"	Deseated May 26, 1862.
Curtis, S. M.	"	"	Mustered out with co. June 11, 1864.
Cowden, F. C.	"	"	Tr. to 101st Reg., P. V., June 6, 1864; veteran.
Cramer, H.	"	"	Disch. on surg. certificate March, 1862.
Clifford, W.	"	"	Oct. 29, 1862.
Canfield, R.	"	"	Died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Jan. 29, '62.
Carpeuter, J. L.	"	"	Killed at Wilderness May 5, 1861.
Cramer, Alphon.	"	"	Disch. on surg. certificate May, 1863.
Dunn, T. N.	"	"	Tr. from Vet. Reserve Corps; mustered out with company June 11, '64.
Dodge, C. B.	"	"	Died March 17, 1863, for wounds, with loss of leg, mustered out at Anneton.
Esig, J.	"	"	Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1862; buried in Mt. Asylum Cemetery.
Friedenthal, J.	"	"	Mustered out with co. June 11, 1864.
Farnsworth, A. S.	"	"	Tr. from Vet. Reserve Corps; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

COMPANY A, 34TH REGIMENT—Continued.

NAME	RANK	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Flood, J. W.	Private	June 21, 1861	Discharged on surgeon's certificate Aug. 1862.
Foster, L.	"	Sept. 1, 1862	Killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Gray, J. J., Jr.	"	June 21, 1861	Mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
Godykat, C. H.	"	"	"
Garratt, W. H.	"	"	Tr. from Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
Grier, J. H.	"	"	Killed at Gaines's Mill June 27, 1862.
Green, J. C.	"	"	Deseated Aug. 6, 1862.
Donahill, A. K.	"	"	Mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
Baglio, A. B.	"	"	"
Barlock, C.	"	"	"
Hartman, A.	"	"	Absent, sick, at mustered-out.
Belcher, J. T.	"	"	Discharged on surgeon's certificate Feb. 2, 1862.
Hartman, J.	"	"	Discharged July 16, 1862, for wounds, with loss of arm, recovered in action.
Hall, E.	"	"	Discharged on surgeon's certificate Aug. 20, 1862.
Hosel, D.	"	"	Killed at Spotsylvania Court-House May 17, 1864.
Harlan, J.	"	"	Died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Dec. 15, 1861.
Hunter, G.	"	"	Deseated Dec. 10, 1862.
Hoff, L. T.	"	"	Died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 18, 1863.
Jeddy, A.	"	"	Transferred to 104th Regiment, P. V., June 6, 1864; veteran.
Jacobs, A. E.	"	"	Transferred to 6th United States Cavalry Oct. 29, 1862.
Koons, J.	"	"	Mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
Kline, J. H.	"	"	Transferred to Battery A, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery; veteran.
Kittel, A. M.	"	"	Killed at Camp Tealby, Va., Sept. 9, 1861.
Kroeger, D. B.	"	"	Deseated July 3, 1862.
Layton, S. D.	"	"	Discharged on surgeon's certificate May 7, 1863.
Layton, H. T.	"	Feb. 27, 1862	"
Mitchell, S. B.	"	June 21, 1861	Mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
Miller, S. M.	"	"	Transferred to Battery A, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery; veteran.
Mohring, C.	"	"	Transferred to Battery A, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery; veteran.
Mohring, P.	"	"	Discharged on surgeon's certificate Dec. 31, 1861.
Monagan, J.	"	"	Deseated June 8, 1862.
M. Cornick, G. C.	"	"	Mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
M. Henry, A.	"	"	Died Dec. 29, 1862, of wounds received at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
M. Cloy, R.	"	"	Killed at Camp Tealby, Va., Dec. 20, 1861.
Neser, C.	"	"	Transferred to 104th Regiment, P. V., June 6, 1864; veteran.
Neser, M.	"	"	Died at Wash., D. C., Nov. 12, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Phillips, E. C.	"	"	Discharged on surgeon's certificate Nov. 10, 1861.
Pepperman, J. A.	"	"	Killed at Brice Station, Va., Oct. 14, 1863.
Radernel, C. T.	"	"	Mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
Richards, T. A.	"	"	"
Reichard, R.	"	"	Transferred to 104th Regiment, P. V., June 6, 1864.
Robinson, R.	"	"	Killed at Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862.
Robinson, M.	"	"	Deseated Aug. 1862.
Sinclair, N. J.	"	"	Mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
Smith, D.	"	"	"
Smith, I. N.	"	"	Discharged on surgeon's certificate Nov. 10, 1861.
Swartz, J.	"	"	Discharged July 26, 1864, expiration of term.
Thomas, W.	"	"	Discharged on surgeon's certificate Nov. 10, 1861.
Vanman, R.	"	"	Mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
Wetzel, J. M.	"	"	"
Wilson, G.	"	"	Killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Young, C. C.	"	"	Tr. to Vet. Reserve Corps May 2, 1863.

COMPANY F, 34TH REGIMENT. RECRUITED IN LYCOMING COUNTY.

NAME	RANK	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Simpson, L. B.	Capt.	Oct. 3, 1861	Promoted from 1st lieut. Co. K, Regt. 8, 1864; mustered out Dec. 6, 1864, expiration of term.
Wells, D. S.	1st Lt.	Oct. 24, 1861	Promoted from quartermaster-sergeant Feb. 19, 1864; discharged Sept. 6, 1861.
Merchant, T. E.	"	June 25, 1862	Pr. to 2d lieut. Oct. 3, 1864, to 1st lieut. Nov. 25, 1864; transferred to 6th Regiment January 19, 1865.
Forrester, C. W.	2d Lt.	Oct. 1, 1862	Pr. to adjutant Jan. 1, 1861; to captain, Co. G, 97th Regiment, Jan. 18, 1865; mustered out Jan. 29, 1865.
Moore, J. H.	"	Nov. 1, 1861	Tr. to Co. G, 67th Regiment, Jan. 19, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1865.

COMPANY F, 84TH REGIMENT—Continued.

COMPANY F, 84TH REGIMENT—Continued.

NAME	RANK	DATE OF SERVICE	REMARKS
Baker, D. H.	1st Sgt.	1861	Not accounted for.
Mennin, R. H.	Serg'l.	1861	"
Donald, D. S.	"	1861	Captured—died at Salisbury, N. C., February 14, 1865.
Brauer, O. B.	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Shoemaker, C. P.	"	1861	Captured at Chancellorsville May 3, '63.
Talbert, J. C.	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Cummins, W. A.	Corp'l.	Oct. 16, 1862	Died, on surg. certificate June 30, 1862.
Tranquap, M.	"	1861	Died by general order May 30, 1865.
Long, S.	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Albert, T.	Private.	Dec. 5, 1861	Promoted to principal musician.
Ayers, L.	"	1861	Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Burr, R. L.	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Hull, John	"	1861	Died January 8, 1863; buried at Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Biller, Daniel	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Dark, Samuel	"	1861	Captured at Chancellorsville May 3, '63.
Bronstetter, A. E.	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Brosius, M.	"	1861	"
Chapman, J.	"	1861	"
Chapman, T. E.	"	1861	"
Cutler, J. R.	"	1861	Died at Cumberland, Md., Feb. 7, '62.
Craven, T. H.	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Crumm, W.	"	1861	"
Cummins, W. M.	"	1861	"
Dator, G.	"	1861	Captured at Chancellorsville May 2, '63.
Devald, H. M.	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Dick, M. O.	"	1861	Captured at Chancellorsville May 3, '63.
Davison, E.	"	1861	Died of wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
Friedly, H. G.	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Frank, A.	"	1861	"
Frank, H.	"	1861	Died, on surg. certificate June 30, 1862.
Green, Levi	"	Nov. 4, 1861	Mustered out Nov. 15, 1864, time expired.
Grange, C. E.	"	1861	Captured at Chancellorsville May 3, '63.
Gorton, Alfred	"	1861	Captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; died at Portsmouth, R. I., July 7, 1864.
Hoyer, H. F.	"	Oct. 18, 1862	Captured at Chancellorsville May 3, '63.
Hosler, F.	"	1861	Captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; transferred to Co. H, 57th Regiment, January 15, 1865.
Harris, W. H.	"	Aug. 7, 1862	Captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; transferred to Co. H, 57th Regiment, January 15, 1865.
Hines, J. A.	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Hines, A. W.	"	1861	Died, on surg. certificate June 30, 1862.
Hines, John	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Hunsinger, J.	"	1861	"
Hunt, J.	"	1861	"
Hunt, J. C.	"	1861	"
Henderson, J.	"	1861	"
Hendrick, T.	"	Dec. 29, 1861	Died. Dec. 1, 1861, expiration of term.
Harris, J. E.	"	July 23, 1862	Captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; transferred to Co. H, 57th Regiment, January 15, 1865.
Hennline, G. M.	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Irvine, G. B.	"	1861	Died, on surg. certificate June 30, 1862.
Johnson, S.	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Kline, W.	"	1861	"
Kneiser, S. M.	"	1861	Killed at Winchester March 23, 1863.
Keller, L. S.	"	1861	Captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
Lowmiller, J. L.	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Luttre, G. W.	"	1861	Wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
Loft, Leonard	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Laug, P. M.	"	1861	Killed at Winchester March 23, 1863.
Meredith, T.	"	1861	Captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
Morum, Charles	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Mauville, John	"	1861	"
Miller, R. E.	"	1861	"
Murphy, J. B.	"	1861	"
Madara, R. M.	"	1861	Deserted March 15, 1862.
Marr, H. S.	"	1861	Captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; not accounted for.
McCarthy, S.	"	1861	Wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
McCarthy, J.	"	1861	Not accounted for.
McCarthy, T.	"	1861	Died April 3, of wounds received at Winchester March 23, 1863.
McConnell, E.	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Newberry, J.	"	1861	Died, on surgeon's certificate June 30, 1862.
Reker, C. W.	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Reiser, F. M.	"	1861	"
Reid, J. H.	"	Dec. 9, 1861	Promoted to sergeant-major; date not known.
Reney, G. H.	"	Dec. 23, 1861	Promoted to quartermaster-sergeant; date unknown.
Reed, J. W.	"	Aug. 23, 1862	Captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; transferred to Co. H, 57th Reg't, Jan. 15, 1865.
Stones, Isaac	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Stones, Eli	"	1861	Captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

NAME	RANK	DATE OF SERVICE	REMARKS
Stead, W. E.	Private.	1861	Died at Chester, Pa., May 31, 1864.
Shoemaker, J.	"	1861	Captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
Shoemaker, G. A.	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Steed, W. J.	"	1861	Died at Hancock, Md., Jan. 9, 1862.
Stid, A.	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Stryker, N.	"	1861	Killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
Sheridan, J. R.	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Smith, W.	"	Oct. 9, 1861	Privately on June 16, 1864, to March 2, 1865; discharged June 23, to date April 20, 1865.
Sollary, A. J.	"	Sept. 12, 1862	Captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; transferred to Co. H, 57th Reg't, Jan. 15, 1865.
Shultz, J.	"	Oct. 15, 1862	Captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; transferred to Co. H, 57th Regiment, Jan. 15, 1865.
Summers, J.	"	1861	Wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; not accounted for.
Shale, J. D.	"	Oct. 17, 1862	Transferred to Co. H, 57th Regiment, Jan. 15, 1865.
Taylor, W. M.	"	1861	Transferred to Co. H, 57th Regiment, Jan. 15, 1865.
Webb, D. S.	"	1861	Captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
Walsh, J. S.	"	1861	Captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
Wilcox, G. W.	"	1861	Deserted Nov. 10, 1861.
Wheeler, J.	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Witt, E.	"	1861	"
Wagoner, J.	"	1861	Captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
Young, Charles	"	1861	Not accounted for.
Yuley, J. D.	"	Oct. 16, 1862	Captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; transferred to Co. H, 57th Regiment, Jan. 15, 1865.

COLONEL SAMUEL WILSON AND THE 89TH REGIMENT.—Colonel Wilson sprang from a warlike race. His ancestors, both on his mother's and father's side, participated in the Revolutionary war. His paternal grandfather settled in Buffalo Valley in the year 1772. Here, on the 25th day of February, 1831, Samuel Wilson was born. His early life was spent on the farm with his parents and attending the district school until 1847, when he entered the store of Samuel Hayes of Lewisburg, where he was engaged for two years as salesman. In 1849 he entered the Reigel's University of Lewisburg, where he remained until 1852, then entered the store of Messrs. Harris, Black & Co. of Vernon, Indiana, contractors on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. He remained in charge of this store until the completion of contract; he then accompanied them to New Brunswick, and served in same capacity during the time of construction of the American and European Railroad. After spending a few months in travel in Tennessee he located in Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, engaging there in a machine and foundry business in partnership with a brother and cousin.

In 1861 the patriotic spirit inherited from his ancestors possessed him, and at the first sound of war he entered upon the task of organizing a company for duty in the field. The organization being completed, their services were tendered to the Government through Governor Curtin. The next day orders were received for the company to be in readiness. Commissions of officers were dated May 6, 1861, the company was first received by any officers in the County of Lycoming. For some reason the company was not called upon for duty, and members becoming discouraged by the delay, dropped off, necessitating the recruiting of more men. Company again being filled, arrangements were made to hold an election of officers for the new organization. Mr. Wilson declining to be made captain, Charles Aaron Smith was elected; Samuel Wilson first lieutenant, William C. Cole second lieutenant. They immediately departed to Philadelphia, where on 21st July, 1861, they were mustered into United States service and attached to Colonel Chorman's regiment of Independent Mounted Rangers. Colonel Chorman having received his authority from the Secretary of War referred to recognize Governor Curtin, so that the regiment, instead of retaining its number (21), stands on record as 89th, when they were really the second mounted regiment from Pennsylvania. They were mustered at various places until the fall of 1861, when they were removed to Camp Colesman, Alexandria County, Virginia. While in camp at latter place an effort was made by some of the members of Company B, with approval of Captain Aaron Smith, to have captain and first lieutenant exchange places; this could not be done without the mustering out of both officers. About this time the sergeant-major of the regiment was promoted to a lieutenant, leaving a vacancy which should have been filled by the orderly sergeant of Company B, but his rights as the ranking sergeant were ignored, and one from another company was selected. This action met with the disapproval of many of the officers, and drew a strong remonstrance from Lieutenant Wilson. The colonel refusing to

listen to his subordinate officers, a bitter feeling was engendered that resulted in the lieutenant-colonel and six other officers being ordered before General Palmer's examining board for examination, the purpose of which was to dismise said officers from the service. The result, however, was the ordering of Colonel Chouman before said board, and the severing of his official connection with the regiment. At the earnest solicitation of Lieutenant Wilson and some others, Captain D. M. McCraig of the regular army was commissioned colonel of the 89th. Colonel McCraig organized schools for the instruction of his officers.

Failing to fit themselves for their positions, they were required either to resign or appear before the examining board at Washington. Several availed themselves of the opportunity, and tendered their resignations. In the spring of 1862 Lieutenant Wilson was commissioned as captain of Company L, which had never had but sixty-nine names on the muster-roll.

The horses for the company were almost entirely worthless when the new captain entered upon the herculean task of fitting this company for duty. So well did he accomplish it that in a short time his company in point of efficiency was second to none in the regiment. After the transfer of the regiment to Fortress Monroe, Captain Wilson was taken sick during the siege of Yorktown. When the order to advance from that place was given, although too weak to mount his horse without assistance, he accompanied his regiment, which was assigned to the command of General Key, and formed a part of the left wing in the advance on Richmond, the 89th having the Williamsburg road. The first camping place was at New Kent Court-House. A dash was here made by the enemy, to compel which the regiment was hurriedly drawn out, but were met by a force which caused them to retire in some confusion. Captain Wilson re-formed his company, and, with the assistance of Company C, established a picket line that he held until supported by the rest of the regiment. Soon after, while in advance on a road leading through the woods, the rebels were distinctly heard falling trees; the colonel believed they were making a battery. Captain Wilson was ordered to select a dozen of his best men, and accompany Major Keenan to ascertain what the rebels were doing; they made a dash, and drove back the skirmish line and ascertained the position of their main force. An advance was immediately ordered; the rebels were driven back to the White House on the bluff. In retiring, the rebels set fire to the bridge across the Chickahominy River. The attention of the 89th being attracted by the smoke, Captain Wilson requested permission to charge a body of horsemen near the bridge. The rebel cavalry retired without firing a gun. On reaching the ground occupied by the enemy, Captain Wilson was met by a volley of musketry, which, however, injured no one. The captain immediately deployed his men and remained on the ground until recalled to accompany his command, in advance on the White House. He was ordered immediately to report to Colonel Russell, at Bottom's Bridge, who had command of the picket line, and who ordered him to cross the stream, take a position in the field, and be ready to charge any party that should advance from the woods. He remained in this position during the entire day. At the request of General Negley, Captain Wilson was ordered to charge down the road, off to the right of Williamsburg. He accomplished the trip, having met with little opposition. The 89th took an active part in the battles of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines. At the time of change of base the regiment recrossed Bottom's Bridge and made a reconnaissance through the country, in quest of General Jackson, but failed to find him. At Harrison's Landing the regiment were constantly on picket duty, and were required every day to make a reconnaissance to Turkey Run Bridge. On one of these trips Captain Wilson received a slight wound on the arm. On the retreat from Harrison's Landing the 89th covered the rear to the Chickahominy. On reaching Alexandria the regiment was ordered to report to General Cox. Captain Wilson reports that he was on duty all day; returning to camp about nine o'clock, during a hard rain-storm, he extemporized a cover by spreading his gun blanket over a few fence-rails; he crawled underneath, and had hardly straightened himself out when he was called by the adjutant to report to General Cox. The general directed him to go to Freedman Hill, at Vienna, and if no enemy was found, to picket the roads leading to Leesville, Leesburg, and Vienna. He established his line the same night, although the darkness was almost impenetrable. In the morning he was relieved, and returned to camp just in time to avoid a clash with General Stuart's cavalry. A short time after this the regiment crossed the Potomac into Maryland, participated in the battle of Antietam, and then made a reconnaissance to Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, back through Loudoun County, in the advance to Warrenton, fighting the rebel cavalry every day until the arrival at Annapolis. While picketing Hazy River the regiment was attacked by the rebels, who crossed the river in force, but the infantry coming to the assistance of the cavalry, the rebels were driven back. From there the regiment was sent to King George County, camping at Port Conway. Captain Wilson with his command was sent to Lee's Ferry, twenty miles below Port Conway, to break up the contraband trade across the Potomac. Here he was cautioned against attempting to go to Westmore-

land Court-House, as he would fall into a snare. The captain's thirst for adventure overcoming his discretion, he determined, under the guidance of an intelligent contraband, to take a trip to Westmoreland Court-House; getting as near as possible to the town, he charged in and took possession, capturing some horses and contraband goods, and a number of crates of tobacco and a few prisoners. The tobacco was appropriated to their own use. The company continued to do a successful business here until the morning of the 2d of December, when a portion of the command, including Captain Wilson, were taken prisoners. The rebels had crossed the river above the picket line, and concealing themselves by crawling along underneath the bank, surprised and captured the pickets before they had been apprised of their approach. The company made a short but ineffectual resistance, and were forced to surrender. The prisoners were marched to the railroad station, and there, while awaiting the train to convey them to Richmond, were visited by Mr. Taliferro, a member of the Virginia Senate and an ex-member of Congress. This gentleman, by his wit and address, soon raised the spirits of the Yankee prisoners, and, as Captain Wilson remarked, reminded him of the caricatures of Major Jack Downing, by Porte Crayon. In due time they reached Richmond and reported at General Winder's office, where they were relieved of their valuables, and assigned quarters in Libby Prison. While here Captain Wilson received a message from Mr. Taliferro, that owing to the sudden illness of his daughter, he could not visit him in Libby Prison as he had designed. After a sojourn of two weeks in prison they were taken to Fortress Monroe. While in prison Captain Wilson learned that several officers had been dismissed for suffering themselves to be captured. Fortunately for him Adjutant General Williams had acquainted himself with the circumstances of his capture, and exonerated him from all blame. The testimony of the rebel officers who had captured him went to show that his command had resisted until overpowered. From Fortress Monroe he was sent to Annapolis; here he was granted a leave of absence for twenty days, at the expiration of which time he returned to his regiment, which he found near Hook Landing. The next day commenced the battle of Chancellorsville. The 11th Corps was defeated and thrown into confusion. The 89th Regiment was sent to the assistance of General Howard, and succeeded in checking General Jackson long enough to enable Hooker to form a second line of battle, which held his position till the following day. The regiment was reorganized and formed a line across the road to intercept soldiers or others who were anxious to make their way to the rear. Captain Wilson relates several amusing incidents that occurred while holding this position,—all manner of excuses to work upon the captain's fears or sympathy, but all to no avail. The falling back from Chancellorsville is thus described. Captain Wilson with two or three other officers retired to rest under the fly of a large tent; they had been sleeping but a few minutes when they were suddenly aroused by a discharge of artillery, and a clud in the ground alongside of the fly. On emerging from the fly they beheld a sight as indescribable as it was ludicrous. Thousands of teams, army wagons, and camp-followers generally, were making frantic efforts to get to rear. During the day the regiment was ordered to report to General Schenck. About five o'clock in the evening an attack was made on his rear, and the regiment took position to charge the rebels as soon as they advanced from the woods. Captain Wilson was sent forward through the undergrowth to select a favorable position. While riding through the woods he lost his sword, which was not missed, however, until, formed in line, he attempted to draw his sabre. His loss was made good by a private of Company L. Later in the evening, the whole command was ordered to cross the river; but before the pickets had reached the piers it was cut loose, and they were compelled to swim the stream under relief fire. The remainder of the regiment remained here on picket duty until the movement was made into Maryland, when it formed the rear guard of the army. It continued with General Hancock until the battle of Gettysburg, when Union troops were ordered to report to General Kilpatrick, and served under him until the army crossed into Virginia. In the advance beyond the Rapidan, an accident befell Captain Wilson, which we give in his own words: "While riding with the regiment, in the month of October, my horse fell and injured my right leg so I could not wear my boot. The next day, while covering the retreat, my horse served me in the same way, which hid me up, being the first time I was in an ambulance during the war. Was ordered to Washington for treatment, and put on cruet-martial duty. After serving ten days, I requested permission to return to my regiment; reported to General Anger, who offered me a position near Washington, with the remark, 'That you have been constantly at the front; let some one else try it and you take it easy.' I returned to the army, and in the advance beyond the Rapidan, a piece of shell struck the guard of my sabre, cutting it off and twisting it up, which saved my life. The only inconvenience I suffered was a contusion on my right hip; but for the protection of my sabre the iron would have passed through my body." During the winter, while in camp near Warrenton, Captain W. was placed on court-martial duty. General Kilpatrick

made his raid around the rebel army, leaving a small portion of each command at Warrenton to perform picket duty. The cavalry of General Sheridan commenced movement in the spring of 1864. On the 12th of May, having flanked the rebel army, he was inside the defenses of Richmond. They had several engagements with the enemy's cavalry while forcing a passage across the Chickahominy; the attack was repulsed, and the enemy driven back with considerable loss. During this engagement Colonel Wilson was wounded by a ball, which passed through his right arm, returning to Bermuda Hundred he was granted a leave of absence for twenty days. At the end of sixteen days he again reported to his regiment, and at an engagement at Gravelly Hill received a gun-shot wound in his left arm, just below the shoulder. He was sent to various hospitals, and finally brought up at the Girard House, in Philadelphia. Here he received a leave of absence, with permission to receive treatment at home. At the expiration of leave of absence he returned to his regiment, and, learning that all officers who had served their time would be permitted to resign, he tendered his resignation. He received a request to call on General Craig, who asked him to recall his resignation; it then declined to do, unless he could be assured of a discharge in one year's time. The general being unable to insure him this, his resignation was accepted, and discharge dated October 17, 1864.

Colonel Wilson entered the army as first lieutenant, and left with the brevet rank of colonel. His brevetship was one of the first granted to volunteer officers in the Army of the Potomac. He returned home and visited the old regions, where he remained a few months. In the fall of 1870 he was nominated as candidate for General Assembly, for the district composed of the counties of Snyder, Union, and Lycoming. The district having eight hundred Republican voters, and the colonel being a Democrat, his chances for remaining at home looked good. He was, however, elected by a large majority. His majority in Lycoming was 1372, being the largest ever given a candidate in that County. He was re-elected the following fall.

This sketch of Colonel W. is a history of the 8th Cavalry, which presents as good a record as any regiment that went to the field. It participated in nearly every battle that engaged the troops of the Army of the Potomac during its three years' service, and never did the officers or soldiers shirk any duty, however dangerous. Their bravery and efficiency are well attested by their decorated ranks.

It has been found impossible to make this part of our history as full as was desired, owing to the absence of muster-rolls, which, in some cases, do not appear on the file, and in others are incomplete. Such as have been found to be full and complete are here given. The writer feels that the officers from Lycoming County have been derelict in their duty, as appeals have been made to them to enlist their interest in making this a faithful record. In no case has any response been made, except by Colonel Wilson and Captain W. N. Jones, to whose courtesy, and that of Mrs. Nire, of Williamsport, and Mrs. Lyman, of Jersey Shore, the writer is indebted for nearly all the information here given.

WAR SKETCHES.

John S. Howard was born March 29, 1843, in Essex County, N. Y. His parents moved to Lycoming County in 1851. The subject of this sketch attended school at the Jersey Shore High-School, and afterwards graduated at the Commercial College, in Binghamton, N. Y. In 1860, he entered the employ of Lewis McDonald, of Williamsport, as book-keeper; September, 1861, enlisted as private in Company G, 8th Cavalry, John H. Rice, captain. He followed the fortunes of the 8th until March 31, 1865, when at the battle of Five Forks he received a wound which resulted in the loss of a leg and his death April 21st following. Meritorious conduct elevated Mr. Howard from private to rank of captain, in a regiment where such a distinction was an honor. Several acts of his were particularly meritorious, and deserve special mention. After the battle of the Wilderness, Sheridan made his celebrated raid around Richmond. The 8th was in this expedition. While lying on the north side of the Chickahominy, General Sheridan being desirous of communicating with Butler at Marshall Landing, Captain Howard, with two companions, was dispatched on the dangerous mission. It was necessary to pass through the rebel lines, in a strange country. The orders were to communicate with Butler and return before light next morning. The brave trio reached James River, but being unable to cross they were forced to return.

On the return of Sheridan from his expedition, he wished to send a dispatch to General Grant, then sixty miles distant. The ground between the two being occupied by the rebel army, Howard, with his two former companions, Charles G. Sneed, of Company G, and Snyder, of Company I, passed through the lines of the enemy and reached General Grant in safety, capturing, on the way, a rebel signal officer and several horses. To march upon a battery, when surrounded by comrades whose presence nerves the heart, is a task that but few can perform without some faltering; but to penetrate the ranks of an enemy, almost unaided

by the presence of others, when capture would insure the speedy death of the spy, is a feat the successful execution of which requires a courage seldom found in men. Something else than the animal courage of the bully is necessary in such exigencies, and the moral courage of the martyr is hardly sufficient. Such a happy blending of the two as will raise one above the surroundings, and consecrate a life full of youthful aspirations to the service of one's country or in aid of friends, was what characterized Captain Howard in an eminent degree. He was loved by the entire regiment, and his death cast a gloom over the walls of all his associates in the field as well as in his far-distant home.

SKETCHES OF SOLDIERS OF THE LAST WAR.

John W. Lyman was born at Friendship, Allegheny County, N. Y., March 6, 1830. His early life was spent upon a farm with his parents, his mother being his teacher. Jones early manifested a strong desire to obtain a liberal education, which was nourished and strengthened by his revered parents, whose death, in 1838, sadly interfered with his cherished scheme, but failed to quench his thirst for knowledge. At an early age his father's death left him dependent upon his own exertions for not only the means to obtain an education, but for support. For several years he resided with his brother, in Bradford County, Pa., and had there the advantages of good common schools. In 1846 and '47, while yet a boy of sixteen, he commenced school-teaching, and earned sufficient to enable him to enter the high-school of Lima, N. Y., the following spring. By alternately studying, clerking, or any work his willing hands could find to do, he fitted himself for the study of medicine. In 1849, he entered the office of Dr. Holmes, of Le Royville, as a student of medicine. In the spring of 1851 he married and settled in Waterville, Lycoming County, in the practice of his chosen profession. Remaining here four years, he removed to Jersey Shore in 1855, and in 1860 to Lock Haven, from which place he joined the army as a surgeon.

The rest of the history of this wonderful life, which had been so full of toil, hardship, and final success, is summed up in the few terse sentences found in the roster of Pennsylvania officers in the War of the Rebellion.

CHAPTER XVII.

HISTORY OF WILLIAMSPORT.

LOCATION.—The city of Williamsport is handsomely situated on the north bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, about forty miles above its confluence with the North Branch at Northumberland, in a valley of surpassing beauty and loveliness. The river at this point runs almost due east for several miles, and on the south side from the city is a bold mountain chain called Bald Eagle, which rises to an altitude of about five hundred feet. North of the city the foot hills of the Alleghenies are spread to the right and the left, and add much to the beauty of the scene.

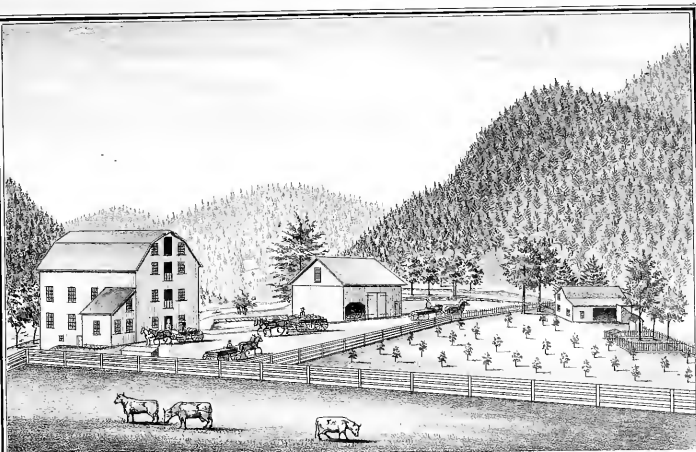
Williamsport is distant by rail from Philadelphia, via the P. & E. Railway, 198 miles; via the P. & R., 208 miles; via the P. & E. and Reading, 203 miles; From New York, 228 miles; from Niagara, 246 miles; from Erie, 248 miles; from Washington, 213 miles; from Pittsburgh, 210 miles; and from Elkins, 78 miles.

Some account of the settlers who penetrated this valley upwards of a century ago, and of their frontier adventures, may be found in the foregoing history of Lycoming County.

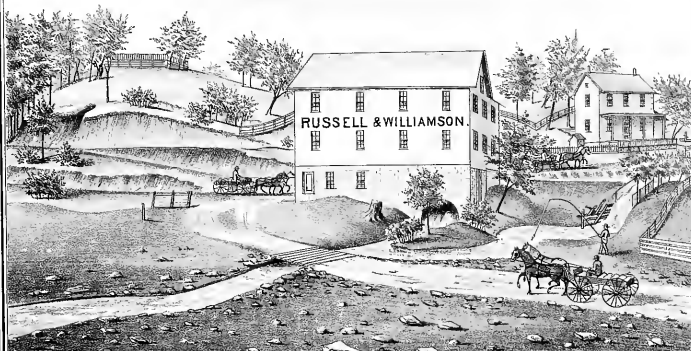
THE ORIGINAL PROPRIETOR and founder of the borough of Williamsport was Michael Ross. Previous to 1795 he became the owner of some six hundred acres in this vicinity, including the land upon which the city is now built. Under his supervision the borough was laid out, and in his plan of subdividing its intended site by straight and spacious streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and by reserving valuable portions of the land for public use, he exercised a far-reaching sagacity and comprehensiveness of thought which has ever since exerted an important and beneficial influence upon the subsequent history of the place.

Mr. Ross was a native of Germany, and his passage-money to this country was paid by Samuel Wallace, a surveyor. To pay this debt, Mr. Ross assisted Mr. Wallace in surveying, and in this way acquired sufficient knowledge of the business to set up in that capacity himself. Hence he was able to "lay out" the borough of Williamsport.

In the year 1803, as early as can be ascertained, Mr. Ross erected quite a large two-story brick house on what is now the northwest corner of Third and Basin Streets—the site of the present palatial residence of J. V. Brown. A



SAFE HARBOR FLOURING MILLS, E. H. RUSSELL, PROPRIETOR.
WATSON TP., LYCOMING CO., PA.



"SITE OF ANTIS FORT."

ANTIS FORT FLOURING MILLS, RUSSELL & WILLIAMSON, PROP.
LYCOMING CO.



cabin was erected by some unknown "squatter" previous to the advent of Mr. Ross, and served him and Emily as a dwelling while he was building his brick house. This brick structure was probably the first built within the present limits of the city. The bricks were made by Joseph Dunn, on the locality where Grindus's Run crosses Hepburn Street. Here was located probably the first brickyard in the limits of the borough.

Mr. Ross died in 1818 or 1819.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.—The origin of the name of this city seems involved in some doubt. On the one hand, it is claimed that Michael Ross named it Williamsport after his son William. This view is maintained by the descendants of Mr. Ross. On the other hand, it is said that inasmuch as Judge William Hepburn was the prime mover in the organization of the County, and was also largely instrumental in the location of the County seat, it was held by the majority that the town should be named from him, and it was proposed to call it Hepburnsfort. To this the Judge objected, and suggested Williamsport. General Samuel Stewart, who was the first Sheriff of Lycoming County, is authority for this second version of the question.

ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES.—The original boundaries of the borough, as defined by Mr. Ross, embraced all that portion of the present city included between the river on the south and North Alley—running along the north side of the old Pine Street graveyard—on the north, and between Academy Street on the east, and West Street—then called West Alley—on the west. This plot embraced an area of one hundred acres.

This original plan of the town forms but a mere anticline of the city with its present boundaries. The practical good sense and liberality of Ross enabled him to avoid one mistake so frequently made by proprietors of towns, viz., narrowness of streets. This is the effect generally of a most wretched economy of space; and, secondly, of a culpable ignorance as to sanitary results. This error was most happily avoided. The original plan of the proprietor has been fully carried out by his successors, and our wide streets and broad avenues, in place of the miserable lanes and gloomy avenues^{so} common a century ago, add greatly to the health and beauty of the city.

The city of Williamsport is in latitude 41° 14' north and longitude 77° 2' west from Greenwich, or one minute west of Washington. The difference of time, as ascertained chronometrically, between Girard Observatory, in Philadelphia, and the old Williamsport Academy, on the north side of Third Street, between West and William, is seven minutes and twenty-eight seconds.

The lowest spot of the court-house, on Third Street, is 505.4 feet above middle tide in the Chesapeake at Havre de Grace, and sixty feet below the level of Lake Erie. The variation of the magnetic needle on July 28, 1841, as ascertained by Mr. Alexander D. Bach, superintendent of the coast survey, was three degrees, thirty-one and two-tenths minutes west. In 1862, as ascertained by Mr. C. A. Schott, of the coast survey, it was four degrees and twenty-five and seven-tenths minutes, being an annual increase of western declination of two degrees and six minutes. If the same annual increase has continued to the present—and it cannot have varied much—the variation at this date must not be far from five degrees as Williamsport. In July, 1841, Mr. Bach found by actual observation the dip of the needle at this city to be 72° 51' 4", and in August, 1862, Mr. Schott also by actual observation found it to be 72° 51', being a mean annual decrease of the dip from 1841 to 1862 of sixteen one-hundredths of a minute. It is probable that the dip at this place is now within a small fraction of seventy-three degrees.

EARLY SETTLERS.—In the early part of 1796, James Russell and wife, with several others, selected a portion of Michael Ross's tract, including the main part of the land on which the city has been built. As there were settlers up the river, and on Pine Creek, and still others moving from Muncy and Northumberland, Mr. Russell concluded to build an inn somewhere on the river about midway between Pine Creek and Muncy. From the fact that the West Branch occasionally overflowed its banks in this locality, coming up as far as what is now Third Street, Mr. Russell chose as a site for his building the spot on which now stands the Commercial College, on the north side of Third Street, corner of Mulberry. This locality he thought would be a safe distance from the river. A temporary tent was constructed, and the men proceeded up the Lycoming to cut the timber for the contemplated hotel. The logs were floated down the creek and river to this locality, and then hauled to the chosen spot. As there was dense woods all around them, we are at loss to know why the men brought the timber from such a distance, unless it be that they knew suitable grown timber. The logs were two feet thick. By vigorous work they soon threw up a habitable log structure,—such a one, at least, as would shelter the inmates from the onslaughts of the hungry wolves, with which the wilderness was at that time filled. This cabin was 32x26 feet—the length fronting on Third Street—and two stories high. It was divided down-stairs into four rooms, 2x13 feet, fronting on what is now Third Street, and two, 15x11, looking northward into what was then a

thick woods at the back end of the lot. A large brick chimney ran up through the middle of the building, affording a fire-place for each of the front rooms. The rear rooms had no fire-place, being designed for bed-rooms. The stairway ascended from the rear room next to what is now Mulberry Street. The second story was divided into three rooms, the two fronting on Third Street being of the same dimensions as the lower ones. A capacious garret served as a store-room, and was also used in emergencies as a sleeping apartment. Under the west end of the building was a small cellar. The house had a shingle roof, put on with hand-made nails. The roof stood the weather for thirty-five years, and on with hand-made nails. The roof stood the weather for thirty-five years. The windows, of which there were thirteen, contained twelve lights of 8x10 glass.

When the lot was cleared and the soil cultivated, the bones of a human skeleton were exhumed,—the remains, perhaps, of an Indian.

Such was the dwelling of Mr. Russell and family, as well as an "inn" for travelers, and it was not only the first hotel but also the first house in Williamsport, and it was built in March, 1796.

Mr. Russell was a native of Ireland, and came to America about the year 1774. He did not live many years after the settlement of the place. His young widow, left in care of six children, and to conduct the public-house, soon after his decease, in 1804, became the wife of Joseph Dunn, and the "venerable inn" was for more than half a century designated as "The Affie Dunn House," from the fact that Mrs. Eva (better known as Affie) Dunn, daughter of Mrs. Russell by her second husband, was born under its roof and lived there till the building was consumed by the fire of 1871—a period of sixty-five years. Miss Dunn was married to Mr. Henry Auehey, who died many years since. She passed the remainder of her life in widowhood, and died in Williamsport, March 1, 1876, while the writer was compiling this history.

After the erection of the Russell "Inn," in March, 1796, other structures soon followed, the second on the present site of Mrs. C. D. Elmerman's tobacco-store, north side of Third Street, corner of Third Street and South Alley. It was built in 1796, was opened as a hotel by a Mr. John Moore, and known by the sign of the "White Horse." It was a two-story log structure, with a front of twenty-four feet on Third Street, and a depth of about thirty feet.

In 1801 there was a puppet-show in the upper room of the building, which a few old residents of Williamsport have a recollection of attending.

Nicholas Gale and Joseph Hall were among the early landlords of this public-house. The latter ascribes it as such in the *Lycoming Gazette* of August, 1819.

About the year 1820 it was converted into a store and kept for a number of years by Ralph Elliot and his two brothers, John and Robert. Mr. Elliot sold it to Jasper Bennett, who also occupied it as a store. It was subsequently purchased by C. D. Elmerman for a tobacco-manufactory, but was consumed in the conflagration of August 29, 1871.

The third structure, also a log house, was built about this time on the south side of Third Street, between Pine Street and Market Square. It was two stories high, with two rooms in each story. The ground floor was about three feet below the level of the present sidewalk, the latter having been since raised. It is not known who was the builder of this third house, but as early as 1808 it was owned and occupied by Joseph Foulk, Esq., who subsequently sold it to Jacob Welper.

In 1853 Mr. D. Trainer purchased the property of the Welper house. The old log cabin was at this time covered with weatherboarding. Mr. Trainer tore down the structure and erected on its site the present three-story brick, which is one hundred feet long and twenty-six feet wide. This building is the oldest one in the block, which extends from Pine Street to Court Alley. The western half of this store is now occupied by D. Trainer & Son as a hat-store, and the eastern half as a drug-store by G. M. Hagabach.

The fourth house in the borough was a story and a half log building erected by Jacob Hyman, on what is now the northwest corner of Mulberry Street and the canal. It was constructed of small round logs, and was built in the summer of 1797. Mr. Hyman also was chief carpenter in the construction of the first court-house.

In 1801 Mr. Hyman erected the frame of a house on a spot adjoining his cabin, with the intention of building for his family a frame house; but before it was erected he sold the frame skeleton to Mrs. Rebecca Low, mother of Major Charles Low, who had it moved up to the north side of Third Street, between Academy and Mulberry, and there completed. She was thus the builder of what proved to be the fourteenth house in Williamsport.

In the year 1802, on the northwest corner of Third Street and Market Square, now known as the site of the banking-house of Powell & Co. and A. Trainer's hat-store, was erected a two-story log structure with a front of some twenty-four feet on Third Street, and a depth of some thirty feet, extending along the recess of Market Square. The builder is supposed to have been Thomas Huston,

father of Charles Huston, subsequently one of the Supreme Judges of Pennsylvania. The building was opened by Mr. Huston as a hotel, and it was conducted as such for many years. It was known by the sign of the "Lion." In 1811 Mr. Huston sold the property to Henry Pickle, who in about a year disposed of it to Jacob Hevly. The hotel was then called the Hevly House. James Cummings was for a time proprietor of this hotel. Frame additions to the building were made from time to time along Third Street, until it formed a block of fifty-two feet front. The entire block was consumed by fire on the fourth of March, 1865. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary, as several attempts to burn the property had previously been made.

In November, 1871, this corner lot was purchased of Mr. Hevly, and in the terrible cold and long-to-be-remembered winter of 1872 was erected the present commodious and beautiful brick building of Powell & Co. The question how this could be accomplished in such cold weather may be thus answered. Mr. Powell caused it to be erected on the lot a large frame structure, three stories high, and roofed. The inclosure was heated by furnaces, and in the midst of the coldest weather masons and carpenters were busily employed in rearing the building. In the spring, the office being completed and ready for occupancy, the outside frame-work was torn down, and the "Banking-House of Powell & Co." stood forth in beautiful proportions. The building is a very substantial structure, being twenty-six by seventy-five feet, and three stories high. Charles A. Quabright and Levi Hartman were the architects. The vault is one of the principal features of the institution, being the largest in this section of the State. It has a foundation of solid masonry, ten by sixteen feet in area, and eleven feet in depth. Its walls are two feet thick, and the roof consists of four arches of stone two feet in thickness. A space of about six feet intervenes between the vault and the ceiling of the banking-room. The vault is divided into two compartments, each six feet square in the clear. The front one is used for the books; the back one contains five of the Marvin safes, one large square double steel safe weighing over two tons, and three spherical safes, one of which weighs over one ton. The outside doors and windows of the banking-rooms may be said to be locked by electricity, connected as they are with an electrical burglar alarm, which gives instant notice when any one of them is opened. Altogether, this bank building is one of the most complete institutions of the kind in the country.

The first brick structure within the original limits of the borough was built in 1728, on Front Street, between Market and Malberry, by a lawyer by the name of Tullish, who used it as an office. It seems probable that the brick for this building was made on the bank of Gratius Run, where that stream crosses Hepburn Street, as a few months later brick was made upon this spot for the residence of Mr. Ross on what is now the northwest corner of Third and Basin Streets.

The second brick house within the borough limits was built by William Wilson, about the year 1808, on the south side of Third Street, on what is now the site of the First National Bank. It was kept by Mr. Wilson as a hotel, and was known by the "Sign of the Bark." Mr. Wilson was familiarly known as "Congress Billy," from the fact that he was a member of the lower House in the National Legislature. This hotel was subsequently kept by James Cummings, father of A. B. Cummings, formerly a resident until in Williamsport, but now a citizen of Philadelphia. Judge Ellis Lewis, Judge J. B. Anthony, and a Mr. P. M. Wadsworth, then lawyers, and Dr. James Hepburn, of this city, were boarders at this public-house in 1817. Mr. Wilson subsequently sold this property to Thomas Hall. In April, 1812, it was burned, and in the following summer was rebuilt by Mr. Hall, whose administrators sold it to Charles Doebler, who conducted it as the United States Hotel. Mr. Doebler sold it to his son, Valentine S. Doebler, who, in 1866, sold the property to the First National Bank, which institution has since occupied the western half. The eastern half is now used as a music-store by D. S. Andrus & Co.

About the year 1809, Judge William Hepburn, father of Dr. James Hepburn, erected a two-story brick dwelling on what was then known as the "Beer Park Farm." The site is now the property of Messrs. Reading & Fisher, and the building stands in the vicinity of the planing-mill of those gentlemen, near the foot of Park Street, just north of the canal.

This structure was probably the second brick erected within the present limits of the city, exclusive of the original borough. The building is still occupied as a dwelling, and is in a remarkable state of preservation. The wood-work was done by Jacob Hyman, and is as sound as ever. The bricks were made in the immediate vicinity, where was located the second brick-yard in the city, the first one having been located where Gratius Run crosses Hepburn Street. At this second brick-yard, also, were made the bricks for the first court-house, as well as for other early structures.

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.—Lycoming County, as already noticed, was organized early in the year 1793, and the seat was recorded April 18 of that

year by John Kidd, of Northumberland, who was commissioned by Governor Mifflin as Register, Recorder, and Clerk of the Court for the new County. This act also provided for a committee of five who should report in the following September in favor of a site for County buildings. But subsequent facts show that the site was not determined by this committee, at least not absolutely. The year 1795 passed, and no decision had yet been made. The first warmth of feeling now began to prevail, and very bitter was the strife for the location of the County seat. The contestants were Jaysburg and Newberry (about three miles west of the court-house) and Williamsport, the first two being now included within the city, and forming its Seventh Ward. The citizens in the upper end of the County were in favor of Jaysburg, and this was Williamsport's most promising rival. The latter finally won by strategy. It was urged by the Jaysburg advocates that the locality on which Williamsport stands was subject to inundations as far up as what is now Market Square. The Commissioners deeded this a damaging circumstance. This proved, and the question was settled. They sent a messenger to Northumberland to get the deposition of a man who had some time before brought a barrel of whisky up the river to Williamsport in a canoe, and "tied up" on what is now the site of Mrs. C. D. Eberman's tobacco-store, on Third Street. The deposition was taken and brought to "Russell's Inn," where the messenger put up for the night, leaving the important document in his saddle-bags.

That night some of the Williamsport party were not less active than they had been before, and the next morning found the saddle-bags cut open, and the document which was to turn the scale in favor of Jaysburg—missing! In the mean time, too, the Ross and Hepburn party were not idle, having offered superior inducements for the County seat, and the Commissioners, impatient at the delay, finally settled upon the present site. This in the latter part of 1796 was Williamsport selected as the County seat of Lycoming County.

THE FIRST COURT IN WILLIAMSPORT was held in the "Russell Inn." Announcement of the same was given by the jingle of a mad-dog cow-bell, which the pioneer cried lustily swung as he paced up and down the thinly-populated district. This "pioneer cry" was Moses Todd, who, as long as he lived, was the "crier of the court." This occurred in September, 1796. This "venerable inn" was destroyed in the great conflagration of August 20, 1871.

The grounds for the public buildings were donated for that purpose by the proprietor. The County records show that in 1798 James Crawford, William Wilson, and Henry Dandall, Commissioners, received a deed from Michael and Anna Ross for the lots upon which are now located the court-house and jail.

Court was held in the "Affie Damm" house for about four years, and subsequently in a log building near the southwest corner of the present court-house yard.

PIONEER HARDSHIPS.—The work performed by the first settlers, in laying the foundation of any flourishing city like Williamsport, is apt to be too lightly regarded by the generations that follow, and especially is this true as the generations become more remote from the period of settlement.

As population increases and trade is created, and one business after another begins to seek its appropriate channel, and the laud of industry gives evidence that a village has been born and a city has sprung into being, men are apt to forget that their present prosperity and comfort are but the fruits of the bold, daring, patient toil, self-sacrifice, and unrecorded sufferings of those adventurous pioneers before whose sturdy stroke the primitive forests were made to "bow," and whose rude plowshare first "broke the stubborn glebe."

Some, indeed, think lightly of those times of toil and seasons of privations, while others never seem to realize that their beautiful city, rendered such by the modern appliances of civilization, art and science, was ever the scene for the display of any special heroism or fortitude. To such, the hardships of the Puritans, who stepped down upon Plymouth rock amid the storms of December, are the only kind of sufferings worthy of remembrance, and they the only characters worthy of sympathy: to them all this beautiful country, these prosperous towns and cities are; they had no origin in the gloom and terror of the eighteenth century, or of any other century. They simply were "once upon a time." Some magnify their wild wander over a howling wilderness, and the forests revealed, the stones and rocks rolled back to the mountains, the dashing torrents riveted to their channels, and towns and cities sprang from the bosom of earth like magic isles from the bed of ocean!

No labor, no anxiety, no disappointment, no sorrow, were coupled with the existence of the blessed mortals who had the fortune to witness this sudden transition. None went bitter tears while this giant work was being accomplished. 'Twas all a lovely calm, a sweet holiday, whose only sound was the tinkling of fairy footfalls upon the theatre of this mighty conquest! Such, however fanciful it may appear, is but a fair picture of those who thoughtlessly and scornfully ignore the toils and privations of the "first settlers."

"What heron, what porpo, then?
How true to hand and strong of hand,
How eager, how ready, those glances meet?"

The old "Russell Inn," of which we have already written, was a half-century ago, the pride of the village. To it the laughing youths and hardy men resorted—the former to drink to, and the latter to relate the incidents of early times. Here, upon a winter evening, when the fire blazed cheerily on the old-fashioned hearthstone, Pence, Scudlers, Keyes and other extraordinary heroes met and recounted their adventures in the forests with the wild beasts and the strange foe. Here the strapping of sixteen learned his first lessons of courage and heroism. Here are recited facts of unusual labor; here the thrilling account of massacres of men, women and children by the bloodthirsty Indian; and here, too, in turn, are related by the old warriors "the fearful ruin they had wrought" upon the camps and villages of the red man. These the evenings passed in earlier years. But the participants in these scenes have all passed from the stage of action.

"Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their honest joys, and destiny adverse;
Not grandeur hear, with a diluvial voice,
The short and simple annals of the poor!"

SOME SPECIAL INCIDENTS.—About the year 1803, the indignation and sympathies of the citizens of Williamsport, and of the whole valley, were highly excited by an occurrence which took place in the then wilderness, about a mile the other side of Jersey Shore. It appears, from the village newspapers of that day, that a young lady suddenly appeared at a lonely cabin, almost in a state of nudity, in great distress from cold and hunger, and her limbs and wrists galled and bloody, as if they had been chafed with a rope. For some time she could scarcely speak. At length she recovered strength enough to say that she had been traveling on horseback from her uncle's, in Kentucky, where she had been at school, to Montreal, where her parents resided. She had been accompanied by one Benjamin Connet, a Canadian, either an agent or servant of her father, whom he had sent expressly to conduct her home. Not far from the cabin, in a lonely part of the road, he had presented a pistol at her, compelled her to dismount, stripped her, robbed her of all her money as well as her clothing, tied her to a tree, and left her there to perish with hunger or be devoured by wild beasts. She had remained in that situation all night, when, after the most desperate struggles, she had extricated herself. After being refreshed, she went with the family and pointed out the tree and the path she had beaten round it in her struggles to get loose. There was something artless in her appearance; and her modest demeanor and delicate frame left no doubt in the minds of those who saw her that her statement was true. She appeared to be overwhelmed with distress at the thought of her situation. Her name she said was Esther McDowell. The kind people of the cabin soothed her distress, clothed her, and took her on as far as Williamsport, where she was lodged with a worthy and pious family until news could be conveyed to Montreal.

In the meantime, public indignation was highly excited against the villain Connet; the chivalry of the West Branch was aroused, and scouts and handbills were sent out in all directions. Rev. Isaac Grier, Judge James Davidson, and James McClure were among those who took special interest in the affair, and who contributed considerable money in sending to Canada for the villain. He had twenty-four hours' start, however, and had eluded all observation; for no one had seen any stranger pass, answering his description. Two or three weeks had elapsed, and no news was heard of the villain: no letters had been received from Montreal, nor had any discoveries been made concerning this mysterious affair, except that a bundle of man's clothes had been found hidden near the robber, who had shifted his suit. Some people were malicious enough to insinuate that the young lady had robbed herself; but her deportment in the family where she lodged was a triumphant answer to any such base insinuations. She was lady-like in her manners, highly intelligent, and possessing a well-cultivated mind; and if not pious, at any rate piously disposed. She rather modestly avoided the sought society, and would only converse with persons of the most sedate character. Time, however, wore away; no news was received from Montreal, and the number of the suspicious began to increase. The clothing found near the tree had been recognized as that of a young tailor, who had lived for some time in a neighboring town, and had lately moved away. Some of those who knew the tailor happened to visit Miss McDowell, and there, forethought, they found the very face which the young tailor had worn upon his shoulders. There was a development. Since the secret was out, she confessed that she was the daughter of highly respectable Quaker parents in Philadelphia; she had been beguiled into evil ways, but, detecting the error of life, she had fled from the city, and, trusting to her needle for support, she had, with no less ingenuity than enterprise, established herself as a gentleman tailor in one of the villages on the West Branch

(either at Jersey Shore or Muncy). Among those with whom she had worked in this business were James Hurlburt, of Milton, and John Neal, of Muncy, both of them tailors. She succeeded tolerably well in her new sex and profession; but eventually becoming tired of it, she adopted the stannum described above. Her duped, but still sympathizing, friends restored her to her dissolute parents, and it was learned afterwards that she went to the West under a new name and was married. The whole affair was some months in progress before its final development, and after it was out, many a wise one chuckled as he said to his neighbor, "I told you so!"

WILLIAMSPORT INCORPORATED.—Williamsport was incorporated as a borough in the year 1806. The act of General Assembly was approved on March 1 of this year. The following is an exact copy of the first section of said act:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, that it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the town of Williamsport, in the county of Lycoming, shall be, and the same is hereby erected into a borough, which shall be called 'The Borough of Williamsport,' and shall be comprised within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at the west bank of the river Susquehanna, thence north thirty-one degrees west one hundred and fifty feet to the northeast corner of East and Front Streets; thence along East Street, including the same north thirty-one degrees west one thousand nine hundred and ninety-four feet to a post on Michael Ross's land; thence south fifty-nine degrees west five hundred and fifty-six feet to the northwest corner of Mulberry and North Streets; thence along North Street, including the same south fifty-nine degrees west one thousand four hundred and forty-eight feet to the northeast corner of William and North Streets; thence south fifty-nine degrees west five hundred and fifty-six feet to a post on James Heplburn's land; thence south thirty-one degrees west one thousand and sixty-two feet to the southwest corner of West and Third (or Main) Streets; thence along West Street, including the same south thirty-one degrees east nine hundred and thirty-two feet to the northwest corner of West and Front Streets; thence south thirty-one degrees east two hundred and forty feet to the river; thence down the same the different courses and distances thence to the place of beginning."

EARLY INDUSTRIES IN WILLIAMSPORT.—The *First Blacksmith* in the borough was Peter Vanderbil, of New Jersey, who served the pioneers with work in this line previous to the organization of the County. His shop stood on the south side of Third Street, near Academy. His son, Peter, carried on the business at the same place after his father's death. The next workshop in this line was Annea Daane, whose shop was on the northwest corner of Fourth and Market Streets. The third blacksmith was George Dutch, who had his shop in the neighborhood of the present office of the *Gazette and Bulletin*. It seems not possible to settle positively who was *The First Preacher* in this vicinity. The first one of whom there is record is supposed to have been Rev. Isaac Grier, who, as early as 1794, was installed pastor of the united churches of Great Island, Pine Creek, and Lycoming—the last interest being the same as Newberry. For two years previous to 1794 Mr. Grier had performed missionary labor.

Of some of the preachers and pastors who followed Mr. Grier mention will be found in the history of the Newberry Presbyterian Church. The *First Grist-Mill* in the city was built by Robert Martin as early as 1797 or 1798. It stood on the west side of Lycoming Creek, in the Seventh Ward, or Newberry, a few rods north of the present brick one of E. B. Campbell & Son. It was a frame structure. In course of a few years Mr. Martin sold it to George Grant, who, about the year 1812, sold it to Jacob Bastion, who owned it till 1821, when the mill, together with some three hundred and thirty acres of land, extending along the west bank of the Lycoming to a point a little beyond the dam above Newberry, was disposed of at sheriff's sale to John Cowden. The present brick mill was built about the year 1812 by John H. Cowden, son of John Cowden, just mentioned. It was the second grist-mill in the city.

The third grist-mill was built in 1854, by Peter Herdie and B. H. Taylor, at the foot of Heplburn Street. It is now the property of H. C. Miller & Co. These gentlemen also built a saw-mill in the immediate vicinity of the grist-mill. The *First Fulling-Mill* in the city was erected about midway between the site of the first frame grist-mill and the present brick one of Messrs. Campbell & Son. It was built by Jacob Bastion about the year 1815,—some three years after he purchased the old grist-mill,—and carried on, in connection with the fluming-mill, till 1821, when all his property was put under the hammer, as already stated.

The *First Store* was Robert McClatchy, who, as early as 1795, opened business on the north side of Third Street, between Pine and William, in the neighborhood of the present jail. Being subsequently made jailer, he lived in the jail, and there followed his trade on a small scale.

The second hatter was John Updegraff, who had a shop, about the year 1809, on the corner of Market Street and Black Horse Alley.

A few years subsequent, Thomas and Richard Hays had a hat-manufactory on the south side of Third Street, on the third lot east from Pine Street, now the site of Moses Ulman's clothing establishment and Dayton & Co's shoe-store. The building was a two-story frame, a part of which was occupied as a dwelling. About 1817 it was converted into a hotel by Mr. Thomas Hays, known by the "Sign of the Lion," and kept by Mr. Hays as a public-house for some fifteen years.

In the spring of 1811 Henry Lehart came from what was called Little York, Pennsylvania, and commenced the manufacture of hats on the southeast corner of Third and Pine Streets. The year previous a two-story frame had been erected on this spot by Thomas Alexander. This building Mr. Lehart purchased of Alexander, and also put up an one-story addition on the east side for a hatter's shop. This addition was occupied for this purpose four years, when it was converted into a drug-store, the first in the borough.

In 1816, Mr. Lehart erected another one-story shop on Pine Street, just south of his residence, where, for some seven years, he continued the hat business.

In 1821, Major Charles Low—now in his eightieth year—became a partner with Mr. Lehart in this business, and continued such for about one year, within which time he erected a two-story frame dwelling and hat-shop for his own use on the southeast corner of Third Street and East Alley, and, in 1822, dissolving partnership with Mr. Lehart, began business for himself, and became the fifth hatter in Williamsport. He carried on the business at this stand till 1840, a period of some nineteen years, when he sold out the entire business to John and David Trainer. The latter still carries the business on Third Street, opposite the court-house. The dwelling part of Mr. Low's building was moved in 1856 to the northeast corner of Canal and East Alley, where it is occupied as a dwelling, and is still in excellent condition. The lot upon which it formerly stood is now the site of the hand-loom residence of George Lantz. When Mr. Low erected it in 1821, it was the most easterly building in the borough.

The *First Watch and Clock-Maker* in Williamsport was John Murphy, who, as early as 1805 or earlier, opened a shop on the north side of Third Street, between Market and Mulberry.

From Mr. Murphy the following unique effusion appeared in the *Lycoming Gazette* of January 24, 1810.

“ADVVERTISEMENT.

“On January the fifth day,
My attentive boy he ran—away
And then no other gets the blame,
Jonathan Sears—’tis in his name,
And so I do and him regard,
I offer him, a small reward,
Two cents is all that I will give,
And that’s too much as I do live,
He goes to work so well I fear,
He’d not care that in one whole year,
But no expense I will I pay,
To those who bring this runaway.
It is in Williamsport I dwell,
My name abroad is known full well,
And who to bring him must apply,
To the subscriber.”

“JOHN MURPHY.

“Williamsport, January 19, 1810.”

In 1813, Elijah Reeves, who, previous to his coming to Williamsport, had learned the trade with Mr. Murphy, started a store and continued the business for some ten years, when he moved away.

On April 1, 1821, Robinson and Gave commenced the business on the northwest corner of Fourth and William Streets, next door to the hotel, sign of the “Cross Keys,” the site of the present American Hotel.

A William Miller and a David Dykes were also among the early workmen in this department.

In October, 1839, J. L. Musina began the jewelry business in a small one-story frame shop—formerly used as a hatter shop by Lehart and Low—on the south side of Third Street and Market Square, the site now owned by H. L. Holden and occupied by the dry-goods store of A. B. Noyes & Co.

In the spring of 1831 he put up for his business a small one-story shop on the west side of Pine Street, between Third and Fourth, now the site of the West Branch National Bank. The public end of the shop fronted the street, and was boarded up to hide the roof, and the building is remembered by many old citizens as the first of the kind in Williamsport.

In 1845 he purchased a small two-story brick dwelling on the northeast corner of Market Square. In 1858 he took down this building and erected the three-

story brick which for the past thirty years has been known as “Musina’s Block.” Mr. Musina is the oldest jeweler in Williamsport, having been in business here for nearly half a century.

In 1850 Mr. Musina sold out to his sons, J. W. and Sylvester Musinas, who are still carrying on the business.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Lycoming Gazette* of June 1, 1831:

“*Fit Fabricans Fabel.*”

“HOMOLOGICAL REMOVAL!!!”

“THE SUBSCRIBER most obsequiously suggests to his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to his newly-fabricated homological establishment, contiguous to the Office of His Hon. Major Fleming, totally, absolutely, and immediately west of *Dance’s Justice*. Having recently received an additional supply of implements and materials, of a quality *antagonistically* splendid, he, therefore, for this wonderful elegant reason, highly batters himself that he will henceforth be enabled to accelerate and facilitate his scientific operations, in a manner theoretically, pragmatically, and systematically correct to the *ne plus ultra* of homological perfection.—*How Shockyew!*”

“WILLIAMSPORT, JUNE 1, 1831.”

Near the southwest corner of the present court-house yard stood a two-story house as early as 1809. It was at that time used as a jail. In pursuance of an advertisement in the *Lycoming Gazette* of August 9, 1809, this “old-jail” building was disposed of at public sale.

The *First Bible Society*—The first movement towards a Bible Society organization in the borough is set forth in the following notice in the *Lycoming Gazette* of November 9, 1819:

“The inhabitants of Williamsport and its vicinity favorable to such an association, are requested to convene at the Court-House on Monday evening, the 15th inst. at six o’clock, for the purpose of forming a society for the dissemination of the Bible among the destitute with ourselves, and aiding the funds of those societies already formed who are engaged in translating and printing it in other languages and in distributing it among distant nations.”

“November 9, 1819.”

The *First Lawyers* were Robert M. Clare and Charles Huston, in 1796. D. Smith, of Milton, also practiced here about the same time. The next attorneys were James Duncan and David Watts, who resided in Carlisle; Jonathan Walker, of Northumberland; and George Fisher, of Harrisburg. The oldest member of the bar in the city is Hon. J. W. Maynard. There are now in the city about thirty members of the legal profession.

The *First Butcher* was Richard Titus, who, at a very early day, occasionally supplied the people with beef. He sold his best beef for four, and the poorest for two, cents per pound. The second was Isaac Lyon, the third Nicholas Gale, and the fourth William Ray.

The *First Distillery* in the original limits of the borough was built by Jacob Grafius in 1796, on the southwest corner of Market Square. The still-house was a log structure some twenty feet square and a story and a half high, and stood about fifty feet from the street. The dwelling of Mr. Grafius was a two-story frame, and occupied the present site of the Williamsport ten-store. Both of these buildings were destroyed by the fire of 1841. The brick ten-store was built the same year, and was used for a dwelling. It is a noticeable fact that this site has been occupied first by father and then by son for a period of eighty years.

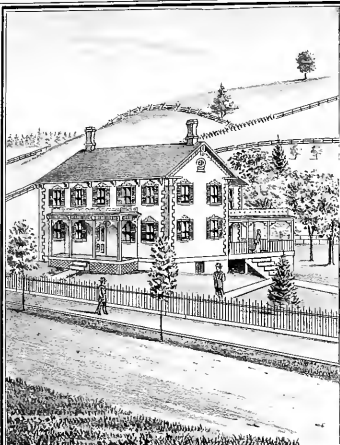
The *First Tannery and Currier* was Thomas Updegraff, who came in September, 1799, and the same fall sunk a tan-yard on the west side of Market Street, corner of Black Horse Alley. The spot has ever since been devoted to the same business, and the present tannery is owned by Samuel Love and wife, and the business is conducted by Messrs. Love & Russell. Mr. Russell is a grandson of James Russell of the “Venerable Inn” memory.

The second tannery and currier was Robert Hays, whose establishment was at the corner of Canal and Centre Alley. This spot, like the first tan-yard, has since been employed for this purpose. It is now owned and operated by William Updegraff.

The *First Birth* in the borough of Williamsport was that of William Russell, son of James Russell, on September 23, 1796. It is said that when he became a young man he went to Canada, where he remained thirty years or more without visiting his birthplace. Then, impelled by a strong desire to see again the home of his childhood, he returned, but was soon taken sick and died.

Among the early births was that of William Clark, on November 25, 1797. This occurred in what was afterwards known as Moore’s Hotel, the third log house in the borough, already noticed as having occupied the site of Mrs. C. D. Eberman’s tobacco-store. This was perhaps the third birth in Williamsport. At this time—1797—there were only four houses, all log, in the borough,—the

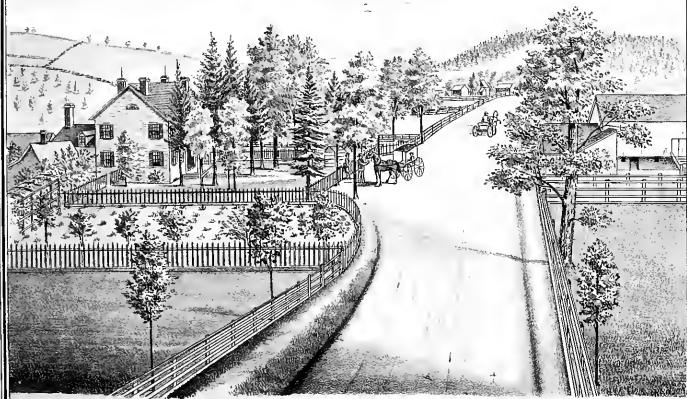




RES. OF M. A. CHAMPION,
WARRENSVILLE, LYCOMING CO., PA.



RES. OF A. F. WILSON,
WARRENSVILLE, LYCOMING CO., PA.



RES. OF CHAS. L. LYON, M. D.
FAIRFIELD TP., LYCOMING CO., PA.

"Russell Inn," Moore's Hotel, the Welpner (now D. Trainer) property, and Jacob Hyman's house, on the northwest corner of what is now Mulberry Street and the canal. Mr. Culvert died in the autumn of 1874, aged seventy-seven.

An Old Structure.—Among the very early structures of the city was a large log house, built, perhaps, about the year 1798, by Mrs. Heston (who subsequently became the wife of William Wilson). It stood on the north side of Third Street, corner of South Alley. From the deeds of this property it appears that the Wilsons and lots Nos. 23, 25, and 27, were sold by Michael Ross to Sarah Whitacre, on June 6, 1799, for the amount of forty pounds; and that on July 29, 1806, Sarah Whitacre sold the property to James Winters for seven hundred and fifty pounds; and on August 9, 1800, James Winters transferred it to Sarah Whitacre and Rebecca Wilson, for seven hundred and fifty pounds.

The early history of this building, together with a description of the same, are given in the following advertisement, taken from the *Lycoming Gazette* of December 20, 1809:

"SIGN OF THE FOX-CHASE

"TO BE SOLD ON LET.

"A valuable public house, in the borough of Williamsport, which has been occupied as such for a number of years past, and from its extensive accommodations and valuable location, it is certainly an object to any person who is or wishes to be, engaged in the public line, a store and tavern have heretofore been kept in it by the subscriber, and latterly a tavern by Mr. James Winters. Said house is two stories high, fifty-two feet in front by twenty-nine deep, a kitchen one and a half story, good cellar, well of water, garden, etc., and stabling to contain twenty-one horses. Terms of sale or lease will be made known by the subscriber, in the borough of Williamsport, and possession given the 1st of April ensuing.

"December 20, 1809."

"WILLIAM WILSON.

On November 9, 1819, Rebecca Wilson and Benjamin Conson, executor of Sarah Whitacre, sold it to Henry Hughes for two thousand dollars. In 1822 Mr. Hughes tore down the old log house and erected in its place the present two-story frame, which is now the property of his daughter, Mrs. Mary H. Toney. The original log structure was probably the fifth house in the old borough of Williamsport.

When kept by Mrs. Heston, and subsequently by the Winters family, this hotel was the lawyers' and judges' headquarters, where they were sumptuously entertained, and consumed many bottles of wine at their dinners. The principal members of the bar from the neighboring counties were D. Smith Evans, Hall D. Levy, and Jonathan Walker, of Northumberland County; Duncan and Watts, of Cumberland, and Fisher, of Dauphin. Anthony Stokes, commonly called Toney, a highly respectable colored man, was general waiter during courts, and upon various other occasions. He was widely and favorably known, and was a native of Maryland.

The First Store in the borough of Williamsport is supposed to have been that which was opened by William Wilson, in 1801. It occupied the site of the present post-office, on the south side of Third Street, corner of South Alley. The first store in the present limits of the city was opened by Judge William Hephurn and Samuel E. Gries, about the year 1790, on what was then known as the Dees Park farm, and stood at the foot of Park Street, near the present site of Fisher's and Reading's saw-mill.

A. D. Hephurn was the second store-keeper in the borough, and began business on June 2, 1802.

About the year 1801, Peter States, of New Jersey, opened the *first harness-shop* in the borough. The *second* saddle and harness-maker was Richard McGown, who had a shop on the west side of Market Street, between Canal and Black Horse Alley. The shop is now the residence site of Messrs. M. and M. McGown's wife was among the pioneer teachers of the place.

The First Cabinet-Maker was Alexander Shan, who, in 1802, had a shop on the west side of Market Street, between the canal and Black Horse Alley. The site is now owned by J. W. Musson.

The second workman in this line was Edward Culvert, who, about the year 1816, opened a shop on the southeast corner of Market Square, the site of the present drug-store of Dr. A. B. Finney & Co.

The First Grocer was Henry Gable, who, about the year 1805, opened a shop on the south side of Third Street, between South Alley and Mulberry Street, where he remained some six years. When he moved his place of business to the north side of Third Street, between William and Hephurn's. The spot is now the residence site of John DuBois.

The second workman in this line was Henry Poole, who, about the year 1812, had a shop on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market Streets, now the property of widow H. B. Packer. Walter Lawrence was the third gunsmith,

who subsequently had a dwelling and shop on the south side of Fourth Street, between Pine and William, now the residence of Dr. B. H. DeWolfe.

John Hickey was also a workman in this trade, and probably the fourth one in town. His shop was in his dwelling, a story and a half log cabin, which stood on the east side of Market Street, next to the canal. Mr. Hickey built this cabin about the year 1818. In 1842 it was torn down, and a three-story brick, the present property of George Weaver, was erected.

The First Tailor was John Eldridge, who engaged in the business as early as 1800. In that year he was also trumpeter for a company of Light Horse. At that early day tailors, shoemakers, and other workmen in the early industries, used to "whip the cat," as it was called,—that is, ply their trade by going from house to house doing such jobs as they could get. In 1802, Mr. Eldridge had a shop on the northwest corner of Third and Mulberry Streets.

In 1811 John Sheffer had a shop on Front Street, between Market Street and Centre Alley, and was the second workman in this business.

John Ulmer was also among the early tailors, perhaps the third.

Following Mr. Ulmer came Henry Randall and Abraham Allen. Mr. Randall advertised for an apprentice to the trade in the *Lycoming Gazette* of June, 1823, and Mr. Allen has a card, in the following September, in the same paper.

The First Chain-Maker was Edward Wilkinson, who, at a very early day had his residence and shop on the south side of Fourth Street, second lot from West Street.

The First Druggist was Henry Lenhart, who, in 1815, opened a drug-store on the southeast corner of Third and Pine Streets, where, in 1811, he had his hat-shop. There are now in the city nine establishments of the kind, of which that of Dr. W. F. Logan, now on the west side of Pine, opposite the court-house, is the oldest.

The First Carriage-Makers were Charles Heyburn and brothers (Edward and Warren), who opened shop about 1827 on the west side of Pine Street. The location is the present site of the residence of Judge John Smith.

The second carriage-maker was Reuben Bach, who, about 1843, opened a shop on the east side of Market Street, corner of Black Horse Alley.

Joseph Fink was the first Justice of the Peace.

The First Bakery was established in 1826, on the east side of Pine Street, between the canal and Front Street, by N. D. Eaton. The house, a two-story frame, was built by Tams Cuyell, and is now occupied as a dwelling.

The West Branch Canal was located in 1828, and was opened to Williamsport in the spring of 1835.

The First Tobaccoist was George Grahn, who, in 1824, opened a shop on the south side of Third Street, where now stands the handsome store of Kline, Koller & Co.

The second tobaccoist was John Randolph, who, not later than 1833, had a shop on the south side of Fourth Street, corner of Market. The site is now occupied by Edwards & Miller's grocery store.

The next prominent manufacturer in this line of goods was C. D. Eberman, who, moving to the borough in 1833, began this business in 1837, in a stone building on the south side of Third Street, between Pine and Court, the present site of Jones's hardware store. In about a year he removed to the south side of Third Street, between Market Square and South Alley, the present site of J. S. Ayres's book-store. In 1830 he located on the site of the present stand, north east corner of Third Street and South Alley. He purchased this property of Jasper Bennett. His building was consumed in the fire of August 29, 1871. He immediately rebuilt on the same spot, erecting the present edifice, in which his widow still carries on the business. He died in January, 1874.

Williamsport in 1830.—In 1830 Williamsport had ten brick buildings, including the old court-house and academy buildings. They were located as follows: The octagon building, adjoining the lot of J. B. Hall, Esq., on West Third Street, was built for and used as an academy. The trustees were elected by the County. The court-house grounds had not been graded, but were inclosed by a high rough board fence, tottering and leaning in every direction. A small brick building stood on the lot of G. W. Youngman, Esq., on Pine Street, and one on corner of Pine and Willow, where now stands the three-story brick of Brown, Early & Co. A brick hotel, then of Black,—Major James Huling, proprietor,—afterwards destroyed by fire, on the site now occupied by the First National Bank. A small brick building on adjoining lot east. A two-story brick on site of H. Ulmer's property, southeast corner of Third and Market Streets. A two-story building on Musson's corner, then owned by William Wilson, Esq. A two-story on corner now owned and occupied by Ralph Elliot. A small building on Front Street, between Market and Mulberry, still standing; Talbot's old office.

The above were the only brick buildings within the (then) borough limits. There were no three-story buildings or fancy-front stores at that time. But few

payments had been had, and pedestrians always struck a "bee line" between the Healy and Elliot corners, on Market Square, the recess being avoided, and the same on the opposite side of the Square.

There were but two churches, both unfinished. The old Pine Street church had but temporary seats or benches, but was used. The old stone church (German Reformed), on the site of the present brick on West Third Street, was under roof but otherwise unfinished. The Presbyterians worshipped in the court-house.

Third Street terminated at West Street, all beyond being farm land. The only building on the south side of West Third Street, between the corner of James Armstrong, Esq. (now Holden) and the extreme western limits of the street, was a frame on the "old Eagle Hotel" lot, southwest corner of Third and Pine Streets, now the property of A. B. Cummings. On Holden's corner and the First National Bank were two frame buildings and office, one owned and occupied by General J. B. Anthony, the other by Thomas Hays as a hotel, sign of the Lion. In front of the present hardware store of J. E. Jones & Co. was a large pile of stones, preparatory to the building of the stone house erected by Jacob C. Welger, already noticed.

On the lots on the south side of Third Street between Market Street and Kline and Keller's hardware store—outmost corner of Market Square—were two or three frame shops. A row of buildings also occupied the lots on south side of Third Street from Market Square to Mulberry Street.

From the southeast corner of Third and Mulberry Streets, down to the eastern limits of the town (now Academy Street), could be seen only two or three frame structures.

A frame blacksmith-shop on the site of S. Caldwell's dwelling; also a stone blacksmith-shop on A. A. Wingerdner's property, corner of Academy and Third Streets. The only buildings on that side of the street, below the Wingerdner corner, were A. Woodward's lara in the vicinity, Adam Fulmer's dwelling, and the frame houses of J. and D. Grafius, near where the Run crosses the street on the main road. All below Academy Street was in Loyalock Township. On the north side of the street below A. Woodward's residence (now J. V. Brown) were some two or three scattered buildings. East Alley, now Academy Street, was only opened to Tom Alley—all north and northeast was farm land. The only building between the Duman corner, on Third and Mulberry Streets, and the J. V. Brown house, was a small frame on the site of Mr. Tinsman's lumber-office. Nearly all the lots between the Duman corner and the court-house contained buildings.

A small law office occupied by General B. Fleming was perched, solitary and alone, upon the high ground of the City Hotel lot, there being no building nearer than the coachmaker shop of C. G. Heylman & Brothers, on the corner of Pine Street and Tom Alley—now the residence of Judge Smith. The City Hotel lot, together with the two adjoining ones, could have been purchased for one thousand one hundred dollars. Robert McClure, Esq., father of Heylman McClure, Esq., had previously purchased the whole square for four hundred dollars, which would be one hundred dollars for each lot.

From the City Hotel lot and the upper end of the street were several buildings, including the jail and church. Pine Street terminated at the alley bordering on the old grave-yard—all beyond were fields.

There was but one building on the east side of Market Street, north of Musina's corner lot, Market Square, and this was a butcher-shop, on Mrs. H. B. Parker's lot and present residence occupied by Cooper Lively. On the site of the First Presbyterian church was a ten-yard.

From the northwest corner of Fourth and Market Streets, north, there was but one building—known as Mother Tomlin's, near what is now the residence of Mrs. H. Sowers. On the south side of Fourth Street, between Pine and Academy, were but two buildings, one on the corner of Fourth and Market Streets (now Old Fellows' Hall), the other on lot of J. Salade, corner of Mulberry Street.

The woods extended to the main road, now Third Street, where the railroad crosses Third. There were no public improvements, no bridge, canal, railroad, telegraph, gas, or water works, and no saw or other mills nearer than Loyalock and Lycoming Canals, except a small saw-mill on the opposite side of the river, which could only be run two or three months during the year. The tax laid for borough purposes was two hundred and fifty dollars.

Williamsport Brass Bands.—In the year 1831 the first regular band was organized in Williamsport, composed of the following members: J. L. Musina, John S. Hyman, Henry D. Heylman, Abraham Rothrock, Reuben Raeh, John Rothrock, Jacob W. Hyman, S. Strayer, and a few others, and was called the Williamsport Band. J. L. Musina was chosen leader. Subsequently Joseph Grafius, now living in Montauville, in his eighty-second year, became a member and was elected captain. At an early day Christopher Lowmeyer, now in his eighty-fifth year, and others joined. J. W. Hyman and A. K. Mahie served as

leaders, and about the year 1839 Daniel Repass took charge of the band. He introduced new and improved instruments, and the present popular "Repass Band" is a continuation of the original one. The present band is composed of eighteen members, M. B. Repass leader, and G. M. Repass, musical director. Both of these gentlemen are sons of Daniel Repass.

In addition to the Repass Band, there are also two other brass bands in the city, Stopper's Band, formerly City Grays', and the Excelsior Band (colored). The Repass Band served in the late war, first in the three-months' campaign in the 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and then in connection with the 29th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel John K. Murphy, for about a year.

The Stopper Band also served for about a year in the 106th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel T. G. Murehead.

In 1831 Jacob C. Welger erected a two-story stone structure on the south side of Third Street, corner of Centre Alley. Mr. Welger was a very eccentric man, and had a belt of red about a foot wide painted around the house, just below the second-story windows. This building was the location of the third tobacco-manufacture in the borough (C. D. Eberman's), and the site is now occupied by a three-story brick, and is used by John E. Jones as a hardware store.

The First Saw-Mill in Williamsport was erected in 1839 by a Philadelphia company, composed of Wm. Perry, John D. Boers, and Richard and Andrew Chelmer. It was known as the "Big Water Mill," and stood across the canal from the foot of Walnut Street; was the location of the present saw-mill of Krouse, Herlis & Co. The Philadelphia company failed, and the mill was disposed of at sheriff's sale to Messrs. Updegraff and Armstrong, and they sold it to Major Jas. H. Perkins in 1846. In 1845 Mr. Perkins sold a half-interest in the mill to John C. Cameron. In 1841 he sold to Andrus, Landon, and Ransom, water privileges for the erection of another saw-mill adjoining the place where they were operating. In 1854 Mr. Perkins sold his remaining interest in the original water mill to Peter Herdis, Esq., who had just come to Williamsport, and commenced in company with Messrs. Broussard and Taylor to build a grist-mill and saw-mill located at the foot of Hephern Street. After this, Major Perkins turned his attention to the building of a steam saw-mill on the opposite side of the river, which was the fourth steam saw-mill erected at this place, Messrs. Smith and Woodman, Kidder & Co., and Dodge and Brother having already commenced their lumbering operations here.

About the year 1863 the "Big Water Mill" was burned. Within the past twenty years the lumber interest of Williamsport has made very rapid progress and reached gigantic proportions. The number of steam mills for manufacturing and dressing lumber has increased to fifty, almost all of them being within the city limits.

In common with all industries the country over, the lumber business of the city has, for the past two years, been less active. The law of supply and demand, however, will regulate this matter in the future as in the past. There are still immense quantities of pine in the mountains, and when this is exhausted there is a sufficiency of hemlock to run the mills for many years to come.

In 1841 J. J. Ayres opened the *first regular book-store* in the place, in what was known as the "Arcade" building, on the southeast corner of Market Square and Third Street. He still carries on the business in the Post-Office Block.

The site of the old "Arcade" is now covered by Isaac Unnan's Opera-House Block.

Dentistry was introduced into Williamsport in the year 1842. A Dr. Sauner was the *first dentist*, Dr. Locke the second, and Dr. Harrington the third. The oldest dentist in the city at present is Dr. L. D. Rank, who settled here in 1856. There are four others devoted to the same profession.

The first balloon ascension from Williamsport occurred in the month of July, 1842.

In the year 1842 Mr. J. L. Musina established the *first daguerrotype gallery* in Williamsport, on the north side of Third Street, between Mulberry and Academy (now 77 East Third), and the lot is owned by J. R. T. Ryon, who, from 1839 to 1845, he had his jewelry-store. Mr. Musina received instructions and purchased his first stock of materials from a Mr. Pratt, a traveling operator. Mr. Musina continued this business for about ten years.

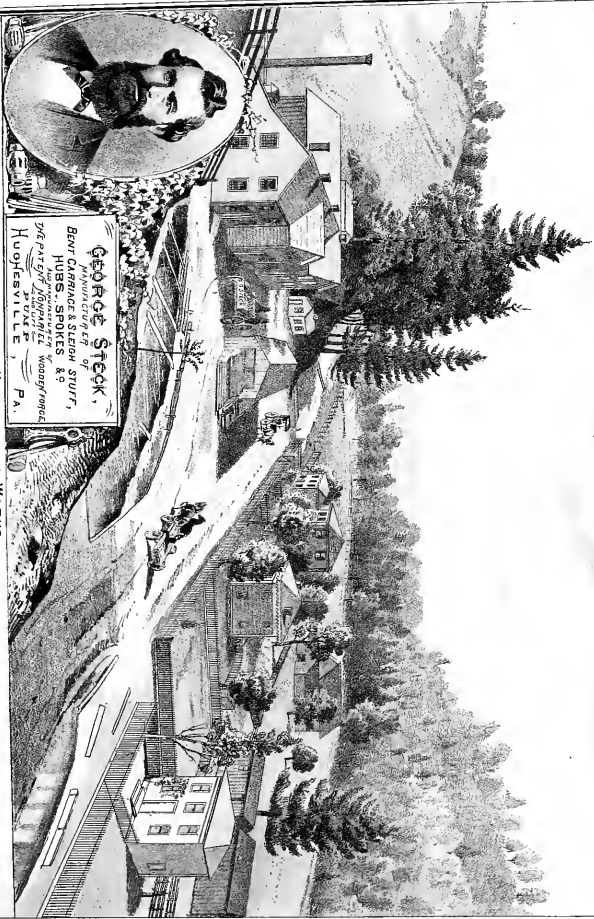
In August, 1853, Mr. T. J. Trapp arrived, and for a time took daguerrotypes in a wagon, on Market Square. He bought out Mr. Musina, and in September of the same year opened a gallery on Court Street, three doors north of Third. On this spot Mr. Trapp had his establishment for eight years. In 1858 he opened the *first photograph-gallery* in Lycoming County, and was the first one who took photographs in the same. He is the oldest artist in this line in the County. His present place of business is on Market Street, between Third and Willow Streets.

The next oldest photographer in the place is Eugene Stewart, who began business here in 1859; his gallery is on the south side of Third Street, between Pine and Court Streets.



RES. OF J. V. BROWN,
WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING CO., PA.





GEORGE STECK,
MANUFACTURER OF
BENT CHAIRS & STEEL STUFF,
HUBS, SPOKES, &c.
THE PATENT HOPKINELL WOODEN TONGUE
BRIDGE, &c.
HUOHESVILLE, PA.

*VILLA GROVE WORKS,
proprietors of Geo. Steck, Hughesville, Lycoming Co., Pa.*

Mr. John F. New opened a gallery in 1856, on the northeast corner of Market Square, where he still conducts the business. The building is owned by J. L. Musina. The other photographers are A. W. F. McColin, Daniel Stiltz, and Godfrey Hess.

The first music-store for the exclusive sale of music and musical instruments in Williamsport, was opened by H. W. Coles, in 1852, in what was known as the old "Anthony Building" on Third Street, opposite the court-house. The site is now occupied by the imposing structure of Messrs. Mathewson & Co.'s wholesale and retail dry goods establishment. The stock kept by Mr. Coles was limited, consisting of sheet music, violins, guitars, drums, etc. No large instruments were handled. In 1855 Mr. Coles moved away, and no business of any consequence was done in this line till 1860. In 1859 Mr. Sep. Wiener tried the experiment by opening a store in the "Trainer Building" on Third Street, opposite the court-house, but soon abandoned the enterprise, and in December of the same year returned to Philadelphia, his previous residence.

In 1860 Mr. D. S. Andrus opened the business in "Old Eagle Block," southwest corner of Third and Pine Streets. In April, 1861, he changed his location to Dr. Reed's building, west side of Pine Street, and in the summer of 1863 to the northwest corner of Market Square and Third Street, the present site of the banking-house of Powell & Co. On the evening of the fourth of March, 1869 he was burned out, but the daylight of the following morning found him ready for business, with the stock he had saved, in the "Eves' Building on Pine Street, between Fourth and Willow. In the month following he moved into the Winegarner Building on Third Street, formerly known as the United States Hotel, one door east of the First National Bank. At this time Mr. W. R. Vanderbolt purchased a one-half interest in the business, and the firm was changed to D. S. Andrus & Co.

Mr. Vanderbolt died in December, 1873, and his interest was purchased in the following February by W. and J. G. Gibson. Thus, for sixteen years the music business of Williamsport has been conducted by D. S. Andrus and D. S. Andrus & Co. Within this period other music-stores were started, but they had only a brief existence.

In the spring of 1869 was established the *First Skirt-Manufactory* in the city of Williamsport, by Mrs. E. Kaufman. The business was begun on the second floor of the First National Bank building. One day in June, 1873, Mrs. Kaufman, assisted by Miss Mollie Easton, performed a feat in this line of work that is worthy of a prominent record. These ladies, with the aid of a Wheeler and Wilson machine, made, entire, between seven A.M. and six P.M., twelve fine shirts. The machine stitching was all done by Mrs. Kaufman, and the preparing and finishing by Miss Easton. It should be added that the garments were well made.

In the spring of 1874 Messrs. Lloyd and Petrikow opened a similar establishment in connection with their gentlemen's furnishing department, on Third Street, between Mulberry and Market Square. Both of these establishments still carry on the business.

The *First Lamp-Store*, devoted exclusively to the business, was opened by John R. Campbell in the spring of 1859, in Armstrong's block, on the south side of Fourth Street, between Market and Court, and is still under the same proprietor. This business block was erected part in 1859 and part some three years later, by William H. Armstrong. It is a three-story brick structure, having a front of 113 feet on Fourth Street, and an average depth of some forty-six feet.

The *First Post-Office* in the borough was opened in the house of Samuel E. Grier, on the northeast corner of Third Street and Market Square. The house, a brick structure, was built by Mr. Grier, and he was the first Postmaster. The site is now known as Musina's block.

The second post-office was in the bar-room of a hotel kept by Henry Hughes, on the north side of Third Street, between Market Square and South Alley, just opposite the present post-office. Mr. Hughes was the second Postmaster. Mr. Hughes' hotel was known by the sign of the "Fox Chase." It was one of the earliest structures, and has already been noticed. Upon the site is now the residence of Mrs. Mary Toner, daughter of Mr. Hughes.

The *Present Post-Office* is one of the most complete and conveniently arranged offices in the country. It ranks in class one. The delivery is by system of lock-boxes and drawers, so arranged as to render the distribution of mail matter rapid and certain. Canadian, British, and German international money orders are issued and paid here. A comparison of business transacted in the years 1870 and 1875, shows the following:

Amount of stamps and envelopes sold in 1870.....	\$17,654.29
" " " " " 1875.....	19,083.43
Money orders issued in 1870.....	36,148.30
" " " " " 1875.....	24,702.06
" " " " " 1870.....	46,173.24
" " " " " 1875.....	47,292.85

The present Postmaster is Robert Hawley, who took charge of the office August 17, 1869.

Mr. Hughes held the office for some twenty-five years. He was succeeded on the 18th of May, 1839, by Ephraim McClure, who was Postmaster for about three years. Since Mr. McClure the following have been the Postmasters: Joseph K. Frederick, Joseph S. Tins, J. J. Ayres, Chaney Donaldson, Charles Kalbfus, J. S. Maxwell, Thomas Throp, J. R. Campbell, H. E. Taylor, Jacob Saltsde, J. J. Ayres, J. S. Grafius, and Robert Hawley, the present incumbent.

Taxables in 1806 and 1807.—The following is a transcript of the tax duplicates of 1806 and 1807. The whole amount of tax assessed was eighty-six dollars and seventy cents. The names of the taxables were:

Thomas Alexander, William F. Bayers, Joseph Boone, Willow Boss, James Cummings, Elizabeth Culvert, Dr. Samuel Coleman, Robert Collins, Joseph Dumm, Amos Dean, John Dean, John Eldridge, Thomas Emmons, Joseph Foulke, Samuel E. Green, Jacob Hyman, Thomas Houston, Esq., Andrew D. Hephurn, Charles Houston, Thomas and Richard Hays, Mordecai Hyleman, Conrad Haller, David Hunter, Elizabeth Freeman, John Kidd, John Levergood, William and Thomas Murray, John Murphy, James Moore, Robert McBrath, Robert McClure, Richard McEwen, Michael Ross, John Schaffer, Alexander Sloan, John Turk, Jerry Tallman, Richard Tins, Stacy Throp, Thomas Udenroff, Peter Vanderbolt, James Winters, A. Woodward, Jacob Waters, Ed. Wilkinson, James Watson, David Young.

In 1806 there were sixty taxables, ten of whom were single freemen. Their names are as follows:

Single Freemen.—Richard Hays, James J. Nalla, John Kidd, Elias Winters, Samuel Coleman, Thomas Alexander, William L. Bayers, James Hyleman, Joseph Foulke, Asa Hooper. The list is certified to by Joseph Foulke, Clerk.

Slight Increase of Taxes.—The largest special amount of tax during this year was seven dollars and seventy cents, paid by Michael Ross; the next, four dollars and twenty-five cents, by Andrew D. Hephurn. The smallest sum was four cents.

In 1807, the tax amounted to eighty-nine dollars and sixty-nine and a half cents, and the following taxables were added:

William Brimble, Peter States, Anthony Harris, Jonathan Steiner, John McConnell, Joseph Lenover, Nathan Balley, George Strawbridge, William Fiskel, John Culvert, John Murphy, John Bliss. During this year Mordecai Hyleman was Clerk of Council.

The *First Mail-Stage* from Williamsport to Northumberland was started in the latter part of August, 1809, as the following from the *Lycoming Gazette* of August, 1809, will indicate:

LYCOMING MAIL-STAGE.

"The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that on the 25th inst. a stage will commence running once a week, from Williamsport to Northumberland. It will leave Williamsport on Friday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Northumberland at six o'clock P.M. Start from Northumberland at five o'clock A.M., and arrive at Williamsport at seven o'clock P.M. Fare between Williamsport and Northumberland, two dollars and twenty-five cents. All way passengers six cents per mile, each entitled to fourteen pounds baggage, gratis,—one hundred and fifty pounds equal to a passenger.

"This stage will accommodate passengers who wish to proceed directly on to Reading or Philadelphia, by a continuation of stages which leave Sunbury on Saturday morning; or, if business requires, a stage conducted by Messrs. Higgins & Co., which leaves Sunbury for Harrisburg, on Monday morning, offers to passengers who want to proceed by that route Philadelphia-wards, with equal dispatch.

"The subscriber having procured a convenient carriage, good horses, and a careful driver, he flatters himself that passengers who will favor him with their custom, will find themselves agreeably accommodated."

"JAMES CUMMINGS.

"WILLIAMSBURG, August, 1809.

"N.B. Horses will be procured for those persons who wish to proceed some distance farther up the river."

The First Foundry.—To that old and highly esteemed citizen of Williamsport, John B. Hall, Esq., is due the credit of starting the first foundry and machine-shop in this place.

In the summer of 1831, Mr. Hall, of Geneva, N. Y., in company with two other formerly-men from Auburn, in the same State, started on horseback to visit this part of Pennsylvania, to find a location for their business.

They left the State of New York at Elmira, following down the Chemung to Tioga Point, then down the North Branch to Towanda; then up Towanda Creek to Canton, then down Lycoming Creek to Williamsport. From here they proceeded to Bellefonte, Mifflensburg, and Mill Hall; then back to Williamsport;

down the West Branch to Milton, where they found a small foundry started the previous year by Mr. Joseph Rhoads, a coppersmith. They then passed on to Northumberland, and were pleased with that location, but the owners of property were like the dog in the manger, so they passed up the North Branch to Duville, and found a beginning useful there by John Moore, Esq., and some one else. They proceeded up the river to Wilkesbarre, passed on to the mouth of the Lackawanna, now Pittston; then up the creek and through the woods, passing the site of Scranton, and stopped at Carbondale, where they had commenced to mine coal and had a railroad over the mountain. They were pressed to locate there, but did not fancy the society of the place. They crossed the mountain to Honesdale—just in its infancy—as that was all a new country; crossed over the Delaware River to Cochetquan and took the Newburg and Ithaca turnpike toward their home, having to cross the mountains, striking the North Branch at Great Bend. They then rode down to Oregan, and following the turnpike to Ithaca, were soon at their homes.

The first firm was organized under the following circumstances. In the winter of 1832, Dr. James Hephburn visited Geneva and made propositions to John B. Hall to come to Williamsport and establish a foundry, in connection with T. Coryell and himself, neither of them having any experience in the business. A bargain was made, and Mr. Hall went to work to build his engine, boilers, cupola, and all the tools, etc., necessary to melt iron. Dr. Hephburn returned home and selected a site on the north side of Fourth Street between Pine and Market, where from halfings forty by sixty were put up, and soon afterwards enlarged to sixty by eighty. The spot is now the site of Hegerman's livery stable.

Importing the Machinery.—In June, 1832, Mr. Hall started his boilers, engine, cupola, etc., on wagons from Geneva, and came on himself the first of July, and got ready to make castings by the beginning of September. This was the first engine in the West Branch Valley, and the first foundry in this County. Tigna, Centre, or Bradford, and many other counties west of this. He brought the patterns to burn for the first coal stores, and made and sold all used in town, and for fifty miles around, for some years. His boiler idea, however, in establishing the business, was to manufacture machinery, and most of all for saw-mills, feeling convinced that the vast pine and hemlock of this country must be largely cut by steam power. Having made machinery and engines for mills in Sweden County, the experience had been successfully made that *saw-mills would work all the fuel needed to drive them*. This took away the argument of that day, "that saw logs must be taken to a water-power mill." He brought a few mill-pieces, patterns for grist, and also saw-mills, of the old style used in those days, called the fluted-wheel mill, also patterns, etc.

Novelty of the Business and what a Congressman thought of it.—When they commenced running the engine and melting the iron, the foundry was crowded with people every day they took a hear which at first was only two days in the week. On one of these occasions an old citizen, and formerly a member of Congress, remarked, "That man Hall is a clever fellow, but I'm sorry to see him locate here, as he cannot do business enough here to keep him!"

Many hindrances were experienced by the proprietors in the early stages of this enterprise. The canal, which was partly dug, was stopped for want of funds. They had expected it to be in operation to Locky-bell by the time they were ready to start, but they had to transport their coal by river boats from Northumberland, or had it by wagons from Duville. The iron was either brought down the river during high water, by being put on rafts or arks, or hauled by teams from Centre County.

The Contract with the State.—The second year of their operations (in 1833), the State was engaged in building the railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, and they got a contract to make the turn-out castings used, one set for each mile from within twenty-five miles of Philadelphia to Columbia. They sent several arksloads of castings by the river to Columbia, as that was the only way they could get them there. In the spring of 1834, the Commonwealth, wishing to finish the road by the 4th of July, required them to have the castings ready. The pig-iron at that time could only be obtained from Centre County. Most of it was made at Lamar Furnace, near Selma—near Clinton County—which was run by the firm of Curtis, Hephburn & Co. Dr. James Hephburn was one of the company, which, a year or two afterwards, failed. This caused Dr. Hephburn to dispose of his interest in the foundry to John Cowden, of Northumberland. Mr. Cowden died soon afterwards, and willed all his residuary estate, not mentioned, to his only son, John H. Cowden, of Williamsport, who then became a partner.

Opening the Canal.—First Boat-Load of Iron.—At the time the railroad to Columbia was to be finished, the canal was to be in operation to the Downstream Dam. Iron must be had. The company had two bins loaded and ready to come through the canal as soon as the water was in. But days passed and no iron. The water arrived at Williamsport. Mr. Hall took his horse and followed up the

towing-path to Larry's Creek lock and found the flats, but was not allowed to open the lock. He went on to Jersey Shore, to the canal office, which had been removed from Williamsport at that time, and found James D. Harris, Chief Engineer, and Thomas Bennett, Assistant. The last named mounted his horse and went down the line with instructions to accompany the flats to Williamsport. They drove all night, and arrived at Williamsport early in the morning; this being the first loaded craft that passed the West Branch Canal from Lock Haven to this place. The railroad castings were finished in time. Besides these they made all the lock-wickets from Munny Dam to Lock Haven.

Building Iron.—The Court-House Furnace.—First Saw-Mill.—In 1836, J. B. Hall & Co. put a portion of the present iron fence around the court-house, which was removed to suit the new building. The pig-iron used was made in Sugar Valley, and carted over the mountain to this place, coming through the gap at Jersey Shore.

The large water saw-mill above the town (now burnt) was commenced by Richard Cochran & Co. in the year 1838, and was built only partly way to the island, and finished afterwards by others. Here the first gang-cuts of saws used in this State was put in by this firm, being made of iron, under the superintendence of J. H. Perkins, Esq., one of the owners of the mill. The idea of a saw-gate entirely of iron was new in those days.

At this establishment also were made the castings to start the blast-furnace at Astonville; the blast-furnace and rolling-mill of J. & W. McKinney, and the saw-works of Messrs. Manly & Heylman, all on Lycoming Creek; also castings for the blast-furnace of this city.

New Buildings Erected.—In the spring of 1840 were commenced the present buildings on the north side of Third Street, between West and Hephburn. This was the spot of the terrible Italian massacre of June 10, 1878.

The first building erected on this bloody ground was the two-story machine-shop, warehouse, smith-shop, and office. The second story was occupied as the wood-turning and pattern-shop, tin- and coppersmith-shop, now used as iron-rolling shop and saw room for stores and railing. This building took 265,000 bricks and 300 perches of stone. It is 90 feet on West Street, and an "L" 90 by 30 feet runs back.

Although it has been used thirty-five years for machinery, the walls of this building are as firm as when first erected.

On February 6, 1842, John H. Cowden and Tunison Voryll transferred their interest in the establishment to John B. Hall, who continued the business alone till April 1, 1851, when John A. Montgomery became a partner. On May 14, 1854, Mr. Hall purchased Mr. Montgomery's interest, and continued sole proprietor until 1856. By this time two other works had been built and one burned. Messrs. Bottoms & Noble had built, on or near the lower basin, a large frame establishment. It had changed one of the original partners, and Messrs. Vanderbilt & Murray had been taken in. After the first burning of their works, Messrs. Bottoms, Vanderbilt & Murray negotiated with Mr. Hall for his establishment, and bought it in February, 1856, and then changed the name to "West Branch Iron Works."

During 1857 this firm put up the large brick foundry, 52 by 100 feet, with core-oven attached; 100,000 bricks were used in building it.

On the 24th of October, 1857, this firm transferred the property back to J. B. Hall, who at once opened the shops and commenced business anew with reluctance, as he often said, but did a better business than ever.

On the breaking out of the rebellion a call was made for volunteers. This establishment furnished twelve men, three of whom, if not more, *all soldiers' graves*.

On the 19th of December, 1864, Mr. Hall sold the works to A. T. Nichols, who added the large one-story building now used as the machine-shop, "setting-up room," and blacksmith-shop, situated next west of the office built by Mr. Hall. Its size is ninety by eighty feet; he also put in more machinery.

While Mr. Nichols owned the works, this place was visited by the highest flood yet known, on the 17th of March, 1865, being higher than the de-structive one of 1847—nearly eighteen years before. The establishment was again well washed out, and he was several weeks getting clear of the water.

On the 20th of October, 1869, Mr. Nichols sold the works to Messrs. O. Potter & J. H. Wonderly, who have since added a large three-story fire proof store-house, twenty-six by one hundred and eighty feet, for the patterns, which is well arranged. It is full of valuable patterns, which have been steadily increasing from 1832 until this time. All the brick buildings belonging to the works are covered either with slate or gravel.

The death of Mr. Potter, in September, 1869, rendered it necessary for Mr. Nichols, who still held a large interest in the property, to resume charge of the works, and he is the present proprietor.

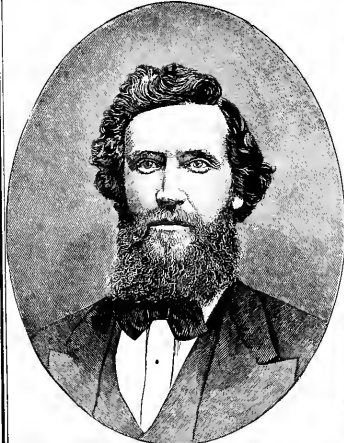
The following are the names of some of the men who worked in this foundry



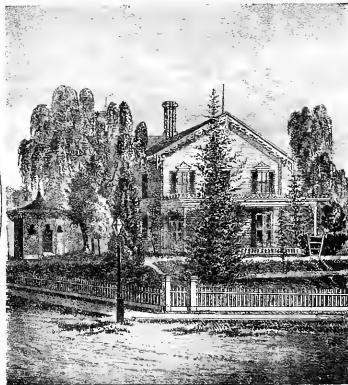
C. A. RUBRIGHT, AS HE APPEARED WHEN LIBERATED FROM ANDERSONVILLE PRISON
— APRIL 28 1865 —



C. A. Rubright



— (PROF. J. F. DAVIS.) —



RES. OF J. F. DAVIS,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.



for the years named, respectively: J. Danglebaugh, forty-three years; Robert Miller, thirty-eight years; Thomas Costello, foreman, thirty years; C. Ellinger, moulder, nineteen years; Martin Ellinger, foreman in machine-shop and foundry, thirty-seven years; Henry A. Hall, machinist, twenty-six years; Adam Maul, forger, nineteen years; and several others for quite a number of years.

Early Boot and Shoe Trade.—The first boot and shoe maker of any note in the borough was Jeremiah Tallman, who, as early as 1799, opened the business in a frame shop on the southwest corner of Third and Pine Streets. The site was afterwards used for a hotel, known as the "Eagle Hotel," kept by Major Charles Burroughs. The three-story brick now standing there is the property of A. D. Cummings, of Philadelphia.

Tallman, Coryell, now in his eighty-fifth year, and one of the oldest residents of the city, informs the historian that Mr. Tallman made him a pair of boots in 1809. The second workman at this trade was Henry Harris, who, about the year 1808, erected a two-story frame building on the southeast corner of Market square, where stands the three-story brick edifice of Moses Ullman, now used as a hardware-store by Kline & Keller.

Mr. Harris's building was painted white, and, at that time, was the only one in the immediate vicinity, and is remembered by some old citizens as presenting a very fine appearance.

The following advertisement from the *Lycoming Gazette* of January 24, 1810, will show the status of the boot and shoe trade in Williamsport at that period:

"BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

"THE subscriber has for some time opened such an establishment at his residence in Williamsport, opposite Mrs. Moore's inn, and respectfully informs his fellow citizens that he proposes to continue his endeavors to serve them. He promises fidelity and dispatch to those who may please to favor him with their custom. His work shall be of the first order of neatness, fashion, and durability. His letter shall correspond with his work.

He has approved journeymen in his employ, one of whom was bred to the business in the city of New York, and presented his trade through most parts of that State. He is direct from Utica, and brings with him the latest fashions of buck straps, crotchets, and Union boots. A few pairs shall be prepared by the next court for inspection. Those who live at a distance wishing to have elegant, comfortable, and durable boots, may forward their measure, and they shall be made and forwarded agreeably to orders. The measure must be taken on a slip of paper, thus:

- "1. Measure up to the under part of the knee (for three-quarter boots up to the calf).
- "2. Round the calf.
- "3. Round or across the heel, triangularly, to the instep.
- "4. The exact length of the foot.
- "5. The thickness round the foot at the small toe joint.
- "6. The thickness at the second joint.
- "7. Round the instep.

Marks in the paper must be made conformably to these measures, noting at each the numbers above. Should the subscriber make any pair of boots under such directions, and they not correspond thereto, he will return the money and relinquish his labor. If any bootmaker should dispute his workmanship, upon a bet of one hundred dollars, a sample shall be sent to Philadelphia and judged by the company of bootmakers there.

Whilst the subscriber feels the utmost gratitude for the favors conferred upon him by his friends for the last year, he pledges himself that his future endeavors shall be directed solely to deserve a continuance of the favor of the public.

"The public's very humble servant,

"HENRY HARRIS.

"WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING COUNTY, PA., January 17, 1810."

Judge John Smith, now in his eighty-third year, learned the shoe trade with Mr. Tallman, and after working for him about two years as a journeyman, began business for himself in a log structure on the north side of Fourth Street, about half way between William and Heplouha. This was in 1818. The log house served Mr. Smith both as dwelling and shop. It has since been weather-boarded, and is now the property of D. H. Troxell, and used as a grocery-store and a shoe-shop.

About the year 1828 Mr. Smith moved his shop to what is now 71 and 73, west side of Pine Street, between Third and Fourth, where he carried on the business for some twelve years. He was the third shoemaker of any prominence in the borough.

The first execution in Williamsport was that of John Earls, who was hung for poisoning his wife. The crime was committed at Muncy about the middle of

October, 1835. Hon. Ellis Lewis was at this time President Judge of this Judicial District, and on the 18th day of October, 1835, was on his way to attend the Senary court. Stopping at Muncy, he heard of the death of Mrs. Earls, and that she had been poisoned by her husband, John Earls. The Judge at once wrote to Williamsport to Charles Low, then Coroner of the County, to come immediately and have the case investigated.

Verdict of Coroner's Jury.—On the next day the Coroner proceeded to Muncy, summoned a jury of eighteen men and several physicians, when an inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that Mrs. Earls came to her death by poisoning, and the evidence clearly pointed to her husband as having administered the poison, he was arrested and lodged in jail.

Mr. Low not only discharged the duties of Coroner, but also those of Sheriff. William Harris, who had been elected to that office, having died, the duties devolved upon the Coroner until the October session, when Thomas W. Lloyd was elected to the office of Sheriff.

Finding of Grand Jury.—On the 2d of December, 1835, the grand jury for the County of Lycoming found "a true bill" against Earls, but owing to the absence of witnesses, the case was continued until the next term.

Parties Engaged in the Trial.—Tuesday, February 2, 1836, the prisoner, John Earls, was placed on trial; Hon. Ellis Lewis, President Judge, and John Cummings and Asher Davidson, associates. The counsel for the Commonwealth were James Armstrong and F. C. Campbell; for the prisoner, A. V. Parsons, Robert Fleming, and Wm. Cox Ellis. Joseph K. Frederick had received his commission as Prothonotary and Clerk of the several courts, but being unacquainted with the duties of the office, the court requested Jacob L. Mussina, Esq., a former clerk in the office, and to whom we are indebted for dates, facts, etc., to act as assistant. The trial occupied fourteen days.

Verdict of Jury and their Names.—On Monday evening, February 15, the jury, after being out about one and a half hours, returned their verdict as follows:

Commonwealth vs. John Earls.	The jury find the defendant guilty in manner and form as stated in the indictment.
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"Robert Carter, Moses Mahaffey, Jacob Barber, Charles Thomas, Samuel Craft, Samuel Morrison, James Corlick, John Shindle, John Pursell, Samuel Thompson, William Quigley, Henry Harman."

Sentence of Court.—The next day the Court addressed the prisoner as follows: "Have you anything further to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced?" To which Earls replied,—"Well, I think I have not had a fair chance. I am innocent."

The Court, in a very impressive manner, proceeded to deliver the sentence of death, after which the prisoner was remanded to the jail. A full confession was made by Earls before the day of execution.

Private Arrangement for Trial.—Sheriff Lloyd made an arrangement with Mr. Mussina that half an hour before the execution he should give the court-house bell a certain number of tolls,—at fifteen minutes a less number, at five minutes three strokes, and at the last moment one loud and distinct stroke, when the prisoner would be swung off; which was carried out to the very letter. The execution took place in April, 1836.

Burial and Disinterment.—Earls was buried in the afternoon, outside the walls in the jail lot. His body, however, was not suffered to remain very long in that place, for on the following night it was disinterred by certain physicians and taken to the upper floor of the shed or stable of Joseph Hall, who kept a tavern on the lot now occupied by M. S. Bates and the Crawford House. Here they at once proceeded to dissect the body.

The skeleton of this criminal was for many years preserved in the upper room of a frame building that formerly occupied a part of the ground now covered by the Crawford House, southwest corner of Third and Mulberry Streets.

Death's Delay.—Since the trial and execution of Earls, the Governor who issued the death warrant, the President Judge and his associates; the District Attorney; H. D. Ellis, who framed the indictment; the foreman of the grand jury, George Bennett; the Sheriff and his deputy, the clerk of the court, the court crier, the constables, John Ulmer and Samuel Longan, the attorneys,—all who were immediately interested in this trial, etc., have passed away, except Hon. A. V. Parsons, J. L. Mussina, Esq., the Prothonotary's assistant, and Major Charles Low.

Williamsport Physicians.—The first physician who settled in the borough was Dr. Lathey, who came about the year 1800. His residence was on Front Street, between Pine and Market, the site of the property of Tension Coryell. His wife was a daughter of Samuel Wallace, an early extensive land owner in this vicinity. Drs. Coleman and Rogers came a few years later. Dr. Joseph Wood, whose widow still survives, settled here soon afterwards.

Following Dr. Wood, came Drs. James Taylor, W. R. Power, and Dr. Vastine. Dr. Power began practice here as early as September, 1815.

In 1824 Dr. James Hephurn, now one of the oldest citizens of Williamsport, and son of Judge William Hephurn, began practice here. He was born April 14, 1799, upon what was known as the "Deer Park Farm," now in the city. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, in 1823. About the year 1824, or shortly after, Drs. M. Green and Thomas Hueston became resident physicians, and about 1835 came Dr. Sciler.

The oldest practicing physicians in the city at the present time are Drs. Pollock, Lyon, and Crawford. Dr. Pollock located here June 23, 1838. He graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, under Dr. Nell, in 1828, and studied medicine with that eminent practitioner, Dr. James S. Dougal, of Milton. Since 1838 he has been in continuous practice here up to the present time.

Dr. Thomas Lyon commenced the practice of medicine in Williamsport April 17, 1837, and has continued without interruption up to the present time, a period of thirty-eight years. Thomas Lyon was born near Hughesville in 1812, read medicine with Dr. James S. Dougal, of Milton, and graduated at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in the spring of 1838. His brother, Dr. Charles Lyon, was associated with him from 1812 to 1849, when he sold out his interest to Dr. Crawford.

Dr. J. S. Crawford commenced practice here in 1849. Previous to that time he had practiced for fifteen years in Conrath, Luzerne County.

At present there are about thirty-five practitioners in the city, two of whom are females.

The Lycoming County Medical Society was organized in a room over Logen's drug-store on Pine Street, opposite the court-house, on the 31st of March, 1864. Only five physicians were present: Dr. Thomas Lyon, W. F. Logen, B. H. Detweiler, W. R. Hall, and J. S. Crawford. The officers elected were as follows: J. S. Crawford, President; W. H. Rankin, Vice-President; W. R. Hall, Secretary, and B. H. Detweiler, Treasurer. The first meetings of the society were held quarterly. It now enrolls a membership of thirty, and meets once a month.

Homoeopathy in Williamsport—Homoeopathy was introduced in this city in the spring of 1815, by John Rehnman Cox, Jr., son of John Rehnman Cox, Sr., M.D., who prior to that time occupied the chair of Materia Medica in the Pennsylvania University. Dr. Cox had a successful practice here for four years, and in 1849 returned to Philadelphia, his native city. From that time until 1864, there was no homoeopathic physician in Williamsport. In October of this year D. C. G. Reinhold & Son located here. The doctor was a graduate of the Berlin University, and was one of the old Hahnemann homoeopaths. He died June 25, 1865, and was succeeded by his son, H. E. Reinhold, M.D.

In January, 1867, Dr. W. C. Dancie located here and practiced homoeopathy up to the fall of 1873, when he returned to Syracuse, where he is now engaged. At the present time there are four homoeopathic practitioners in the city, and the system has obtained a strong foothold.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—*The First Court-House* was begun in 1802, and finished in 1803 or 1804. John Tark was the contractor, and Stary Throp (father of the late Colonel Thomas Throp), a Mr. Collins, and Jacob Hymus, father of Samuel Hymus of Loyalsack, were assistants in its erection. The bricks were made by Joseph Danna at the brick-yard of Judge William Hephurn, on the Deer Park farm. The cut stone used in the construction was cut by Mr. Bis, father of the late Jack Bis, who was employed for that special purpose. He was from Philadelphia. The stones were brought from Sincenahoning on rafts. Michael and James Collins were the best plasterers, and finished the work in their line of business in the best manner, which was highly commendable in that day. Meers, Collins, Throp, and Hymus were also superior workmen.

When the building was completed, it was considered by all a model of architectural beauty and skill, and reflected the highest degree of credit upon those concerned in its erection. The first bell was a small affair, not becoming the elegant structure, and General John Barrows, by direction of the board, took the bell to Philadelphia and had it exchanged for the present one, which was distinctly heard at a distance of eleven miles in 1815, when it was rung upon the reception of the news of "Peace" at the close of the war of 1812. The following inscription may be seen on this bell:

"George Heddler
Made me in Philadelphia,
Amo Domini, 1804."

In April, 1854, upon the recommendation of Dr. Pollock, at that time foreman of the grand jury, the County Commissioners were authorized to appropriate two hundred dollars towards the purchase of a town clock, several prominent citizens agreeing to make up the deficiency. The clock was made in Cantonville, N. Y., and cost some four or five hundred dollars. The dials were of wood, and were

pointed by J. G. Dineck of Williamsport. J. L. Messins was employed to keep the "homologues" in running order.

The present Court-House—The way the city came to have the present court-house is thus set forth by Tazewell Coryell, Esq., in one of his "sketches": "Everybody used to think that the old court-house was the most substantially constructed building in the West Branch valley, and it was the habit of old men, when they looked at the new building going up, to shake their heads and say, 'Oh, that's not the way they put up walls in old times.' Look at the court-house; that was built when men did their work honestly." This feeling was so prevalent that public opinion could not be brought to consent to its being demolished, although the growth of the country had rendered it sadly deficient in accommodations for the increased business to be transacted in it, besides being a very unsafe place for the deposit of the public records. The County Commissioners finally re-solved to gratify this public opinion, and, at the same time, partly meet a pressing necessity, by altering and adding to the old structure. But when they came to take off the roof and the upper part of the walls, they found the latter so flimsy that they kept on tearing down farther and farther in the hope of coming to something safe to reconstruct upon, until the whole building was gone; and then everybody wondered that it had not tumbled down years before. The new court-house was then erected upon the site of the old one, and was completed in 1861. The building is one hundred and sixteen feet and eleven inches long, and sixty feet wide. It has projecting eaves of three feet each way, making the entire length one hundred and twenty-two feet eleven inches, and the width sixty-six feet. The first story is twelve feet six inches from floor to floor, and contains the County offices. The second story contains the County Court room, which is twenty-eight feet high in the clear; also a room for the U. S. Supreme Court, and a jury room. The building stands on the spot of the old court-house, and cost forty-one thousand and thirty-one dollars. The architect was Daniel S. Rissel, formerly County Sheriff. The same bell that was placed upon the first court-house is now upon the present one. The same image-ornament, likewise, that adorned the old one also crowns the new one. This image is a representation of a female holding in her hand a pair of scales, significantly suggestive of the "Justice" which for three-quarters of a century has been dispensed (with!) on this *lyco-hic* spot! Alluding to this image, Dr. James Hephurn sometimes facetiously remarks, that "she is the oldest boy acquaintance he has."

The clock upon the new court-house is also the same that was in use upon the old building. It was placed in position on the third of April, 1861. The present dials are glass, and the belfry is supplied with appliances for illuminating the dials by means of gas.

In the spring of 1876, the court-house and court-room underwent extensive repairs, and now presents a materially improved and beautiful appearance.

The First Jail was built about the year 1809. It was a two-story stone structure, and stood immediately on the northeast corner of Third and William Streets. The jail-yard, which was one hundred and twenty feet from William Street by one hundred and four on Third, was inclosed by a stone wall about twenty feet high, the wall joining the outside walls of the jail.

In 1844 a part of the jail wall, occupying fifty-two feet on Third Street and running back twenty-two feet, was torn down and a brick addition to the jail erected where the wall stood.

In the summer of 1867 this jail was so much damaged by fire that it had to be torn down, and the present jail was erected on the same grounds, a little east of the site of the old one. The building is a massive stone structure, was finished in 1868, and cost one hundred and thirty-nine thousand four hundred and forty dollars and eighty-seven cents. Edward Haviland was the architect; Henry M. Wolf, George S. Opp, D. K. Tiedgraf, Henry Beck, and William Riddick, Commissioners; Jacob S. Maxwell, Clerk.

Williamsport Indian Massacre—On the site now occupied by the foundry and machine-shops of A. T. Nichols, a bloody Indian massacre occurred, which is described by Colonel Hosterman as follows: "On the 10th of June, 1778, Peter Smith, his wife, and two children; Michael Smith, Michael Campbell, David Chambers, Snodgrass and Hammond, seven men, two women, and eight children, started from Lycoming Creek to go to Fort Mifflin, in a four-horse wagon, as the Indians were making threatening demonstrations all around them. When they reached the place now occupied by this extensive foundry and machine-shop, they were fired upon by a body of about twenty Indians. After the first fire the savages rushed on them with tomahawks and scalping-knives. All the men, excepting Campbell, fled. He fought desperately, but was overpowered and slain. The next day a party came to the place, where they found the dead bodies of Snodgrass, Campbell, and another man. The two women were found scalped, also a little girl and boy. The other children were probably carried into captivity. The appearance of the killed and scalped is described as terrible."

The Herd's Head—In the year 1863, the grounds on which are now located

the above-named public-house, and also the depot of the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad Company, were purchased by Peter Herdrie from D. B. Confield.

In the spring of 1864, this Railroad Company were contemplating moving their depot at Penn Street to a more commodious location, when Mr. Herdrie proposed to them that if they would locate their depot upon ground of his selection, he would donate to them land sufficient for their operations, and also erect a hotel sufficiently large to accommodate all travel.

The company accepted, and the present splendid depot was erected. About forty feet from this depot, and located on Fourth Street, now stands the palatial structure known as the Herdrie House. It is a brick building of the most approved construction, is situated in the centre of a juck-like square of about five acres, and is approached from Fourth Street by winding carriage-roads and walks for pedestrians, and from the depot by a covered culminate. This square is a remnant of the original forest. Many of the old trees are still standing. The great lone of one of them stands immediately in front of the south main entrance.

The inclosure has been recovered from the wilderness of nature, and, in the hands of the gardener, has become a beautiful park. The views from the upper stories of this great caravansary are very fine, look in that direction one will. From the roof they are splendid. The structure is one hundred and fifty-six feet square, and was erected by Mr. Herdrie in 1865. The architect was Mr. E. Culver, and no labor or cost was spared in its construction. The hotel is heated throughout by steam, and furnished in the most luxurious manner. There are bath-rooms on every floor, and the building contains a telegraph-office, barber-shop, restaurant, cigar-stands, news-stand, and other conveniences. The basement, only eighteen inches under ground at the floor, and therefore dry, contains a first-class restaurant, an ice-cream saloon for ladies, washing, ironing, and baking-rooms, and store-rooms, and sleeping-rooms for the employees of the house. In the centre of the building is an open area, sixty-six feet square, reached by an open archway. Here are the rooms for depositing coal, &c. The first story above the basement is divided by halls running through the centre of the building, at right angles to each other, and terminating at both ends in entrances from without. Besides these entrances, there is also an entry into the dining-room from the railroad depot, which adjoins the house. The dining-room is one hundred and twenty-nine feet long by forty feet wide. The floors are all alike; the entrances on them are all by verandas. The central north entrance leads to the office, a large apartment, whose floor is a tessellated pavement, laid with light gray and dark slate colored bezenges of stone, like the pavements in the Astor House, New York, and the Waldorf Hotel, Cleveland, and elsewhere. The second and third stories are occupied by single rooms and suites of rooms for families. A passage seven feet wide entirely round the building in each of these stories, midway between the outer wall and the wall of the court, thus dividing the room into two sets, front and back. Parlors, reception-rooms, and rooms of every description necessary to accommodate travelers and boarders are provided. The house can entertain at once seven hundred guests. One apartment is furnished with a stage and all its accessories for private theatricals. This is the work of resident guests. There are excellent appliances ready for use in case of fire. The building cost about two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and the furniture about fifty thousand dollars, making the total cost of the hotel two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

WILLIAMSPORT HOTELS.—The City Hotel.—Within the memory of citizens now living the site of the present City Hotel, northwest corner of Third and Pine Streets, formed a part of a wheat-field, and the slope from this corner down Pine Street to the canal or Second Street was so great that it afforded a sliding place for boys with sleds.

The first structure on this lot was a three-story brick, and was erected in the year 1832, by John H. Cordon, for a dwelling, and was many years known as the "Cordon House."

In the spring of 1837 the West Branch Bank opened its business in the apartment now used as the reading-room, which room had been formerly occupied as a store. At this time the southeast corner room served as a private residence for the cashier, Colonel Thomas W. Lloyd. With a short intermission in which additions were made to the building, the bank occupied this room till 1859, when they located in their present quarters, one door north of the present hotel.

In 1856 the building was purchased by William Hoy, who carried it up one story higher, and opened it as a public-house, called the "Hay's Hotel," and conducted it as such till the spring of 1862. On the first of April, this year, Mr. S. Van Buskirk—afterwards Sheriff of Lycoming County—leased the building and kept the hotel for four years, purchasing the property in 1865.

In the spring of 1866, Mr. Van Buskirk sold it to James H. Jones. Six months later Mr. Van Buskirk and Mr. John Slonker became the owners of the building and the proprietors of the business. The value of the property at this time was forty-three thousand dollars.

In the summer of 1867 a four-story addition was made to the building, containing some fifty rooms, and also a three-story brick barn in the rear. The cost of these improvements was thirteen thousand dollars. About the first of August, 1870, the hotel became the property of Messrs. Slonker and Charles Sailer, with Mr. Sailer as manager. On February 1, 1874, Mr. Slonker became sole owner of the building. The hotel was then leased to Messrs. George Wells and Elson A. Tinker, which arrangement continued till January 1, 1876, when Messrs. Slonker and Gaus took possession, with Mr. Gaus as acting manager.

The building is two hundred and ten feet in length, fifty-two feet wide, and five stories high, including the basement; is substantially built, and an ornament to Williamsport. It occupies the most eligible site for a hotel in the city, northwest corner of Third and Pine Streets, just across the way from the court-house. It contains one hundred rooms, and is furnished with the modern appliances for convenience and comfort.

In 1830 the City Hotel lot, together with the two adjoining, could have been purchased for eleven hundred dollars. Robert McClure, the father of Hepburn McClure, had previously purchased the whole square, from the City Hotel to Tom Alley, for four hundred dollars.

The Crawford House.—This fine structure, erected in 1872, is situated on the corner of Third and Mulberry Streets. It is four stories high, and has a frontage of seventy feet on Third and one hundred feet on Mulberry Street. It is solidly constructed of brick, and contains all the modern improvements. The architect was A. S. Wagner; the carpenter work was done by Levi Hartman; the bricklaying by Messrs. Sowers & Co.; plastering, by Charles Hagan; plumbing, by Croll & Turner; painting and paper-hanging, by John R. Hazel; and the steam heat apparatus, by Heathcote & Co. The house contains ninety sleeping-rooms for the accommodation of guests, with spacious private and public parlors and reception, and sample-rooms. It is provided with an electric annunciator, and there are bath-rooms and water-closets on every floor, and gas and bell in every room. The rooms are very spacious and airy, and the house is furnished throughout with black-walnut furniture. The total cost of this institution was nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

The Hepburn House.—This hotel is finely located on the southeast corner of Fourth and Pine Streets, just opposite Elliot's Academy of Music. It is not so large as some of the other public-houses, but is palatial in its appliances and furnishings. It is kept both on the American and the European plan.

It was remodelled and reopened in the spring of 1876. The building is of brick, and contains good sleeping-rooms for the accommodation of guests.

The American Hotel is located on the northwest corner of Fourth and William Streets. It is a frame building, and contains thirty-nine sleeping-rooms for the accommodation of guests.

The Central House, on West Fourth Street, is a new frame building, and contains thirty-five sleeping-rooms for guests.

There are also in the city a number of other public-houses.

ELLIOT'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC is one of the institutions of Williamsport. It is the imposing brick structure on the southeast corner of Pine and Fourth Streets. It was erected in 1870 by our townsman, Mr. W. G. Elliot. The ground floor comprises six fine store-rooms. The third story contains a spacious hall, admirably adapted for a lodge-room. The second story is mainly occupied by the audience-room, with the ticket office and two business offices in front, an arrangement by which all the space is utilized.

The size of the auditorium is fifty-two by seventy-five feet, and thirty-five feet high. It contains one thousand folding chairs, carefully upholstered, divided as follows: Parquet, two hundred and fifty-six chairs; parquet circle, three hundred and fifty-seven; balcony circle, three hundred and eighty-seven. The seats are all numbered, and are all raised so as to afford an entire view of the stage from any part of the house, which is lighted by a handsome chandelier, containing sixty burners. The stage is well arranged, contains a full stock of sliding and set scenery, handsome drop curtain, green bates and fancy carpet, plush set of furniture, footlights, three sets of border lights, all worked from the stage, seven dressing-rooms, four on stage and three below, well furnished with all necessary appliances. There is also a special room for minstrels. The rear entrance to the stage is eight feet wide, and is supplied with a hatchway and elevator to bring up and lower baggage. The acoustics of the auditorium are very fine. Special care has also been taken to have ready an abundant supply of water in case of fire.

The dimensions of the building are fifty-two feet on Pine Street by one hundred and thirty on Fourth Street, and fifty feet in height. It is very substantially built, all the store-rooms being separated from each other by thirteen-inch walls, which run up to the audience-room, thus rendering the supports so strong as to remove all danger of the falling of the floor, though the auditorium be packed to its utmost capacity. A portable floor, put together in sections, has

been constructed, so that when occasion requires it can be placed over the seats in the audience-room, thus affording the largest area in the city for festivals, balls, etc.

The building was among the first—if not the first—erected in the State outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and is an ornament to the city of Williamsport. Previous to its erection, the site was covered with several small two-story frame structures, having stores below and dwelling-rooms above. These buildings were occupied by David Robinson, now a tailor on Fourth Street, G. E. Otto Siss, now bookbinder on Fourth Street, and Charles Schiefel, who now has a shoe and triline store in the Academy block, facing Fourth Street. These old shells were yielding considerable rent, and many of the citizens expressed the opinion that they ought not to be torn down, but Mr. Elliot felt that the city demanded a more substantial and slightly architecture, hence the new edifice sprang into being. A lithograph of this institution will be found among the illustrations of this volume.

Still further back in the history of this locality, and within the memory of citizens now living, the crossings of Fourth and Pine Streets presented the spectacle of a frog-pool, from which those unwieldy creatures sprang forth their nightly croakings. But the magic hand of industry and enterprise has waved over the spot, and the slough of the wilderness has been transformed into beautiful streets that resound with the din and bustle of a populous city.

ULMAN'S OPERA-HOUSE.—This fine hall was formerly the leading place of amusement in the city, but since the completion of the Academy of Music it has been used as a variety theatre. It was erected by Isaac Ulman on the south side of Market Square, corner of Market Street. It occupies the site of what was formerly known as the "Old Arcade," a two-story frame building.

WILLIAMSPORT BANKS.—*First Branch National.*—This organization was incorporated as a State Bank in 1836. John H. Cowden being elected President, and James Armstrong Cashier. The latter was soon after succeeded by T. Coryell. In 1842 John C. Oliver was elected President, and Thom. W. Lloyd Cashier. Mr. Oliver resigned May 18, 1847, when H. McCane was elected in his place, and served until June 6, 1848, when A. Updegraff was elected President, and served till January 1, 1856, when he resigned, and O. Watson, the present incumbent, was elected. Samuel Jones was elected Cashier November 26, 1855, and served to February 21, 1863, when William S. Watson, the present Cashier, was elected. The bank was changed into a National bank August 7, 1865, with capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and has now a surplus-capital of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and is the oldest bank in the northern part of the State west of New-England.

This bank does a general banking business, and makes collections on all available places in the United States.

Present Officers.—O. Watson, President; William S. Watson, Cashier; James Dumont, Book-keeper; Fred. E. Gleim, O. Watson, Jr., Charles Y. Runkle, Tellers. Directors.—O. Watson, A. B. Cummings, James H. Perkins, Henry C. Parsons, Matthias Elder, N. X. Beck, Henry White, William Lloyd, Ezra Canfield, Lindsay Mahaffey, John B. Beck.

The Savings Institution.—This institution of the city of Williamsport was incorporated April 12, 1867, and was organized June 4, of the same year, by the election of the following gentlemen as officers: George White, President; James H. Perkins, Vice-President; Henry Spaul, Secretary and Treasurer; H. McClure, Solicitor. Mr. White died in January, 1868, and was succeeded by James H. Perkins as President, and Mr. Geoffrey Hess became Vice-President. Upon the resignation of Mr. Spaul on October 5, 1870, Mr. Hess was made Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. Henry C. Parsons became Vice-President. At this time also Mr. Adolph Nienmeyer was elected Assistant Treasurer.

On July 8, 1871, Mr. Henry W. Watson succeeded Mr. McClure as Solicitor, and on June 7, 1873, Mr. Nienmeyer followed Mr. Hess as Secretary and Treasurer.

The capital and earnings of this institution now amount to some \$50,000. It does business strictly as a Savings Bank, and its funds are secured by first liens on real estate situated within the County of Lycoming.

The present officers of the bank are James H. Perkins, President; Henry C. Parsons, Vice-President; Adolph Nienmeyer, Secretary and Treasurer; Henry W. Watson, Solicitor.

The City National Bank.—This institution sprang into being on January 1, 1869, as the Red State Savings Bank of Messrs. Holden, Leuts & Sallade, and on the 25th of February, 1874, was organized under the name of the City National Bank of Williamsport, with a capital of \$100,000.

On March 7 of the same year the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Bobo Otto, G. W. Leutz, Jacob Sallade, Alexander Beake, Moses Ulman, H. H. Cummings, Hiram L. Holden, and J. R. T. Ryan. The same day the Directors met and elected Jacob Sallade President, and Henry T. Sallade Cashier.

On the 17th of the same month the charter was granted, and the institution was opened for business on April 18, 1874.

On May 20, 1875, Mr. Bobo Otto was elected Vice-President.

To the foregoing list of Directors there have been added the names of Abi DuBois, John J. Metzger, H. T. Sallade, and William Weaver.

Since its organization as a National bank its deposits have averaged, as per weekly statements, about \$312,000. For the year 1875 they reached an average of about \$410,000 weekly. Its average business for 1875 was \$65,000 per day.

Lycoming National Bank.—This bank, originally the Lycoming County Savings Bank, a private institution, was organized April 13, 1871, with a capital of \$50,000.

Officers.—President, J. P. Finley; Cashier, J. H. Watson; Directors, J. P. Finley, J. H. Watson, T. B. Hamilton, H. C. McCormick, W. W. Leonard, E. G. Fay, R. M. Foreman, A. S. Young, and James McConkey.

Commenced business in the building now occupied by Western Union Telegraph Co., on Pine Street.

In the spring of 1873, having removed to their own building, an elegant three-story structure with brown stone front, situated on Pine Street, the stockholders re-organized under a State charter—capital, \$100,000, electing Charles Gleim Cashier in place of J. H. Watson, just deceased.

In March, 1875, the Lycoming County Savings Bank was converted into the Lycoming National Bank. Capital, \$100,000.

Its present officers are Geo. Bulb, President; Charles Gleim, Cashier, R. Ray Smith, Teller; Directors, Geo. Bulb, Adm. Follen, J. Henry Cochran, H. Merriam, D. R. Stutz, J. B. Coryell, H. C. McCormick, J. P. Finley, A. S. Young, James McConkey, and Wm. Gibson.

Although the youngest of our National banks, this institution is in a flourishing condition, with a rapidly increasing business, and has a bright prospect for the future.

The First National.—The First National Bank of Williamsport was organized December 3, 1862, with a capital of \$100,000, with the privilege of increase to \$300,000. Mr. Abraham Updegraff was elected President, and H. Mudge Cashier. It was among the earliest organized banks under the general banking law of the State. At this time there was only one of the kind in Philadelphia, and only four others fully organized in the State. No national currency had yet appeared.

The stock has been gradually increased to the amount of \$283,000. The capital and surplus at its last annual report* reached January 1, 1876, was \$370,000. It has paid in dividends to its stockholders, \$345,626 1/2.

The present officers of the institution are: A. Updegraff, President; W. H. Sloan, Cashier, and Directors as follows: A. Updegraff, E. B. Campbell, J. Y. Brown, Geo. Wm. H. Armstrong, B. H. Taylor, John Gibson, Wm. Starr, Charles Stewart, and John B. Hall.

What is now the First National Bank building was erected by Thomas Hall in 1811-2, and was used for a hotel until a few years ago. At the time it was built, and for a dozen years after, its size was so much beyond the ordinary needs of the town that very little money was made by those who kept it. In after-years, however, under the proprietorship of the Messrs. Dockers, the house acquired a great reputation and had a large and profitable patronage.

Williamsport National Bank.—This institution was authorized by special act of Congress December 28, 1870, and began business February 1, 1871, with a capital of \$100,000.

The net earnings to January 1, 1876, have been \$50,000, of which \$27,500 were paid in cash to stockholders, and \$22,500 to surplus fund account.

President, Geo. L. Sanderson; Cashier, Jas. S. Lawson; Directors, Hon. James Gamble, John White, John A. Otto, Edgar Munson, Garret Timman, Robert P. Allen, Jas. S. Lawson, Geo. L. Sanderson.

Correspondents.—Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia, and Chemical National Bank, New York.

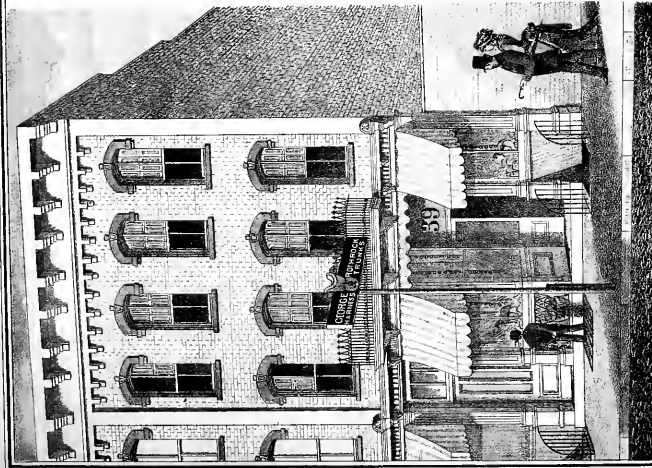
Lumbermen's National.—The Lumbermen's National Bank was organized in the month of February, 1865, with a capital of \$100,000, and opened business at No. 77 Pine Street, between Third and Fourth. Peter Herdle, President, and S. Jones, Cashier.

In 1867 it was removed to its present rooms in the Herdle block, near the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad depot. The present officers are J. G. Reading, President, and S. Jones, Cashier.

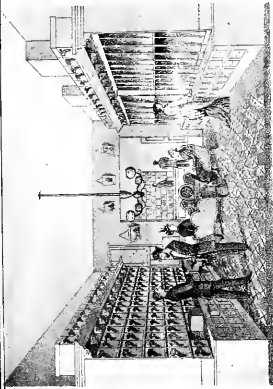
Banking-House of H. E. Taylor & Co.—The banking house of H. E. Taylor & Co. opened as a private institution on the 1st of January, 1870. It is located on north side of Third Street, between Pine and Wilbur, and does a general banking business.

Banking-House of Weed, Brown & Co.—This business house was established January 1, 1868, under the name of Taylor, Weed & Co., as a private firm for general banking business. On January 1, 1870, it was changed to Weed, Young & Co. January 1, 1873, it became Weed, Brown & Co. J. J. Crocker is Cashier.

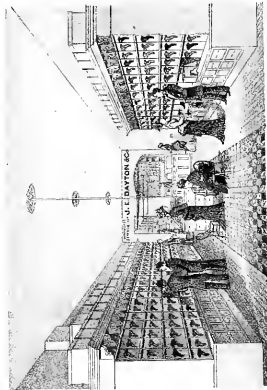




RES. & SALE ROOMS OF GEORGE ROTHROCK,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELING BAGS,
HORSE BLANKETS, FLY NETS. WHIPS &c. THIRD ST. WILLIAMSPORT, LYNNING CO. PA.



PINE STREET SHOE STORE,
No 85 PINE STREET,
T. S. UNDERHILL, PROPRIETOR.



WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAMSPORT IN 1854 was a town of only about two thousand inhabitants, scarcely known to the outer world, and with but little business life or energy. It contained but few stores, the stock in trade being of little variety or value; a few mechanics, but quite enough for the work to be done; no railroads, streets unpaved, as seasons almost impassable from the mud; and at other seasons the dust driven by the wind made the town a representative of a small Sahara. From Hepburn Street, westward, was a malodorous swamp, save a few acres above the inundated portion. Here the early reptilian kingborders of spring, arising from their torpidity, put forth their sun-impaling lags.

But two saw-mills were erected, and they of little note. No boom was needed to store the logs. Four small, plain, church edifices then adjoined Third, Market, and Pine Streets. There was no market save at the groceries, and no vegetables except potatoes. There were no Nicholson pavements; no sawtooth to carry off the frequent accumulations, the pestiferous cause of malarious diseases then so prevalent; no Llerie House, for the first in which it was erected was then no more than an unsightly swamp; no City Hotel; no Crawford House; no street railroad and cars; no new Eldorado would have had to be discovered and mined to furnish means to construct the one and build the other, and the sight of such an innovation on pedestrianism would have thrown some of the old inhabitants into paroxysms of wonder that such improvements could ever be realized here. The only modern improvement the town had was a telegraph.

THE FIRST TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—The first telegraph office in the city was established in August, 1851, by the Susquehanna River, North and West Branch Telegraph Company, and was opened in the jewelry-store of J. L. Musina, on the northeast corner of Market Square, and Mr. Musina was the first operator. The first dispatch was a congratulatory message to Philadelphia, and the honor of sending it was conferred upon Hon. James Armstrong.

The first business message was sent on August 14, 1851, by Lowe & Lloyd, to Captain D. Blair, Philadelphia. It contained twenty-seven words, and cost thirty-seven cents. This dispatch had to pass over two lines. The rates of the Susquehanna River line were, at that time, ten cents for the first ten words or under, and one cent for each additional word. The line was constructed by Dr. A. C. Goell, the President of the company, and extended from Harrisburg to Belvidere, and from Sunbury to Scranton, with a branch to Hazleton.

In 1856 the company erected a new line from Williamsport to Philadelphia, via the Canisus and Reading Railroad Company's route. The work was commenced by a Mr. Tucker, and finished by J. W. Musina, eldest son of J. L. Musina, who at that time was the general manager of the company.

About the year 1861, the American Telegraph Company purchased the line, which was shortly afterwards merged with the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the latter company now owns the line. The number of messages passed through the Williamsport office the first year was five thousand four hundred and forty-four, and the receipts for same year were five hundred and twenty-four dollars and thirty-nine cents. The receipts for 1870 were six thousand five hundred and sixty-seven dollars, and for 1875 they were six thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars.

This company has two offices in the city, the main one at 77 Pine Street, and the other at the Hoagie House on Fourth Street, near the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad depot, both under the charge of Mr. Hiram H. Hetzel, who has been the manager since 1864.

THE SUSQUEHANNA BOOM.—There can be no doubt but that the erection of the Susquehanna boom has aided immenso in the development of the lumber interest throughout the entire valley of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and its tributaries, extending northward, westward, and southward, into the counties of Clinton, Centre, Clearfield, Cambria, Cameron, Elk, Potter, and McKean; and as a corresponding result, the enhanced value of farms, timber lands and business enterprises of every description, as well as the building up of towns and villages throughout this portion of the State, is owing, in a very great measure, to the protection afforded by the Susquehanna Boom for the mooring of vast amounts of lumber from year to year, and holding it securely preparatory to its manufacture at the various mills.

In other words, it has directly counteracted the investment of millions of dollars of capital, and afforded employment, together with the means of livelihood, to thousands of families. An institution that has been productive of such widespread and beneficial results, and that has become so interwoven with the growth and prosperity of Williamsport and the surrounding country, certainly has a history well deserving for future generations.

Many controversies have arisen from time to time, between the boom company and the mill owners and manufacturers of lumber, affecting their supposed rights, which are purely of a personal character. These controversies, it is true, form a part of the history of the boom company; but, inasmuch as they are personal and local, and there exists an honest difference of opinion respecting them, they have

been purposely excluded, as matters in which the public at large have no interest whatever.

The Susquehanna Boom Company was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, and approved by Governor Francis R. Shunk, on the 26th day of March, 1846.

In the spring of 1836 Mr. John Leighton came from Maine to Williamsport for the purpose of selecting a locality in which to construct a boom and to engage in the manufacture of lumber near the West Branch Canal. He ascended the Susquehanna River as far as Wilkesboro, but finding no feasible place he passed on to the Lehigh River with the same result, and then returned to Maine.

In the latter part of December of the same year he returned to Williamsport, and, having examined the "Long Reach," and regarding it the most favorable location for a boom on the Susquehanna, started on an exploring tour through the lumber regions of the river above Williamsport. He went to Lock Haven on foot, intending to walk all the way up the West Branch to Curwensville. But when he arrived at Kettle Creek he found it impossible to ascend farther up the river on account of deep snows and ice gorges, and was compelled to walk back to Lock Haven. He then took stage to Belvidere, and there hired a conveyance to Curwensville on the West Branch. Proceeding thence in a sleigh up the river, he examined the lumber regions of the West Branch as far as Cambria County, exploring Clearfield, Chenoweth, and Mushannon Creeks. If there he repaired to Bennett's Branch of the Susquehannoching. Coming down this stream ten miles to Warner's, now Odellonia, he then proceeded to Toby's Creek; thence to Smithsboro, McKean County; thence to Condesport, Potter County, then to Stewels', now Manchester, on Pine Creek; thence up Marsh Creek to Wellsboro, Tioga County.

Having become fully satisfied that the regions of the upper Susquehanna abounded in almost inexhaustible forests of pine timber, and that the Long Reach was the most feasible locality for the construction of a boom, he returned to Maine by way of Williamsport and Philadelphia, making exertions in the mean time to induce capitalists to engage in this enterprise, but failed.

In the autumn of 1840 he again visited Williamsport, re-examined the Long Reach and the river up as far as Fairview, but finding the business of the country in such a depressed state that no one had either money or inclination to embark in any new enterprise, he again returned to Maine.

In the fall of 1844 he met Major James H. Perkins, in Lincoln, Me., and made known to him his Susquehanna project. Again, in November, 1845, these parties met in Bangor, and arranged to visit Williamsport in the following December.

Soon after their arrival here, Messrs. Perkins and Leighton directed their attention to this matter of location, and settled upon what is familiarly known as the "Long Reach."

To many the matter of location may appear to be little consequence. On the contrary, it should be of first consideration, and is always a question of the most vital importance.

The condition of the sides or shores of the stream; the depth of water; the natural flow or tendency of the current during high stages of water, as also when in a quiet or normal condition; the formation of the bed of the stream, whether or not it will afford good foundations for the piers or cribs, all should be taken into consideration, and are each and all of them essential in the proper location of a boom. Another important consideration is, whether there is in its immediate vicinity suitable sites for the erection of mills and for the piling of lumber.

At the Long Reach we find nearly all of these essential requisites combined. The high range of mountains on the south side of the river affords an insurmountable barrier to the overflowing of the logs when once they are brought within the inclosure of the boom. The bend in the river at this point and for miles above naturally draws the logs to this south side of the stream; and the fast of the river being almost level for miles beyond, prevents the possibility of swift currents during low-water stages.

Prior to the year 1846, there was but one saw-mill in Williamsport, known by the name of the "Big Water Mill," which was erected by a Philadelphia company in 1839. The company having failed, the property was purchased at a sheriff's sale by Abraham Updegraff and James Armstrong.

This property Messrs. Leighton and Perkins proposed to purchase upon the condition that an acceptable charter for a boom should be obtained from the Pennsylvania Legislature. Mr. Leighton proceeded to Augusta, Me., and after examining the papers in the office of the Secretary of State, went on to Penobscot and there drafted a boom bill and forwarded it to Mr. Perkins in Philadelphia, who sent it to Mr. Armstrong in Williamsport, accompanying it with one hundred dollars to defray the legislative expenses.

The original stock consisted of one hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and was subscribed for and issued to the following stockholders, to wit: John Leighton, 1 share; John Du Bois, Jr., 25 shares; Matthias Du Bois, 25

shares; James H. Perkins, 24 shares; Isaac Smith, 20 shares; Elias S. Lowe, 5 shares.

There was no organization under the act of incorporation until the 5th day of November, 1849, at which time a meeting of the stockholders was called for that purpose. John Leighton was called to the chair, and Elias S. Lowe was appointed Secretary. At this meeting the first Board of Managers was elected as follows: James H. Perkins, John Du Bois, Jr., Isaac Smith, Matthias Du Bois, and Elias S. Lowe. In the evening of the same day the board was organized by electing John Du Bois, Jr., President, and Elias S. Lowe Secretary and Treasurer. On the following day the Board of Managers adopted a resolution to the effect that proposals be received for building twelve piers, according to a plan submitted by F. Kirkbride, five of which were to be completed by the first day of March, and the remaining seven by the first of September, 1850. Proposals were received from F. Kirkbride and John Du Bois, Jr., and the work allotted to John Du Bois, Jr., he having been the lowest bidder.

On the 8th of December of the same year a contract was entered into with Isaac Smith for the building of an abutment and twenty piers for the sheer-boom, to be twelve by twenty feet each, the whole to be completed by the 1st of March, 1850. He was also to furnish all the iron necessary for the building of the boom. Subsequently the Board extended the powers and duties of their President, and appointed him the general agent for the company.

About this time the Board of Managers commenced to lay assessments upon their capital stock, and, with the money so obtained, the work of building the boom slowly progressed. In those days we lacked the experience and skill since acquired in the construction of similar work, for it was not until the winter of this year that the piers contracted for seem to have been completed, as appears by a resolution passed on the 7th of February, 1851, which reads as follows:

"Resolved, That we meet on Saturday, the 22d inst., to inspect the piers and other work done for the company."

Enough of the boom, however, was finished to hold securely the amount of stock that came in during that season.

Thus far the question of stopping the logs at this point, and holding them securely against any ordinary flood, was settled and determined. Whatever fears existed in the minds of any previous to this time, it had now been practically demonstrated that so far the boom had been a success. A new and apparently unexpected foe now appeared upon the stage. Our amateur boom-builders seemed to forget that as winter approached the formation of ice in the river would be a natural consequence. Before they realized the approaching danger the forces of this new enemy had suddenly and noiselessly surrounded their works, while platforms, boom-locks, and barge were securely encased within the cold embrace of this iced-king. Here now was a new dilemma! What if he should refuse to relax his grasp ere the gentle rains of spring should come, and the more quiet stream would suddenly be transformed into a raging, roaring, roaring river? Had such an event occurred, the result of months of patient toiling would have been swept away, and with it, doubtless, the hopes and ambitions of these early pioneers. Such, however, was not ordained to be its destiny. The winter passed and the little boom was left unharmed.

Owing to the absence of floods during the season of 1851, but few logs came into the boom. This may have been fortunate in some respects, for it gave ample time for the entire completion of the work then contemplated.

The location of the boom at Williamsport soon attracted the attention of eastern capitalists. Already there had been an accession to our population of quite a number. New mills were in the course of erection, and others contemplated. It was no unusual circumstance, even in those early days, to watch the departure of exploring parties in quest of timber-lands. At that time there were no railroads, with their huxorian appliances, to tempt the weary traveler. The old lumbering stage-coach and the slow poke packet were all that we had to transport these parties to the wilds of our western and northern counties.

These indications of growth and prosperity were not without their effect upon the minds of those early pioneers. Their business acumen already discerned in the near future a necessity for the expansion and enlargement of their works. Accordingly, at a meeting in February, 1852, they resolved that the harbor now commenced below the main boom be completed this season.* Also, that the capital stock be increased to the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The drives of this and the succeeding three or four years were successfully made; and, so far as concerned the working of the boom, nothing could have been more satisfactory. But for some time there had been secretly indulged by some of the patrons of the company a growing unfriendliness towards its management.

As this feeling finally developed into a positive opposition, and, in the end, assumed the attitude of a formidable rival, it may be well at this point to introduce, with some degree of minuteness, the circumstances and conditions that brought

into life the "Loyalack Boom Company," and that ultimately merged these two conflicting factions into one harmonious whole.

The origin of the Loyalack Boom Company appears to have been associated with the fact that in those early days the larger number of mills were located on the river below the boomage of Williamsport. Also that the corporators of the Susquehanna boom had previously decided to locate those mills. These lower mill shows, at a point on the river several miles distant from the boom, had been the cause of the most extensive and delays in getting their logs from the boom to their respective mills, particularly as there was a dam across the river at an intermediate point, and their logs would necessarily be broken loose from the fastenings and scattered in the act of passing them over the dam. To cartier them up again and re-raft the logs before they could be run to the mills, would occasion both delay and expense.

These anticipations were to some extent ultimately realized, and provoked a feeling of unfriendliness and animosity between the two parties. There also appeared to be an unwillingness on their part to pay "tribute to Cæsar." In addition to the fifty cents per thousand feet charged by the Susquehanna Boom Company as boomage for securing and rafting out their logs, there was charged an additional sum for "warps."

It may be necessary to explain this item. Warp, or rope, is extensively used in the operation of rafting. The logs are secured together in long strings or floats by a small rope passing over them, and latched around a wooden pin driven into the centre of each log. It formed a part of the expense of rafting, and was included in the fifty cents charged as boomage.

These floats, during the operation of making them up (which sometimes required several days), were secured to the platform or stretcher by means of stay lines. During high winds or a sudden rise in the river it was frequently necessary to duplicate these lines. When the floats were cut loose from the stretchers the party using the knife would, not infrequently, initiate the man who cut off the dog's tail "back of his ears." They would make the incision at the stretcher, and thus as the logs would gracefully recede, the long line of rope would very conveniently drop into and under the water, and in this way they would secure a large quantity of rope by this simple process of making the "cut" at the wrong place. Now, it was for this warp, inadvertently rendered as explained, that the boom company proposed to charge.

This additional expense, though insignificant, had a tendency to widen the breach between these early pioneers, and to provoke a spirit of opposition and strife, when unity and co-operation should have prevailed.

These grievances, whatever imaginary or real, together with bad counsel and advice from those who should have discommenced all such independent efforts, resulted in the organization of the "Loyalack Boom Company."

The Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, by an act of Assembly passed the 11th day of April, 1848, and a supplement thereto approved the 9th day of April, 1849, incorporated and constituted Isaac Smith and William Woodman, and their associates and successors, a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "The Loyalack Boom Company."

It will be noticed that this act of incorporation was passed only two years subsequent to that of the Susquehanna Boom Company.

Under this act of incorporation, Isaac Smith, William Woodman, Jacob Brown, Daniel W. Smith, Jerome H. Kidder, and Lyman Pray, in the month of June, 1850, organized the said Loyalack Boom Company by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws.

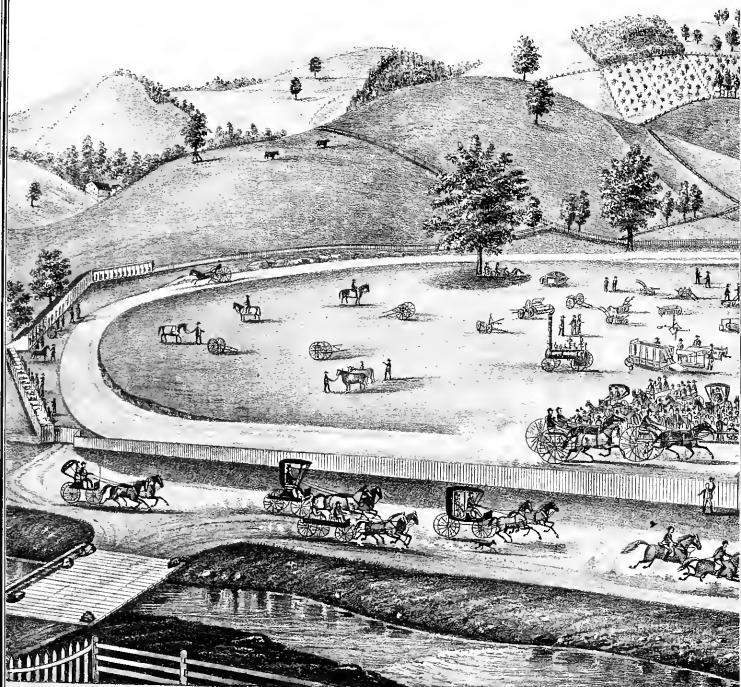
Another noticable fact is, that this organization was only a few months subsequent to that of the Susquehanna Boom Company. The articles of association defined the objects of the company as follows: "To erect and maintain a boom or booms in the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, with piers, etc., as may be necessary to stop and secure logs, mats, spars, and other lumber floating upon said river, and creating such piers, side branch, or sheer boom as may be necessary for that purpose, etc."

The capital stock provided by the articles of association consisted of fifty shares, and was apportioned as follows: Isaac Smith, twenty-two shares; William Woodman, one share; Jacob Brown, one share; Daniel W. Smith, one share; Jerome G. Kidder, twenty-four shares; Lyman Pray, one share.

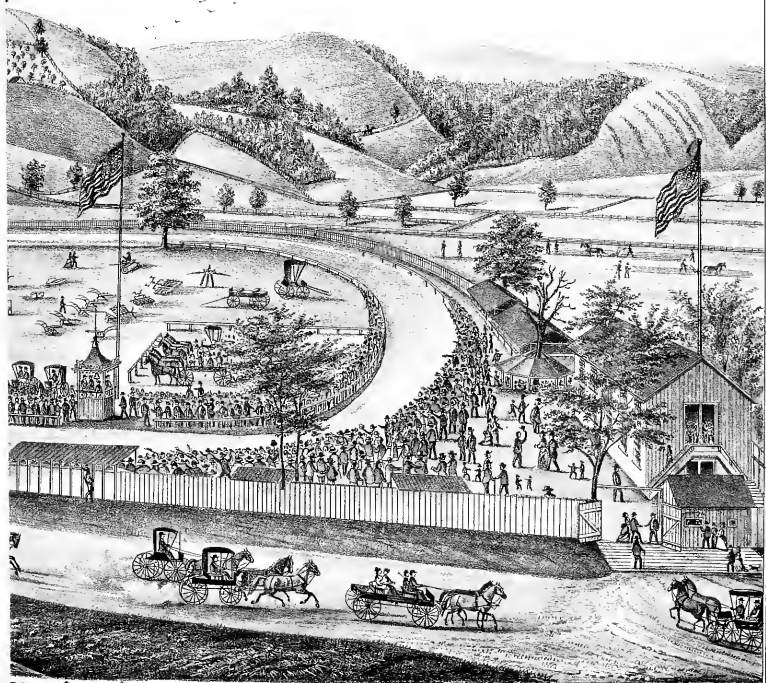
The following Board of Managers was elected, to wit: Lyman Pray, Daniel W. Smith, Jacob Brown, Jerome H. Kidder, and Isaac Smith. At a subsequent meeting of the newly-elected Board, to wit, July 13, 1850, Daniel W. Smith was elected President and Lyman Pray Secretary and Treasurer.

During the years 1851 and 1852 George White, Esq., acted as President of the company. The organization commenced as above in 1850, continued with some few changes, and with no organized effort to carry out the provisions of their act of incorporation until the 29th day of August, 1854, at which time an agreement was entered into between Stephen B. Leonard, for himself, and John C.





LYCOMING AND CLINTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR
AT JERSEY



FAIR GROUNDS AND TROTTING PARK,
SHORE, PA.



Davis and D. B. Taylor for the Pennsylvania Lumber Company, stockholders and owners of the charter of the Loyalsack Boom Company of the one part, and Samuel Caldwell and his associates of the other part, by which the party of the first part agreed to transfer a certain specified amount of the stock held by them to the party of the second part, who also agreed to subscribe for and take all the balances of the stock to be issued by the company, and to construct the boom and works connected therewith, as contemplated by the act of Assembly authorizing the same.

At this same meeting the stockholders agreed to increase the capital stock from \$30,000, as originally prescribed, to \$20,000, to be represented by two hundred shares of \$100 each. The old officers having resigned, Stephen Gould was elected President, and Banyan Wolcott Secretary and Treasurer.

No active efforts were made, however, towards the erection of the boom until May, 1855, at which time the following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the stockholders, to wit:

Resolved, That the company proceed forthwith to build the boom, as contemplated in their charter.

Resolved, That John Ransom, R. Wolcott, Stephen Gould, Samuel Caldwell, and John S. Grafus be appointed a committee to examine and locate a site for the boom, and report at the next meeting the comparative cost of the two sides of the river.

The report made by the committee favored the location of the proposed boom on the south side of the river, commencing at the lower end of Toney's Island. One large pier or crib to be erected at that point, two piers between Toney's Island and Field's Island, and one at the head of Field's Island, with the necessary number of sunken cribs for sheer boom.

On the 20th day of December, 1855, a contract was entered into with Henry B. Smith for the erection of the cribs above designated, and for supplying the requisite number of boom sticks or buoys.

At the annual meeting in July, 1856, Stephen Gould, Garrett Tinsman, Samuel Caldwell, Jacob S. Young, and John S. Grafus were elected Managers, who subsequently elected Stephen Gould President, and John S. Grafus Secretary and Treasurer.

The above Managers were re-elected in 1857, with the exception of Jacob S. Young; A. A. Wingardner having been elected in his place. Garrett Tinsman was elected President, and A. A. Wingardner Secretary and Treasurer.

In the mean time a change had been necessarily inaugurated at the upper boom regarding the logs of these lower mill-owners. They now had a boom of their own, but as many of their logs would naturally go into the upper boom first, it became necessary for them to notify the Susquehanna Boom Company annually to turn these logs through their boom, and not to raft them as formerly.

Under a provision of their charter, the Susquehanna Boom Company charged them eight cents per log for all such logs turned through their boom. This charge was stubbornly resisted, and provoked a perfect storm of opposition. The Treasurer of the Susquehanna Boom Company made out his bills daily for the logs thus passed, and upon payment being refused, suits were brought and judgment obtained. The next day new bills were presented and payment demanded, which being likewise refused, suits were brought and judgment obtained, as on the previous day. These proceedings were repeated daily for weeks, until there were scores of these suits entered upon the "Squire's" docket.

It appears that these proceedings prompted the Board of Managers of the Loyalsack Boom Company to seek relief—probably from the Legislature—from this charge of eight cents per log, for, at a meeting of their Board held on the 25th day of January, 1858, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the President of the Loyalsack Boom Company be authorized to expend five hundred dollars of the funds of the company, for the purpose of getting an abatement of the eight cents per log charged by the Susquehanna Boom Company.

This apparently hostile movement on the part of the Loyalsack Boom Company was really the harbinger of peace and good will, and resulted in cementing together these two opposing elements into one harmonious whole. Subsequently, at the instance of the two companies, the General Assembly passed an act authorizing them to unite and consolidate under the same, style, and title of the Susquehanna Boom Company.

A meeting of the two companies was called for the purpose of organizing under the provisions of the said act. To effect this organization, it was deemed expedient that the officers of both companies should resign, and that the stockholders should unite in electing a Board of Managers from the consolidated company.

At this time, May, 1858, the following gentlemen comprised the Board of the Susquehanna Boom Company, to wit—Morton Fisher, President; E. S. Lowe, Secretary and Treasurer; James H. Perkins, J. P. Finley, and Jacob S. Young,

Mr. Young, in the mean time, having resigned, Garrett Tinsman was elected to fill the vacancy.

At this same time the officers and some of the stockholders of the two companies met and adopted measures preparatory to the proposed consolidation. Commissioners were appointed to appraise and value the properties of the two corporations, which was done, and an amiable adjustment of their several interests was satisfactorily arranged.

Upon a surrender of their stock to the Susquehanna Boom Company there was issued to each stockholder in the Loyalsack boom an equal number of shares of the stock of the Susquehanna Boom Company, together with a certain number of shares of apportioned stock to cover the amount agreed upon, as the moneyed value of their boom property.

This compact sealed the alliance previously entered into, and occasioned much rejoicing among the many friends of these early rivals.

The first noticeable event that transpired subsequent to the consolidation was the spring flood of 1859. Up to this period there had been but ordinary floods, causing little or no damage either in the loss of logs or injury to the property of the company. Here was an exception, at least so far as the loss of logs.

The boom had been hung, and everything was in readiness awaiting the coming of the flood. The first logs were brought into the boom on very low water, and, consequently, there was but little or no packing, the logs simply covering the surface throughout its entire length. While the boom was in this condition, a later flood brought in a large addition of logs, which, with the increased pressure from the enlarged volume of water, caused a violent surging of the whole mass; and, as the logs gradually settled down, the pressure became so great as to occasion a rupture in that portion of the boom known as the sheer or fly, and where there were no cribs to resist the pressure caused by the jamming of the logs.

Owing, therefore, to the breaking of the sheer, and its consequent failure to direct the course of the logs into and within the boom, the accumulated mass at this point and above was driven, with irresistible force, down the river, many of them being carried out into the Chesapeake Bay. It was estimated that at least fifty million feet of logs were carried past the boom on this flood.

It had been the previous policy of the company to build their side boom—that is, the boom running up the stream—with "blind" cribs. This name was applied from the fact of their being entirely submerged, and thus not seen. In the centre of these cribs was secured a piece of timber called a buoy. This buoy was attached to the heavy timbers that floated on the surface of the water, and, in addition to its holding them securely, it also accommodated them to the rising or falling of the water. These floating timbers, then, formed the side buoy; and as long as they could be held securely, the logs within the boom were safe.

It now became evident that these low cribs did not afford a sufficient resistance to the great pressure caused by the jamming of the logs within the boom, and from this time they were abandoned.

During the summer of 1860 a contract was entered into with Criswell & Dull for the erection of some fifty-four large cribs outside of the low or blind cribs above referred to. From this time it has been the policy of the company to construct their cribs upon this principle, the average or ordinary crib being (as at present constructed) about twenty feet wide, forty feet long, and about twenty feet high, the upper side tapering from the ordinary height of the water to about twenty feet square on the top. The shell is formed of heavy timbers abutting each other at the ends, and securely spliced or fastened together with large oak pins. At the bottom heavy timbers, laid side by side, run through the entire length, thus forming a floor. They are then filled with stone—the weight of the stone anchoring them securely to the bottom or bed of the river. An inch and a quarter cable is now used to secure the floating boom instead of the buoys described above.

In the month of September, 1861, there occurred another of those disastrous floods, which, in many respects, was almost as damaging as the one in 1860. There had been but light floods during the early part of the season, so that the larger part of the logs were still back.

During the height of this flood the Lock Haven boom broke. The logs previously secured therein were, consequently, carried by the violent current down the river, crushing everything in their way, and, tearing timber and board rafts from their fastenings, hurled the whole mass upon the boom with such sudden and irresistible force as to tear out the entire sheer boom, together with one of the large cribs. This flood occasioned another large loss of logs.

Such a misfortune, following so closely that of the preceding season, produced a depressing influence throughout the community. As the winter approached, many doubts were indulged and expressed as to the propriety of putting in a new stock of logs that season.

At this time the country was greatly agitated, owing to this being the first year of the war. Business of all kinds had become depressed, while the financial out-

hook was anything but encouraging. In addition to the loss of logs and the damage done to the boom, the flood had filled the harbor with a mass of debris, which must necessarily be removed before the boom could be put into a proper condition for the reception of another stock of logs. Under all these circumstances, the Board of Managers, at a meeting held on the 12th day of November, adopted the following preamble and resolution, to wit:

"*Resolved*, In view of the unsettled condition of business throughout the country, the imperative necessity for repairing on the boom harbor, which cannot be done at this season of the year, and the want of the necessary means, it is deemed inexpedient to have the boom hung the ensuing season, therefore

"*Resolved*, That the President give notice thereof, by publication in one or more newspapers of Lycoming and adjoining counties."

The publication of this notice provoked a spirit of opposition among some of the lumbermen who had perfected arrangements for getting in a winter's stock and an effort was now made to induce them to rescind their resolution, and allow the hanging of the boom during the following season.

As a result of this opposition, A. T. Nichols, L. A. Ensworth, and Herdic, Leatz & Whites entered into a contract with the company on the 14th day of January, 1862, by which they agreed to rebuild the crib removed during the previous fall, to replace and extend the sheer boom, and to have the boom hung in good condition for catching and securing the logs on the first flood-during the following spring.

The boom was accordingly repaired, and hung in time to secure the first run of logs.

The experience gained by the company during the few preceding years convinced them that the boom could be very much strengthened and rendered more secure and reliable by reducing the space or distance between the old cribs. To accomplish this they proposed to put in a new crib between each of the old ones, thus making the space one hundred feet from crib to crib, instead of two hundred as formerly. This work was given to John I. Berry, who, on the 14th day of June, 1861, entered into a contract to build forty-one new cribs, commencing at the upper end of the boom and extending down the river, leaving a new crib midway between each two of the old ones.

This was the last contract made by the Boom Company for either the extending or repairing of their booms. From that time until the present the entire work of building and repairing has been intrusted to their Superintendent, Mr. Thomas Turkey, whose efficiency and skill, as well as his acknowledged ability, are admitted by all.

In the following spring, 1863, occurred the great "St. Patrick's" flood, when the river attained the almost unprecedented height of twenty-six feet above low water mark. Though the entire boom was under water, yet, strange to say, the damage was inconsiderable. A few of the boom timbers and platings were broken, and some few lost. There was no damage done to the cribs. It served, however, to alarm the company; and, upon the subsiding of the water, they added from four to six feet to the height of all their cribs, in order to guard against a similar flood. The work was completed during the season of 1865.

During the season of 1866 the company created their boom at Linden, by connecting the two islands at that place. One of their Managers, Mr. John White, was appointed a committee to superintend the work of construction, with power to purchase timber and other necessary materials and supply the necessary labor. This work was completed during the following winter and spring.

We have already mentioned the fact that there was a dam across the river as early as 1836, which furnished power to the water-mill of Sampson & Ballard, and later to the saw- and grist-mill subsequently erected by Peter Herdic and B. H. Taylor. This dam was going rapidly into decay. The frequent damage done to it by floods and ice-floes occasioned a large annual expense. In addition to its supplying power to these mills, the back-water furnished a harbor for the Boom Company, without which the operation of rafting could not have been successfully carried on.

After the destruction by fire of the big water-mill, the expense of repairing this dam was borne mainly by the Boom Company. It finally became so worthless that they applied to the Legislature for authority to erect a new dam. This authority was embodied in a supplement to their act of incorporation, approved the 11th day of December, 1866.

January 1, 1867, the Board closed a contract with Theodore Hill, by which he agreed to deliver on the south bank of the river, between the Williamsburg Bridge and Clark's Run, fifty thousand perches of stone.

On the 26th of June following they appointed Mahlon Fisher and Peter Herdic a committee to superintend the erection of the dam, which, by previous agreement, was to be located at or near what was then known as the Ensworth Mill.

Thomas J. Wierman was employed as consulting engineer, and John Weaver

superintended the work of construction. It was completed during the season of 1867, and has proved to be a substantial piece of work.

In addition to the building of the dam, a number of the cribs built by Criswell & Dull in 1860 were enlarged by the addition of some twenty feet to their length. This comprised the principal work done on the boom in the summer of 1867.

During the early spring of 1868 an ice flood tore out and carried away twenty-four of the large cribs, two of which were the original cribs built by John Du Bois in 1830.

The damage to the boom was of such a formidable character that it was doubted whether the boom could be hung with safety. By the use of duplicate boom-sticks and lashing heavy timber-spars together, it was closed in time to secure the logs that came in on the first water.

On the 4th of May, 1868, the Board adopted the following resolution, to wit: "*Resolved*, That measures be taken during the present season to put the boom in a substantial condition, and that the necessary funds be appropriated for that purpose."

Under this resolution a contract was made with Peter Herdic for filling up with stone all the cribs along the entire line of their booms, beginning at the lower end of the main boom and extending to the upper end of the new boom at Linden, so as to prevent, if possible, another loss from a similar ice-flood.

The twenty-four cribs carried off in the spring were also replaced during this season.

The Jersey Shore boom was commenced during the year 1868, and completed the following spring.

In the fall of this year preliminary measures were agreed upon for the erection of a new boom above the dam,—or, what was rather a continuation of the old boom,—commencing at the east line of the mill property of Ten Eyck, Emery & Co., and extending down the river to a point distant about two hundred and sixty feet from the new dam.

The boom above the dam was erected during the season of 1869. In addition to the twenty-six cribs built at that point, the company also erected thirty-five, extending from the Linden Bridge up the river, with one abutment crib at the head of Linden Island. They also removed the abutment in the dam, which had proved defective, and replaced it with a new one. D. P. Guise furnished all the stone used in the filling of the above cribs.

The work for the season of 1871 comprised the erection of thirteen cribs for a new sheer boom below the dam, in what was originally the Loyalsack boom; increasing the height of the old cribs from the head of this boom down to the head of Field's Island, and building five new cribs between Field's Island and Toney's Island.

Work on the Minny boom was also commenced during this year, and completed during the season of 1872.

In 1873 the company extended their main boom to the Linden Bridge by the addition of fifteen large cribs, commencing at the upper end of the boom and extending to the bridge. They also built seventeen cribs and an abutment for the extension of the sheer from the bridge up the river.

The cribs for the Linden boom, built, as we have stated, in 1866, were constructed upon a different principle from what has been previously explained.

They were called "pile" cribs, and were introduced at this boom as an experiment. They had caused so much injury by the action of the ice-floes as to render them unsafe. During this season (1873) this boom was entirely rebuilt, fifty-one new cribs being required for that purpose.

It is now considered the best and most substantial boom on the river. These cribs are twenty by forty feet, and twenty feet high.

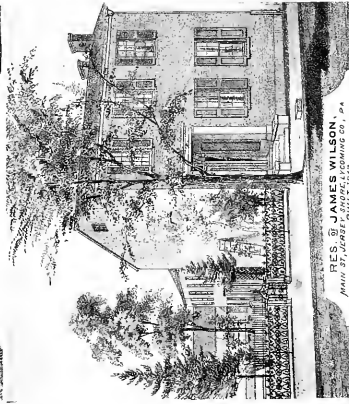
The work on this boom comprised the first task done by the company, except the building of four patent sheer booms during the season of 1874. Three of these were used on the boom below the dam, and one for the boom in the dam. They were eight hundred and twenty-four feet, four hundred and twenty-six feet, four hundred and ten feet, and three hundred and seventy-six feet in length respectively, and have given the most entire satisfaction.

The number of piers or cribs erected by the company approximates very closely to four hundred, while the aggregate length of their booms exceeds a distance of ten miles. Over one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been already expended in the construction of these works; while the perishable nature of their property requires a large annual outlay to repair the damage done by decay, as also the action of ice-floes and freshets.

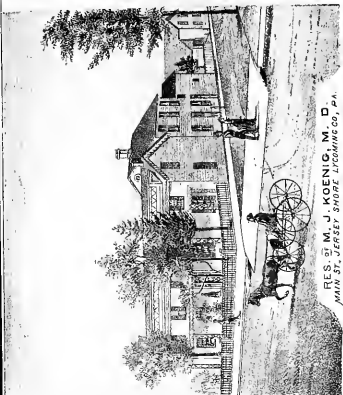
Officers and Managers.—John Du Bois, Jr., was elected President on the 5th day of November, 1849, and continued in office until the 6th day of May, 1867, at which time he resigned. Mahlon Fisher succeeded him as President, and served until November, 1839. At that time E. S. Lowe was elected, and served for one year, to wit, from November, 1859, to November, 1860, when Mr. Fisher was re-elected, and from that time until the day of his death, December 28, 1874,



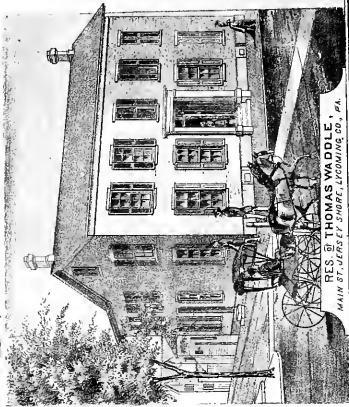
WEST BRANCH HIGH SCHOOL,
JERSEY SHORE, LYCOMING CO., PA.



RES. OF JAMES WILSON,
MAIN ST. JERSEY SHORE, LYCOMING CO., PA.
BUILT 1852.



RES. OF M. J. KOENIG, M. D.,
MAIN ST. JERSEY SHORE, LYCOMING CO., PA.



RES. OF THOMAS WADDLE,
MAIN ST. JERSEY SHORE, LYCOMING CO., PA.



continuously served the company as its preceding officer. Peter Herdic was elected as his successor May 14, 1875, and is still (1876) in office.

Elias S. Lowe was elected Secretary and Treasurer on the 5th of November, 1849, and continued in office until November, 1859. James H. Perkins succeeded him for one year. J. P. Finley was elected in November, 1860, and remained in office until November, 1866. George W. Lentz served from November, 1866, to March, 1868, when John G. Reading was elected, and is still in office.

In May, 1852, the Board appointed Robert Fleming, Esq., Assistant Secretary, which position he filled until the close of the year 1859. They also appointed J. P. Finley Assistant Treasurer in May, 1857. He continued to act in this capacity until November, 1860, when he was elected Secretary and Treasurer. George S. Bangor was appointed Assistant Secretary and Treasurer in May, 1862, and is still in office.

Managers.—There have occurred the following changes in the Board of Managers: 1850. Jervis Langdon succeeded Isaac Smith. 1851. John Hanson succeeded Jervis Langdon. 1852. J. C. Sampson succeeded John Hanson. 1853. Oliver Watson succeeded Matthias DuBois. 1857. May 6, J. C. Sampson, Oliver Watson, and John DuBois, Jr., resigned; whereupon Mahlon Fisher, Lorin A. Esnowarth, and Jervis Langdon were elected to fill the vacancies. 1857. At the annual meeting the following Board was elected, to wit: James H. Perkins, E. S. Lowe, Mahlon Fisher, L. A. Esnowarth, and Jacob N. Lyon. 1858. May 31, Jacob N. Lyon having resigned, Garrett Tinsman was elected to fill the vacancy. 1859. John DuBois succeeded L. A. Esnowarth. 1860. John White succeeded John DuBois. 1863. L. A. Esnowarth succeeded E. S. Lowe. 1864. John G. Reading succeeded Garrett Tinsman. 1866. George W. Lentz succeeded J. P. Finley. 1868. The Board was composed as follows: Joseph D. Potts, Mahlon Fisher, Peter Herdic, John G. Reading, and George W. Lentz. 1868. Thomas A. Scott succeeded George W. Lentz. 1875. Edward Lyon succeeded Mahlon Fisher, deceased. On the 26th of May, 1875, Mr. Joseph D. Potts officially notified the company that he declined to act further as one of its Managers.

Rafting out the Logs.—The first contract for rafting out the logs appears to have been made with P. G. Fosler on the 13th day of March, 1854, and continued for one season. Thomas Turley succeeded Mr. Fosler in the spring of 1855, and remained in charge of the rafting for four years, or until the close of 1858. Hawley & Leuenberger secured the contract for the season of 1859. In April, 1860, the contract was awarded to Charles P. Hepburn, who, in the following month, assigned his right, title, and interest to James H. Perkins, John DuBois, and E. S. Lowe. From 1861 to 1866, both years inclusive, the Company did their own rafting, and employed Thomas Turley as their Superintendent. During these years he personally superintended the operation of rafting, and at the close of the season until the following spring attended to the necessary building and repairing at the boom. In the spring of 1867 the company made a contract with Peter Herdic, who has continued to raft out all the logs from that time until the present.

Annual Stock of Logs Rafted.—Previous to the year 1862 there is no consolidated statement of the amounts rafted out of the boom from year to year. The table herewith submitted will suffice to show the magnitude of this branch of Williamsport's great industrial prosperity.

Years	No. of Logs	Feet, Board Measure
1862.....	196,952.....	37,838,624
1863.....	405,175.....	76,475,826
1864.....	541,640.....	96,595,681
1865.....	379,392.....	72,421,468
1866.....	615,374.....	118,841,494
1867.....	833,368.....	166,196,311
1868.....	838,663.....	165,338,389
1869.....	1,080,541.....	223,660,305
1870.....	1,669,777.....	325,180,973
1871.....	842,129.....	166,661,184
1872.....	1,484,402.....	297,185,632
1873.....	1,382,169.....	318,342,712
1874.....	989,276.....	190,734,282
1875.....	1,096,807.....	210,746,956
	11,970,956.....	2,552,028,151

In our preliminary remarks we alluded to some of the essential requisites appertaining to the matter of location; and, as regards the Susquehanna boom, commended the judgment of those who were intrusted with the responsible duty of selecting a suitable location for it.

The question then naturally arises, "Why should such frequent losses occur? Why such damage to property where it is freely admitted nature has supplied so

many advantages and safeguards for its security and protection?" We admit the propriety of these questions; they are legitimate, and it is due to those whose property is thus placed in jeopardy that some satisfactory reply should be given. If these losses were peculiar to the Susquehanna boom, they might occasion grave doubts as to what has been said in regard to its location and construction. But the experience of all lumbermen is to the contrary. Other booms have been subjected to like misfortunes; and it is doubtful whether a boom ever can be constructed so as to secure a perfect immunity from loss. There are some circumstances and conditions when, humanly speaking, the skill and ingenuity of man are sufficient to control results. There are other circumstances and conditions where his cunning wisdom and skill are utterly powerless. As an illustration of the latter, his insignificant and futile his efforts when he assumes to combat the elements, and prescribes meets and bounds to the floods!

The experience of our boom is, in a great measure, the experience of all other booms. Our great enemy has been one that only an omnipotent hand can control. And, null man can originate some device by which he can subvert its power and hold it in alacrity, he must acknowledge his insufficiency, and succumb to its merciless encroachments. With all the vast expenditures of means and personal effort, and with that which this history will not admit that the managers of the boom have been lavish in their expenditure of money?—and with all the accumulated experience of years, still there is no positive security from loss, nor, indeed, can there be. The only guarantee lies in a constant vigilance on the part of those intrusted with the management and control of the boom and its operations, together with a continuance, on the part of the managers, of the same generous policy in the future as in the past. With these safeguards properly directed and intelligently administered, there is no reason why the Susquehanna boom should not be as exempt from casualties arising from extraordinary circumstances, as any other boom in the country.

THE LUMBER INTEREST.—Manufacturing Firms and the Capacity of their Mills.—By far the most prominent and distinguishing feature of the business of Williamsport is the manufacture of lumber. About fifty saw, planing, and shingle-mills are here established, of which thirty are saw-mills, having an aggregate capacity for turning out over three hundred million feet of lumber annually during the sawing season, which excludes the winter. The following list details the names of the proprietors of most of these saw-mills, with the yearly capacity of each:

MILLS AND THEIR CAPACITY.	Feet
Dodge, James & Stokes.....	24,000,000
Rever Mill and Lumber Company.....	20,000,000
White, Lentz & White.....	16,000,000
Brown, Barley & Co.....	15,000,000
G. W. Maynard & Co.....	15,000,000
John DuBois.....	15,000,000
Finley, Young & Co.....	18,000,000
Ten Eyck, Emery & Co.....	12,000,000
Borman, Finney & Co.....	12,000,000
Thompson, Harper & Co.....	12,000,000
Eder, Hessel & Demme.....	15,000,000
Wilkinson & Tinsman.....	12,000,000
P. C. Hubbard.....	12,000,000
Reading, Fisher & Co.....	14,000,000
N. Shaw & Co.....	10,000,000
Cumlish & Colton.....	10,000,000
Merriman, Paper & Sons.....	10,000,000
Lotcher & Moore.....	10,000,000
Harvard, Farman & Smith.....	10,000,000
Starkweather & Mann.....	9,000,000
B. H. Taylor & Son.....	9,000,000
Slouaker & Howard.....	9,000,000
George W. Quinn.....	8,000,000
Geo. W. Sand & Co.....	8,000,000
P. G. Fosler & Co.....	8,000,000
James Murch & Co.....	7,000,000
Total feet.....	315,000,000

THE LUMBERMAN'S EXCHANGE.—The Lumberman's Exchange was formed in May, 1872, under a charter granted by the Legislature, which was approved March 23, 1872. The first meeting of the incorporators was held on the 8th of April, 1872, when the following officers were elected: Edgar Munson, President; D. M. Peck, Vice-President; Fred E. Embick, Secretary; Bodo Otto, Treasurer; Henry White, R. M. Foreman, P. B. Merrill, Garrett Tinsman, W. A. Simpson, Committee of Inspection; Fletcher Coleman, O. D. Saterlee, O. Fred Ramesthal, Mahlon Eder, John White, Committee of Arbitration; J. P. Finley, D. H. Morison, J. Wheeler Shaw, George W. Lentz, B. H. Taylor, Committee of Appeals.

The first regular meeting of the Exchange was held on the 21st of May, 1872. The object of this institution is to advance the commercial character and promote the general lumber interests of the Valley of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, by establishing and maintaining uniformity in commercial usages, by inculcating just and equitable principles in trade, and by preserving and disseminating valuable business information. The organization is guided by a code of wholesome rules and by-laws. The following are the officers for 1876: Charles Hebard, President; Earn Canfield, Vice-President; Bodo Otto, Treasurer; F. E. Embick, Secretary; William Russell Prior, Assistant Secretary.

A National Convention of Lumbermen was held at Williamsport, on June 23, 24, and 25, 1874, and at this meeting a "National Association of Lumbermen" was formed. Of this organization F. E. Embick, of Williamsport, was made Recording Secretary, and W. H. Armstrong and Edgar Munson were elected members of the Executive Committee.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Estimates of Lumber in the Williamsport Market, January 1, 1876, as Furnished Officially to the West Branch Lumbermen's Exchange.

YARD.	PIN.	BEMISE.	LATH.	PICKETS.
B. C. Bowman & Co.	3,085,000	115,000		
J. H. Taylor & Son	6,000,000	1,500,000	700,000	100,000
P. Coleman	8,747,800	70,000	1,467,000	51,500
Brown, Early & Co.	7,119,300	49,800	2,745,000	107,140
Ten Eyck, Emery & Co.	6,300,000	200,000		
Wanvler & Timmons	5,111,400	47,000	1,085,300	174,086
Thompson, Housley & Co.	6,630,000	2,500,000	600,000	130,000
Geo. W. Quinn	5,503,000		1,000,000	30,000
P. B. Merrill & Co.	7,912,800	17,000	1,085,300	174,086
Edw. Howell & Leamer	9,216,183	67,000	883,000	47,100
Tabor & Goodrich	1,440,000	300,000		
White, Lewis & White	15,814,000		3,112,800	101,000
Canfield & Colver	5,981,000	2,085,500	2,300,000	100,000
Fairley, Young & Co.	6,600,000		3,500,000	115,000
Finney, Williams & Co.	5,393,888	213,000		
Harrison & Co.	211,700	125,100		
Johnson, Howard & Co.	4,500,000	300,000	1,400,000	50,000
St. A. Otto & Son	2,377,500	42,000		
P. G. Fowler & Co.	4,897,122		100,000	
Starkweather & Munson	6,630,500	20,500	1,480,000	
Hebard, Ferguson & Smith	6,456,150	1,016,575	1,785,400	125,000
Dodge, James & Bickel	5,941,225	5,600,000	1,000,000	50,000
H. Merriam & Son	8,901,000	246,000	1,885,654	154,000
Reading, Fisher & Co.	5,500,000			
P. Herdle & Co.	10,100,000		5,700,000	50,000
Letcher & Moore	200,000	5,000,000		
John DuBois	6,825,800	1,481,000	534,000	
Bowman, Finney & Co.	1,500,000		880,000	230,000
Sanctuary & Flynn	4,000,000	3,957,000		
Reading, Fisher & Reading	1,055,833		670,000	
Total, January 1, 1876	229,243,012	22,021,910	33,708,154	1,551,508
" Lock Haven	82,111,700	4,450,000	3,121,000	935,915
" Baltimore	1,500,000			
" Port Deposit	4,000,000			
" Philadelphia	6,927,100	715,251	675,000	101,180
Total, January 1, 1876	229,243,012	27,184,161	37,567,154	2,591,701

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—STOCK ON HAND JANUARY 1, 1875.

YARD.	PIN.	BEMISE.	LATH.	PICKETS.
Williamsport	182,267,057	14,015,074	38,519,664	2,841,063
Lock Haven	32,622,057	1,771,800	2,375,200	84,526
Baltimore	2,000,000			
Port Deposit	4,200,000	2,300,000		
Philadelphia	13,558,278	1,448,505		
Total, January 1, 1875	234,735,992	19,536,379	40,894,864	2,925,589
" " " 1876	229,243,012	27,184,161	37,567,154	2,591,701
Difference	4,492,980	7,617,822	3,069,100	1,236,704

STOCK ON HAND JANUARY 1, 1874.

YARD.	PIN.	BEMISE.	LATH.	PICKETS.
Williamsport	220,981,022	19,872,444	38,541,100	3,857,663
Lock Haven	34,910,444	3,460,092	1,900,000	1,476,000
Baltimore	1,350,000			
Port Deposit	5,200,000		600,000	45,000
Philadelphia	9,027,048			
Total, January 1, 1874	271,459,514	24,332,536	41,041,100	5,378,663
" " " 1875	229,243,012	27,184,161	37,567,154	2,591,701
Difference	42,216,502	8,851,095	26,473,946	2,786,962

STOCK ON HAND JANUARY 1, 1873.

YARD.	PIN.	BEMISE.	LATH.	PICKETS.
Williamsport	187,849,507	18,907,540	39,966,700	2,973,280
Lock Haven	32,628,741	1,920,000	5,103,000	1,503,000
Baltimore	1,000,000			
Port Deposit	4,000,000			
Philadelphia	10,618,999			
Total, January 1, 1873	236,097,247	20,827,540	45,129,700	3,776,280
" " " 1874	229,243,012	27,184,161	37,567,154	2,591,701
Difference	6,854,235	16,440,721	7,562,546	1,184,579

STOCK ON HAND JANUARY 1, 1872.

YARD.	PIN.	BEMISE.	LATH.	PICKETS.
Williamsport	206,558,008	2,832,360	17,987,500	1,987,815
Lock Haven	7,175,000		710,000	410,000
Baltimore	2,250,000			
Port Deposit	5,500,000			
Philadelphia	15,486,500			
Total, January 1, 1872	237,969,508	2,832,360	18,697,500	2,407,815
" " " 1873	229,243,012	27,184,161	37,567,154	2,591,701
Difference	8,726,496	24,351,661	24,109,654	20,966

STOCK ON HAND JANUARY 1, 1871.

YARD.	PIN.	BEMISE.	LATH.	PICKETS.
Williamsport	222,503,594	5,737,000	33,604,150	2,640,150
Lock Haven	22,812,600		2,280,000	720,000
Baltimore	3,000,000			
Port Deposit	500,000			
Philadelphia	10,249,971			
Total, January 1, 1871	259,066,165	5,737,000	35,890,800	3,610,280
" " " 1870	229,243,012	27,184,161	37,567,154	2,591,701
Difference	30,823,153	21,417,161	1,678,854	1,018,579

STOCK ON HAND JANUARY 1, 1870.

YARD.	PIN.	BEMISE.	LATH.	PICKETS.
Williamsport	134,166,157	6,088,000	27,627,200	1,638,965
Lock Haven	8,500,000			
Baltimore	3,000,000			
Port Deposit	1,400,000			
Philadelphia	11,600,000			
Total, January 1, 1870	259,666,157	6,088,000	27,627,200	1,638,965
" " " 1871	229,243,012	27,184,161	37,567,154	2,591,701
Difference	30,423,145	21,086,161	9,060,854	1,058,636

The above is a correct statement of Susquehanna Lumber, Lath, and Pickets in first hands, in the above-named markets, on the first day of January, 1876.

F. E. EMBICK, Secretary.

FIRST PLANING-MILL IN WILLIAMSPORT.—Among the successful industries of Williamsport may be classified her planing-mills. Previous to the year 1854 there were but nine saw-mills in operation at and in the vicinity of Williamsport, to wit: the mills of Stephen and Isaac Gould, Pennsylvania Lumber Company, Webb, Canfield & Co., and Wolcott & Timmons, below the Market Street bridge, and the old water-mill of Sampson, Ballard & Co., and Dodge & Bros., above the bridge.

The impetus given to the building and lumber interests of the place seemed to demand a greater variety in the production of finished work. Up to this time, however, there had been no attempt made to meet this demand until about the fall of 1854, when Messrs. William A. McCann, of Philadelphia, and Hiram Crafts, of Elmira, conceived the idea of erecting a planing-mill in Williamsport.

As it often fell in the case in such pioneer work, they met with but little encouragement. Mr. McCann had been a practical stair-builder for many years in Philadelphia, and in connection with his business had a steam-mill which produced various kinds of finished work for house-building purposes. Mr. Crafts had some experience in planing mills, having been employed in that capacity in Elmira previous to his coming here. So that these gentlemen could not be regarded as novices in the business.

Their first effort was to secure a lot on South Railway Street, between Third Street and the P. & E. Railroad, where they commenced laying the foundations for the "Pioneer" Planing-Mill. They succeeded in raising the frame for their building, but, owing to financial embarrassments, were obliged to stop.

In the spring of 1855, Mr. George R. Bangor came to Williamsport from Philadelphia, and was induced to take an interest with them in the proposed business. A copartnership was formed under the firm name of George S. Bangor & Co. Williamsport was soon after resumed, and the building completed. Among the machinery introduced at that time was one sixteen-inch Woodworth planing-machine, and one twenty-two-inch surfacing-machine, both of which were built by John Gibson, of Albany, New York, and bought from him with the right to run them.

This "right" involved a good deal in those days. Mr. Gibson, as the owner of the Woodworth patent, was involved in almost countless suits with parties all over the United States, for alleged infringements upon his rights; and the only quiet way for a person who wished to use one of these machines was to obtain from him a license.

At first their business was confined to the manufacturing of flooring and siding, and the surfacing of lumber; but they were soon after induced to include also the making of sash, doors, blinds, moldings, etc.

The products of their mill met with a ready sale, and found an outlet along both the P. & E. and the Catawissa Railroads. At that time the scarcity of

planing-mills in this section of the State made it extremely inconvenient for the country dwellers to order these articles. In fact, they knew but little about machine-worked lumber, and but very few of them pretended to keep an assortment in their yards. So that the credit also belongs to this firm of having been largely instrumental in the introduction of planing-mill work throughout the central portion of the State.

Mr. Banger subsequently purchased the interests of both McCann and Crofts, and carried on the business for some years in his own name. This mill is now in operation, and is run by Messrs. Brown, Allen & Co.

WILLIAMSPORT BRIDGE COMPANY—An act to incorporate the Williamsport Bridge Company in the County of Lycoming was passed 3d of June, 1840.

The first election for Managers was held at the court-house in the borough, on Saturday, the 29th day of May, 1847. Samuel H. Lloyd was elected President; Abram Updegraff, Ralph Elliott, J. H. Fulmer, Samuel Caldwell, Charles Allen, John Gibson, John S. Grimes, James Armstrong, William Cameron, Charles Lloyd, Jeremiah Tallman, and Elias S. Lowe, Managers; and John K. Hays, Treasurer.

After many years of discussion, and many grave doubts as to whether the structure would pay any dividend, the first river bridge at the foot of Market Street was finished and opened for travel July 5, 1849, at a cost of twenty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars, and there are entered seven hundred and forty-seven shares of stock. At a meeting of the stockholders held December 17, 1850, Joseph Grimes was elected Treasurer and Secretary, and continued to act in that capacity until the 10th of September, 1874 (the day of his death). Samuel H. Lloyd resigned the office of President December 16, 1861, and Oliver Watson, Esq., was chosen President, and has continued in the office up to the present.

The first bridge was carried away by the great flood of March 17, 1865. At a meeting of stockholders held April 4, 1865, it was resolved that ten dollars be assessed on each share of the stock, and that books be opened for all persons to subscribe new stock, the par value of which was twenty-five dollars per share, allowing the original stockholders fifteen dollars per share, the value of the money still standing. The stock being subscribed, the work on the present river Suspension Bridge was commenced the 17th day of August, 1865; it was finished and opened for travel December the first of the same year, at a cost of fifty-eight thousand and sixty-eight dollars. The present stock of the company amounts to two thousand three hundred and twenty shares, which at par value is worth fifty-eight thousand dollars, and is controlled by the following officers: Oliver Watson, President; Abram Updegraff, H. C. Parsons, John Gibson, Ralph Elliott, William H. Armstrong, A. S. Rhoads, John B. Beck, Robert Sloan, John Weisel, Joseph Gilmore, Jacob Weis, and John Smith, Managers; and Charles Stewart, Secretary and Treasurer.

MAYNARD STREET BRIDGE.—One of the grandest improvements now in progress in this city, and to be completed during this centennial year, is the Maynard Street bridge, which spans the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, opposite the foot of Maynard Street. Before entering upon a general description of this structure it may be interesting to know that at one time it was associated with a very exciting controversy, a brief history of which we will now give.

THE FREE BRIDGE PHOTOGRAPH.—During the winter of 1869 a petition was extensively circulated throughout the County and numerous signed, praying the Legislature of the State to adopt a law making free bridges in Lycoming County. A bill was enacted, authorizing the Commissioners of the County to purchase and make forever free the bridges at Muncy, Williamsport, and Jersey Shore, and also to erect and build a new bridge at or near Maynard Street, in the city of Williamsport; the County to pay a fair value for the Muncy and Jersey Shore bridges, and to pay two-thirds of the cost of the Williamsport bridge and the new bridge proposed to be erected; the remaining one-third to be paid by the city of Williamsport.

This bill was unpopular in nearly or quite all of the back townships, because those bridges, if bought, would become the property of the County, and a proportionate amount of their cost would fall upon those who claimed that they would be in no way benefited by them. Consequently it provoked a violent opposition from that class of our citizens.

Public meetings were held from time to time for the discussion of this question; newspaper articles and correspondence *ad libitum* were printed and generously circulated, in which every imaginable phase of this exciting subject was portrayed and dwelt upon with the most exciting precision; and finally, on the 17th day of May, 1870, at a special election held under a provision of this bill, it was submitted to the people, and decided by the following popular vote:

Against free bridges.....	5350
In favor of free bridges.....	1017
Majority against free bridges.....	4333

So it was very manifest the people did not favor free bridges in the County.

This result disposed of but one phase of the question. While there was an unwillingness to purchase these bridges at the expense of the County, still there remained a necessity for a new bridge at Williamsport.

After a lapse of a few years the question was again agitated, and now became a private rather than a public measure.

On the 15th day of July, 1875, his Excellency, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, issued letters patent creating and erecting the subscribers to the stock and their successors, into a body politic and corporate by the name, style, and title of the Maynard Street Bridge Company, as provided by section thirty-one of the act of April 29, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations."

The incorporators were Peter Herdic, George S. Banger, Theodore Hill, Herman Hinckley, and E. C. Taylor.

The capital stock was fixed at sixty thousand dollars, divided into six hundred shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each.

The present officers are as follows: Hon. John W. Maynard, President; George S. Banger, Secretary and Treasurer; who, together with Theodore Hill, comprise the Board of Directors.

The work of erecting the new bridge was commenced on the 12th day of August, 1875, and is now nearly completed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE.—There are five spans of two hundred feet each, with one span of sixty feet on the north side. The roadway is eighteen feet in width, and is suspended by six steel wire cables one and a half inches in diameter, each one of which is capable of sustaining fifty tons, while the total holding capacity is equal to three hundred tons. In each span there are seventy-eight wrought-iron suspenders and twelve stay-ropes seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, and five feet apart, secured to the cables by iron straps. In order to still further strengthen the bridge there are introduced on each side four additional wrought-iron stay-ropes, seven-eighths of an inch in diameter.

This structure is six thousand feet hundred feet above the Market Street bridge, and is supposed to be in less danger from floods, owing to its location being above the dam, and having no powerful current to resist. Its total length is two hundred and sixty feet. On the north side of the river there is an approach of trestle-work spanning the rapid and basin, five hundred feet in length.

The height of the towers is twenty-four feet from the bridge-seat, and these give to the structure an imposing appearance.

Two thousand one hundred and seventeen perches of stone were used in the masonry, and nine hundred and sixty-nine in rip-rapping. The solidity and elegance of the mason-work command the admiration of all who have visited the new structure, and inspected the strong, formidable piers that stand as guards to this fine specimen of bridge architecture.

Mr. E. H. Burlingame was the engineer, and personally attended to the locating of the bridge. The crabs upon which the piers are erected were built by Mr. Thomas Turley, and were all sunk and filled by him. He was also employed as General Superintendent.

Mr. David Stumpe directed the masonry, and the work will long stand as a monument of his mechanical skill.

The wrought-iron work was manufactured by Messrs. Murry, Dugall & Co., of Milton, Pennsylvania.

The cast-iron work was mainly furnished by Messrs. Snyder Bros., of Williamsport.

Messrs. John Arthur and David Reid, of this city, manufactured a portion of the eye-bolts and rods.

The steel rope was from the manufactory of Messrs. John A. Roebling & Sons, Trenton, New Jersey.

All the carpenter work, hanging of cables, and general construction, were under the supervision of Mr. Charles Schiesley, whose ability and large practical experience have given to his work of this character an extended reputation.

MATERIAL USED.—The accompanying statement has been carefully prepared for the purpose of showing the relative weight and strength of the bridge, as also its ability to sustain any reasonable amount of resistance.

Amount of timber used, including sixty feet span.....	211,358 feet.
Amount of wrought-iron.....	38,275 lbs.
Amount of cast-iron, about.....	6,000 lbs.

Weight of each span, suspended from cables:

Timber, 2833 cubic feet, at 40 pounds to the foot.....	113,320 lbs.
Cast-iron, about.....	1,200 "
Wrought-iron.....	6,000 "
Gross weight of each span.....	120,520 lbs.

Or about sixty tons.

STRENGTH OF CABLES.—The cohesive resistance of each cable is estimated at one hundred thousand pounds; while the combined strength of the six cables would be sufficient to resist a tensile strain of six hundred thousand pounds, or three hundred tons, showing a cohesive strength five times greater than the resistance!

STRENGTH OF THE SUSPENDERS.—The actual weight sustained by each suspender is about one thousand five hundred and forty-five pounds. Each one, however, is capable of sustaining a resistance of eight thousand pounds. So that the seventy-eight, the number in each span, are capable of sustaining a combined weight of six hundred and twenty-four thousand pounds, or three hundred and twelve tons; while the actual carrying weight is only about sixty tons.

STRENGTH OF THE ANCHOR WALLS.—The anchor walls on the north side of the bridge are eight feet, by eight feet, by sixteen feet, or one thousand and twenty-four cubic feet, which, at one hundred and fifty pounds per cubic foot, gives a gross weight of one hundred and fifty-three thousand six hundred pounds. Gross weight of the two walls, three hundred and seven thousand two hundred pounds.

The actual weight these walls will have to resist will be about sixty thousand two hundred and seventy-five pounds, or only two thousand and forty-six pounds to each cable, which is equal to about one tenth of their power of resistance.

The walls on the south side have more strength than the above, owing to their having been included below the level of the road.

From the above statement it is apparent that there is not only an abundance of strength in the bridge, but that a sufficient surplus exists to meet any possible contingency.

When completed and the avenue opened for travel it will afford one of the finest drives in the city, the view up and down the valley from the bridge being of rare beauty.

WILLIAMSPORT WATER COMPANY.—The Williamsport Water Company was organized in 1856, the charter having been obtained April 18, 1852. Messrs. Kirkbush and Meers were the contractors for the dam and the first pipe laid through a portion of the town. It has now about twenty miles of pipe. In 1875 the company built a long dam across Hagerman's Run, for holding water in dry weather. The bank was raised and the pool enlarged. Charles Stewart was engineer. The expense of this improvement was upwards of seven thousand dollars. The present capital of the company, according to the sworn statement of November, 1875, is \$85,250. The present officers are J. V. Brown, President, Chas. Stewart, Treasurer, and H. H. Conain, Secretary. The office is on the corner of Pine and Willow Streets, north of the court-house.

THE LYCOMING GAS AND WATER COMPANY.—The absence of water facilities west of Campbell Street created among the business interests so much uneasiness from fear of fire, that a movement was projected by Peter Herdic during the year 1864 which proposed to distribute water mains and plugs through the various mill and lumber yards, in consideration of certain subscriptions of stock and the annual payment of a stipulated rental for the use of the water.

In accordance with this project the Lycoming Gas and Water Company was incorporated in the following year, with Peter Herdic as President; Horace E. Taylor, Treasurer; John W. Payne, Secretary, and E. H. Burlingame as Chief Engineer, who, with the exception of the last named, have been continued in their respective offices until the present time.

The work was vigorously prosecuted until over fourteen thousand (14,000) feet of sixteen (16) inch pipe, and various amounts of smaller sizes, in all thirty-four thousand (34,000) feet were laid, conducing the water from a mountain torrent in Mosquito Valley, south of the first range of mountains, through the narrow pass and under the Susquehanna River, to the western portion of the city. At this time, aside from a few saw-mills, the list of consumers numbered less than twenty-five. In the eleven years that have followed the amount of main pipe has increased to eighty thousand (80,000) feet, which supplies over six hundred (600) families, fifteen saw and planing mills, several machine-shops, hotels, the railroad stand-pipe, and nearly fifty fire-plugs.

The inlet was originally located in Philip Fouse's saw-mill pond, the nearest practicable point in the valley, but the increasing consumption soon necessitated the erection of a reservoir, which was built in 1873 on the banks of the Black Marble Company, about half a mile farther up the valley. The basin is seventy (70) feet square, twelve feet deep, and eight (8) feet of water on the surface. Its capacity with the supply-race is quite four hundred thousand (400,000) gallons, which, in addition to the large amount of main-pipe lying above the level of the city, furnishes a supply perfectly reliable under any possible emergency and would serve every family in the city, by allowing to each one the maximum average.

The stream that feeds the reservoir is of rare sweetness and purity, and unobtainable in the driest season, at low water having an average of about one million

gallons daily. The fall from the reservoir to the city is about one hundred and thirty (130) feet, and will abundantly supply all the highest buildings.

The Gas Works were built by contract in 1865, and the gas furnished through fifteen hundred feet of main to the Herdic House, at its opening, and four other buildings in October of the same year. The occasion was the holding of the State fair on their grounds-lying between Campbell and Park Streets and Third and Fifth Streets, a section of the city now completely built up. The gas house closed its career on the second day of its existence by being burned down, but was immediately rebuilt of wood and has led a precarious life ever since. Although the original supply of gas was for so few houses, the demand soon increased as the beautiful and expensive mansions arose along West Fourth Street, and in 1872 a large-halter was added, and in the following year retorts for extracting gas from coal were introduced in the place of the apparatus for working coal oil residue, which had been employed up to this time.

The first year's record shows seven meters and a consumption of about five hundred thousand (500,000) cubic feet of gas. The year 1875 shows a consumption from nearly two hundred (200) metres and thirty lamp-posts, supplied by eight thousand (8,000) feet of main, of three million three hundred thousand (3,300,000) cubic feet of gas. The entire gas works and mains have been leased to the Williamsport Gas Company since October 1, 1875, and the two consolidated by ten (10) inch mains, the entire superintendence of the gas and water mains and Gas Works being under Mr. Justus Dittmar, who has been with the company since 1868.

A plumbing, gas, and steam-fitting department was established by the company in July, 1869, which has steadily grown in dimensions and reputation, until it now occupies one of the finest store-rooms in the city, No. 232 West Fourth Street, where is kept constantly in stock a full line of gas fixtures, and superior material to supply their extensive trade. Nine skilled artisans and two labourers are kept constantly employed, the entire work under the supervision of Mr. Augustus Dittmar.

This establishment does an annual business of not less than thirty thousand (\$30,000) dollars, and is constantly increasing its patronage at home and abroad.

From the small beginnings which have been shown, this corporation has in ten years grown into the possession of not less than two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000) dollars worth of property, and, with a continuance of the past growth of the city, its stock bids fair to become a very profitable investment before the expiration of the next decade.

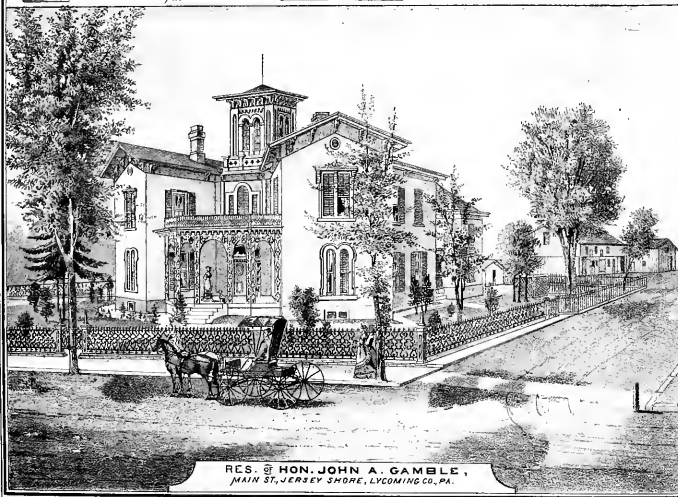
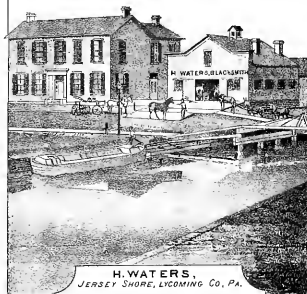
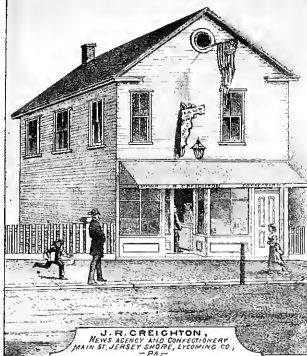
RAILROADS.—Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.—On the first day of November, 1872, this company secured a large lease of the Catawissa Railroad, which then extended from Tammend to Williamsport. Large outlays were made in putting the road in first-class order,—using steel rails on all curves, and heavy iron rails of their own manufacture on the whole line,—placing new sills on most of the line, and otherwise improving the road-bed. A portion of the ties had been replaced by strong and permanent bridges, and this work is to go on until all are so removed. With its splendid road-bed, even surface, cars lighted with gas, warmed by heaters under the body of the car, and provided with the Westinghouse air-brake and Miller platform and buffer, it may be called one of the best and most completely equipped railroads in the country.

This road passes through the mountainous and romantic portions of Schuylkill and Columbia Counties for a distance of about forty miles, and for grandeur of scenery and beauty of its ever-changing landscape, this region possesses attractions to the tourist surpassed by no other portion of our land.

The cities of Reading and Philadelphia are reached direct from Williamsport over the Catawissa and Williamsport branch, and the main line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The great anthracite coal-fields of Pennsylvania are also in direct railroad communication, and all Williamsport by means of the perfect network of railroads permeating the entire first and second coal-fields in the Schuylkill, Mahanoy, and Schuylkill Valleys.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey connects with this road at Tammend, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Quakake, affording its patrons ample facilities for reaching the New York markets as well as those of the Lehigh coal regions. At Catawissa the extensive repair shops of the company are located, affording employment for a large number of men. Between Catawissa and Rupert the road crosses the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and at Rupert Station connection is made with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Leaving the river at this point the line takes a direct course across a beautiful farming country for a distance of seven miles to Danville. The immense iron-manufactories and rail-mills at this place make this station one of the most important on the route. From Danville to Milton, a distance of sixteen miles, the route lies through a fertile section devoted to agriculture. At Milton this road connects with the Philadelphia and Erie division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, upon which one passenger and one freight train daily are run by the Philadelphia and Reading





Railroad Company to and from Williamsport. At Milton the line crosses the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and passes the villages of New Columbia, White Deer, Uniontown, and Montgomery, and crosses the West Branch about one mile east of Muncy. At Muncy a lumber trade, which has been steadily and rapidly increasing since the road was built, is carried on, the greater part of which passes over this route to its market. From Muncy to Hell's is a distance of three miles, and here connection is made with the Muncy Creek Railroad. The enterprising town of Montoursville is next passed, and from this point to Williamsport the lumber trade abounds. A branch of this road was built in 1875 extending from Williamsport to the large lumber-mills of Dodge, James & Stokes, affording that enterprising firm equal facilities to reach the great markets with parties at Williamsport. From Williamsport this road has a very large trade in transporting lumber to the various points reached by the Philadelphia and Reading and its various branches. The route from Milton to Williamsport passes through one of the most delightful as well as one of the richest agricultural districts of the State.

The Catawissa and Williamsport branch is operated in connection with the Little Schuylkill Railroad, making a division extending from Port Clinton, where it connects with the main line, to Williamsport, a distance of one hundred and twenty-two miles, under the direction of Mr. D. C. Reinhardt, as Superintendent. The office of the Superintendent and his assistants is situated at the foot of Pine Street, in Williamsport, embracing the first and second floors of the elegant and commodious depot building.

Here reside Mr. J. H. Boyer, as Freight and Ticket Agent; Mr. Harrison Tallman, as Lumber Agent, and Mr. W. A. Yetter, as Superintendent of the Clerk and Car Agent; with Mr. N. K. Turner, as General Agent, under direction of the General Freight Agent. Besides the ticket office in the depot this company maintains an in-town office, for the sale of tickets in the city, which is located at the Academy of Music, near the corner of Fourth and Pine Streets, with Mr. W. G. Elliott as agent.

This company was among the first to try the experiment of transacting its own express business, and has successfully demonstrated the fact that this branch of transportation can be profitably managed by the railroad company over whose lines the goods are transported. A general express and collection business is carried on in connection with the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Express, and to and from all points. Their office in Williamsport is located in the Academy of Music building, near the corner of Pine and Fourth Streets, and is presided over by Mr. W. G. Elliott as agent.

A telegraph line is also operated by this company for public business, over which communications may be sent to any point on its line, and connecting with other lines for all parts of the world. Mr. E. F. Hunt is operator at the depot office, and Mr. J. B. Pott at the express office.

The general officers of the company are: Franklin B. Gowen, President; J. W. Jones, First Vice-President; G. A. Neells, Second Vice-President; Samuel Bradford, Treasurer; W. A. Church, Assistant Treasurer; David J. Brown, Secretary, Philadelphia; John E. Wootton, General Superintendent, Reading, Pa.; J. B. White, Comptroller; D. Jones, Assistant Comptroller; John Hechner, First Auditor; H. W. Hanesek, Second Auditor; Clinton G. Hanesek, General Ticket Agent; J. Lawrie Bell, General Freight Agent; Wm. Lorenz, Chief Engineer, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. B. Paxson, Engineer of Machinery, Reading, Pa.; W. H. Bines, Principal Assistant Engineer, Pottstown, Pa.; W. S. Wilson, Purchasing Agent; John W. Rover, General Express Agent, Philadelphia; E. Darnik, M. C. F. B. Agent, Philadelphia; C. T. Sellers, Superintendent of Telegraph, Reading, Pa.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.—This road is leased and operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It is two hundred and eighty-eight miles long, extending from Erie to Sunbury. It connects at Erie with the Lake Shore road for all points in the West; at Sunbury, with the Northern Central Railway for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, and with the Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad for all points on the Lehigh; at Corry, with the Old Creek and Allegheny Valley Railroad; and Atlantic and Great Western Railway; at Erie, with the Warren and Franklin Railroad; at Emporium, with the Buffalo, New York, and Philadelphia Railroad (just completed); at Driftwood, with the lower grade division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad; at Lockhaven, with the Robt Eagle Valley Railroad; at Williamsport, with the Northern Central and Reading Railroads; at Milton, with the Catawissa Railroad; at Lewisburg junction, with the Lewisburg Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad; at Northumberland, with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, and at Sunbury with the Northern Central Railroad for Harrisburg.

The passenger depot of this company is located at Herdrie Street, near the Herdrie House, to which it is connected by a graceful arcade supported by light iron columns. It is of tasteful design, and was completed in February, 1872, at a total cost of nearly \$50,000. The first floor contains two waiting rooms, ladies'

and gentlemen's, two ticket offices, baggage room, mail room, station master's office, and train men's room. The second floor is occupied by the Superintendent of the Eastern Division and his assistants. There is also another passenger depot at Penn Street, in the lower part of the city.

The offices of the General Superintendent, Superintendent of Motive Power, General Freight Agent, Assistant Engineer Maintenance of Way, and Superintendent of the Bridges, are also located in Williamsport.

There are eight passenger trains daily arriving and departing over this road, and from twenty-five to thirty freight trains.

The officers of the road in Williamsport are, William A. Baldwin, General Superintendent; Homer Fry, Superintendent of Motive Power; Deacon C. Hough, General Freight Agent; A. B. Starr, Assistant Engineer Maintenance of Way; Thomas Gucker, Superintendent Eastern Division; H. T. Brooks, Superintendent of Bridges; John C. Oliver, Freight Agent; and John A. Vandarslice and Samuel A. Stout, Ticket Agents.

THE FLOODS.—On the 7th of October, 1847, this valley was visited by the highest flood then known. In the city the water came up to Third Street, so that boats could be rowed along the south side from the lower end of Market Square nearly to Pine Street. The court-house bell was rung to alarm those living along the hollow below Third Street. The store cellars and houses between this street and the canal were very soon flooded, and much damage was done. In the spring, 1865, occurred the great "St. Patrick's" flood, when the river attained the almost unprecedented height of twenty-six feet above low-water mark.

ADDITIONS TO THE BOROUGH of Williamsport were made as follows: In 1815 T. Grant laid out an addition east of the land of Michael Ross. In 1822 Major Charles Low made an addition on the west side of West Street.

In 1823 an eccentric and enterprising individual named Jeremiah Church came to Williamsport. He purchased about one hundred acres of land adjoining the town from A. Woodward and others, and immediately laid out the land into lots of proper size, realizing a handsome revenue from the operation. He was the same person who soon afterwards purchased from Dr. Jas. Henderson, of Huntington, the farm of two hundred acres upon which the town of Lock Haven now stands.

Mr. Church's addition was called of what is now Academy Street.

In 1850, John F. Cowen made an addition of some forty acres, east of Church's addition, and Messrs. Lloyd and Upgump, another addition west of Cowen's and north of Church's. In 1852, J. and M. DuBois laid out an addition north of Hartman's alley.

In 1853, the Woodward, the Vanderlecht, the Hughes, and the Maynard and Willard additions were made.

In 1854, Loree and DuBois made the Seaville, Herdrie and Gilbert, the Gilbert, the Vanderlecht heirs, the Ross, Ulmer and Fuhrer, the Fleming, and Billman, the Anthony addition.

In 1855, another addition was made by Peter Herdrie of the Campbell and Armstrong farms, west of the borough.

In 1865, Mr. Herdrie added the balance of the Armstrong and the Campbell farms, also the Maynard and a part of the Woodward farms.

All that part of Hon. R. O. Grier's farm adjoining the river has been secured at various periods since 1853 for lumber operations, so that now the total area of Williamsport embraces a territory of three thousand acres.

The most important addition made to the city was made by Mr. Peter Herdrie, who, as noticed, purchased the farms of James Armstrong, Andrew D. Hepburn, and Francis C. Campbell, and also the Maynard and Woodward property, all adjoining the town.

Soon these five level farms were laid out in lots to suit purchasers, with wide streets and convenient alleys, and to the deed of sale of lots on Fourth Street a condition was annexed that each purchaser was to locate his residence twenty or thirty feet back from the street.

In 1858, George W. Youngman, having previously purchased of Alexander Cummings a farm of one hundred and sixty acres lying west of Lycoming Creek, laid out an addition of forty acres, known as Youngman's addition, in the seventh ward.

In 1867 and 1869, Colonel B. W. Thompson purchased a tract, forty-seven acres in all, lying between Newbury and Jaysburg, which he laid out into lots.

In the fall of 1873, Peter Herdrie purchased of Oliver Watson a tract of some two hundred acres on the east bank of the Lycoming, a portion of which has been laid out into lots. This tract is located in the sixth ward, and was, in whole or in part, among the "Manor" farms reserved by the Penn Family in the sale of their titles to the State of Pennsylvania.

THE CITY INCORPORATED.—Williamsport was incorporated as a city by act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania; which act "was pre-

sent to the Governor on the twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and was not returned within three days after the meeting of the Legislature" in the session of 1866. Agreeably, therefore, to the Constitution of the State, it became a law without the Governor's signature, on the fifteenth of January, 1866. The boundaries were at this time extended, and another ward added, in the words of section second of the act, as follows:

"Sec. 2. That the boundaries of said city are hereby enlarged and extended as follows: By extending the northern boundary line, of the former borough of Williamsport, in a straight line west to Lycoming Creek; thence down said creek, in a southerly direction, the several courses and distances, to the west branch of the Susquehanna River; thence easterly along the northern bank of said river, to the south-western corner of the boundary of the former borough of Williamsport."

The three former wards of the borough remained as before, while a fourth ward—named the Lycoming ward—was made to embrace all the new territory west of the former western boundary line of the borough of Williamsport, which has been added, as before described.

By act of Assembly passed March 21, 1867, said supplementary to the "Act of Incorporation," the city boundaries were again extended, and new wards added, and others changed according to the provisions of sections seven and eight, as follows:

"Sec. 7. That the boundaries of said city are hereby altered and extended as follows, to wit: beginning at the southeast corner of the farm of H. B. Pucker, Esq., on Market Street; thence, in a northerly course, by the line of said farm, to a point opposite the north side of Gilmore's Lane; thence, in an easterly course, along the south side of said lane, and by a line, in same course, to the west side of the farm of Samuel H. Lloyd; thence, by the several lines of said farm and the line of the lot borough of Williamsport, to the west branch of the Susquehanna River; thence westerly along said river to the eastern line of Woodward Township; thence northerly along said eastern line until it intersects a line extended from the northern boundary of said city, as it is now established, and in range therewith; thence easterly along said extended line, and the said northern boundary, to the place of beginning."

"Sec. 8. That the said city of Williamsport shall be divided into seven wards, as follows, to wit: all that portion of said city lying east of Vanderbelt, Penn, and Henry Streets, shall constitute and be known as the First Ward; all that portion of said city east of Market Street, and west of Vanderbelt, Penn, and Henry Streets, shall constitute and be known as the Second Ward; all that portion of said city east of Hepburn Street, and west of Market Street, shall constitute and be known as the Third Ward; all that portion of said city west of Hepburn Street, and north of Fourth Street, and east of Fifth Avenue (known as Woodward's Lane), shall constitute and be known as the Fourth Ward; all that portion of said city south of Fourth Street, west of Hepburn, and east of Park Street, shall constitute and be known as the Fifth Ward; all that portion of said city west of Park Street and Fifth Avenue (known as Woodward's Lane), and east of the eastern bank of Lycoming Creek, shall constitute and be known as the Sixth Ward; all that portion of the city west of Lycoming Creek shall constitute and be known as the Seventh Ward."

The territory of the city now embraces an area of some forty thousand acres. By a further supplementary act of Assembly, approved March 22, 1870, it was provided, That the Second Ward in said city be and the same is hereby divided into two wards, and Fourth Street shall be the dividing line of said wards; and the territory as it now exists, which lies south of Fourth Street, shall be hereafter known as the Second Ward of said city; and the territory of said Second Ward, as it now exists, which lies north of Fourth Street, shall constitute an additional ward, and be known as the Eighth Ward in said city. Since the incorporation of the city the following gentlemen have served in the following order as the Mayors of Williamsport:

James M. Wood, William F. Logan (two years), Peter Herdic (eighteen months), James H. Perkins, S. W. Starkweather, Martin Powell, and S. W. Starkweather, the present incumbent.

THE LUMBER RIOT OF 1872.—The main industry and chief source of prosperity is the manufacture of pine lumber, which abounds upon the West Branch and its tributaries. It is brought to the city by logs and secured by an immense boom until it can be manufactured into merchantable lumber, which is done by more than fifty mills, many of them of the largest size. The extent and value of this business may be approximately estimated by taking the shipments of lumber, by canal and railroad, from this point during the year 1871. The amount was two hundred and sixty-one million one hundred and sixty-three thousand three hundred and ninety-seven thousand two hundred and sixty-seven dollars. This is a large comparative product for a town of the size of Williamsport, and the

expenditure of a considerable proportion of it in the city and vicinity is sufficient of itself to insure a prosperous community.

These mills employ, on an average, nearly three thousand men for about seven months in the year. For the remaining period, when the climate does not permit of manufacturing operations here, the greater number of these men are furnished with lucrative employment in the woods, getting the stock for the next season's business. Up to June, 1872, the rate of wages for mill-hands, was, for unskilled laborers, from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per day. This was an amount largely in excess of that paid for the same grade of labor and for the same hours of work in any part of the country. The hours of labor at the mills in Williamsport were not more than they were in the lumber regions of other parts of the country, and were such as have been universally customary in this business.

The length of time worked was made the pretext, on the part of a few who were not laborers upon the mills, for the strike inaugurated in the summer of 1872, and was the result of meetings held from time to time prior to the outbreak. The peculiar nature of the lumber business requires that the season for manufacturing should be improved to the utmost capacity of the mills, especially when, as was the case during the season of 1872, the stock was large and its immediate working up was desirable by reason of the exposure in the boom, already crowded to its utmost capacity, and large quantities of logs remaining back in the river yet to come in. The necessity for employing the mills during the established hours was fully recognized by the laborers both before, and during and after the strike. Neither was there any general dissatisfaction with the wages paid, which were well known to be in excess of the wages paid for similar labor throughout the country. The strike was really for organization and for political power, and to effect purposes in no manner connected with the hours of labor for the wages paid, but to promote the ulterior purpose of designing men, who were not laborers themselves or in anywise connected with the lumbering business.

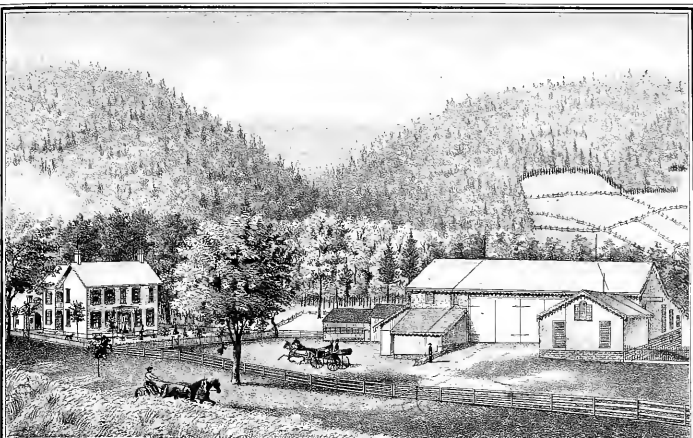
The laboring men of this city were able to provide comfortably for their families, and many of those who were industrious, sober, and discreet, had procured comfortable homes of their own from the proceeds of their earnings. There was no symptom of discontent; workmen came here from all quarters to secure employment on the mills. These laborers represented various nationalities, and their relations seemed to be in general harmonious.

The spirit of discontent, of dictation, and of revolution at length invaded this locality. A branch of an organization known as the Labor Reform Union was established here. This society is ostensibly devoted to the improvement, by combination, of the condition of workmen. This object, if sought to be secured by lawful means, is certainly not objectionable, and might be commendable; but the measures resorted to here were such as every intelligent citizen must condemn.

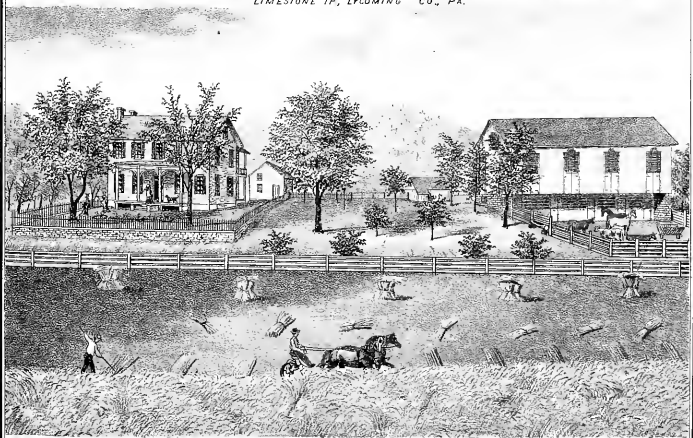
A public meeting was called and addressed by men some of whom were not residents of this locality, while none were identified in interest with those whose cause they claimed to espouse. The fiercest denunciation of capitalists, and especially mill-owners, was indulged in, and every effort was made to prejudice and inflame the laboring men against their employers. By a species of management which the leaders in this movement seemed well to understand, the men were persuaded to resolve that from thenceforth they would work only ten hours per day, while they demanded the same pay they had before received. A committee was appointed to notify the mill-owners of this determination and demand of the employees. This meeting was held on the evening of Wednesday, June 26, 1872. On the following Saturday another meeting was held, when the strike was openly and fully resolved upon, and the operations of the strikers arranged.

There was none of that courtesy of address which should ever characterize the intercourse of employers and employees, whose interests are so inseparably connected. The mill-lands, or their leaders for them, made a peremptory and arrogant demand, coupled with a threat, not only against their employers, but against any who should dare to work upon any terms but those dictated by themselves.

On Monday the 1st of July, the strikers assembled in front of the court-house, and, after listening to the inflammatory appeals from their leaders, proceeded, with martial music and banners, to visit most of the mills and other manufacturing in this vicinity. These they closed, either by inducing the workmen to join them by persuasion or threats, or by stopping the machinery with their own hands. As indicative of the spirit which animated these men, and of the advice given them by their aides and abettors, upon the banners which they carried in their processions were mottoes such as the following: "Laboring Men should Rule;" "Men stand up for their Rights; Cowards do not." And further evidence exists that for months prior to the inauguration of the strike the apparent leaders and abettors were in secret session with political wire-pullers, who assumed to control the politics of this section of the County, and by whom the laboring men were made the tools for the attempt to carry out their sinister purposes.



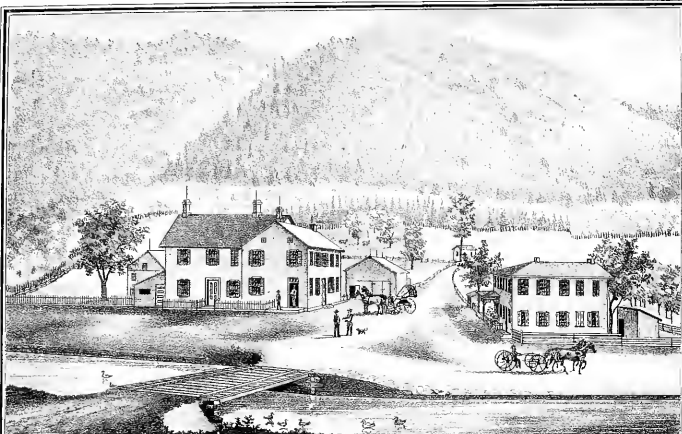
RES. of SAMUEL S. BUFFINGTON,
LIMESTONE TP., LYCOMING CO., PA.



RES. of SAMUEL WAGNER,
LIMESTONE TP., LYCOMING CO., PA.

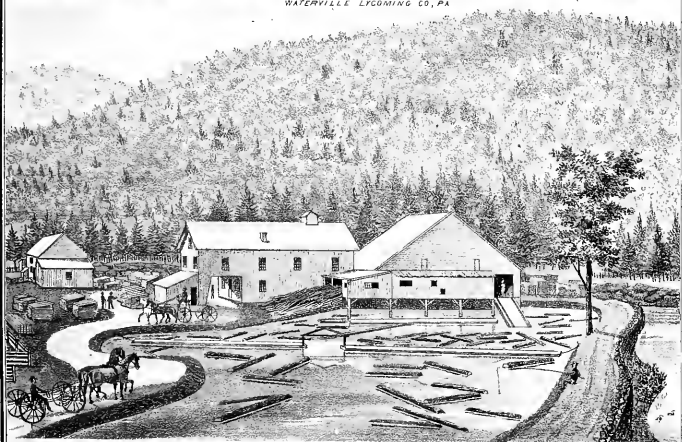






WOLF'S HOTEL AND STORE, J. M. & M. WOLF, PROPRIETORS
WATERVILLE, LYCOMING CO., PA.

RES. OF H. M. WOLF



FLOURING AND SAW MILLS, OF J. M. & M. WOLF,
WATERVILLE, LYCOMING CO., PA.

This state of things continued from the 1st to the 22d of July. The striking workmen held generally daily, and frequently semi-daily meetings, at which every effort was made to induce them to adhere to the position they had taken. They were told that the Labor organization in the State was a powerful one, numbering sixty thousand men; that ample support for themselves and families should be furnished, even if they were to continue in idleness for six months or a year.

All the mills in the city were closed. Several efforts were made to resino, and sufficient hands to carry on the business could at any time have been procured, but for the peculiar tactics adopted by the leaders and directors of the strike. Whenever a mill started it was visited by a procession of the strikers, bearing banners and preceded by martial music, the leaders always riding in carriages. Both employers and workmen were threatened in public and in private, especial efforts being made to intimidate the laborers. So-called "committees" were sent to the mills to obtain the names, nationalities, and residences of the men at work. Gangs of men were stationed at the approaches to the mills, and those going to work were driven away by threats and violence.

On the 9th of July, the Lumberman's Exchange, a chartered organization comprising nearly all the mill-owners in this vicinity, met to take action upon the situation. They unanimously resolved to make eleven and a half hours a day's work on the mills, except on Saturdays, when the time should be one hour less, and to pay the workmen an advance of twenty-five cents per day. This practically amounted, in some instances, to more than the strikers demanded, in others from ten to twenty cents per week less.

Instead of accepting this liberal and gratuitous concession, the strikers were persuaded by their leaders to continue their course of idleness, threats, and violence. Meanwhile, there was evidence of suffering among the idle workmen and their families. The liberal aid promised by the Labor organization was not forthcoming. Many of the men had not joined the strike, and a large number had for some time been anxious to resume work, and would have done so had they not been intimidated. A meeting of the citizens was called with the hope of harmonizing matters, and was addressed by some of our most distinguished and substantial citizens outside of the manufacturing interests of the city. The strikers were present in force, and would not listen respectfully to those who spoke in the interest of reconciliation. They refused to appoint a committee from their number to confer with one to be named by the citizens. All hope of negotiation thus failed.

So many men had signified their desire to resume work, and appealed for the privilege of laboring for the support of their families, that it was at length decided to commence operations on the 23d of July. This resolve of the lumbermen was made known on Saturday, July 29, and it was also understood that most of the mills were prepared to start with full crews. The leaders of the striking workmen realized that something desperate must be done. So far they had succeeded by persuasions, threats, and occasional acts of violence. Now, their reputation as leaders was at stake; their boast of having the political control of the laboring masses was likely to be practically repudiated.

A meeting was held on the evening of the 29th, and the speeches were unusually violent and incendiary. The men were told that there was mutual work for them to do on the following Monday, and every effort seemed to be made to stimulate them to deeds of violence.

On Monday morning, July 22, most of the mills commenced running. Some, however, were prevented from doing so. Parties of strikers were stationed at the approaches to some of the mills, and by threats and violence drove off the workmen on the way to the scene of their intended labor. Some men going to their work were severely handled, the clothes being torn from their persons, while the lives of others were threatened.

The body of the strikers assembled in front of the court-house, and their leaders announced their intention to visit the mills and drive off the workmen. The spirit of the crowd was evidently keener. They moved in a body, at first about two hundred strong, but afterwards by accessions to the number of over three hundred, while a larger body remained behind, and it is believed, would have joined in the nucleus had their presence been required. At the first mill visited, the small police force—eight men in all—were driven up to protect the property. The strikers were warned not to enter the mill. They replied with a shower of stones and other missiles, one of which struck policeman Foreman in the mouth, knocking out seven of his teeth and otherwise injuring him. The excited crowd then rushed forward, armed with clubs and stones, and some of them with revolvers and billies. Every member of the police force was more or less injured. The rioters entered the mill and drove off the workmen, parading some of them to a distance with threats and imprecations. Similar scenes were enacted at the other mills, the strikers entering them in the most riotous and tumultuous manner, with fierce yells, horrible oaths, and vindictive threats against employers and employed; knocking down, beating, and pursuing the workmen. Women joined

them, wielding clubs, hurting stones, and uttering imprecations. The lives of all employees, mill owners, and policemen were in constant jeopardy. Towards the latter the rioters seemed to be especially vindictive. Chief of Police Coler, has testified on oath, at the judicial hearing in the case of some of the rioters, that he believed the friendship of one man saved his life on at least two occasions. One of the prominent leaders in the movement boasted in a public speech, on the evening of the same day, that he had saved several lives from being taken by his infuriated companions.

These scenes of violence were continued throughout the greater part of the day, and all the mills in this vicinity and north of the river were visited by the lawless mob. The Sheriff of the County made his appearance on the scene and issued his verbal proclamation, but was unheeded. The policemen, notwithstanding the injuries they had received, continued with the crowd, and excited themselves to the utmost to protect persons and property. All the mills were closed and the workmen driven off.

That no lives were lost, seemed to those who witnessed the affair to have been miraculous. The worst passions of human nature seemed to be in the ascendancy, and to reveal in a carnival of violence. The rioters rushed hither and thither, brandishing clubs, revolvers, and other murderous weapons, and uttering terrific yells and imprecations.

After the accomplishment of their work, the strikers assembled in front of the court-house, and were harangued by their usual speakers. The occurrences of the day were in part deprecated, but generally justified. The crowd uttered the most violent threats against all who had opposed or should thereafter oppose them. It was said that some of them had tried to protect persons on that day, but in the future they would spare no life. Threats to burn the mills were uttered and applauded.

A reign of terror had been inaugurated, consternation and dread filled the city, and life as well as property was imperiled. The local authorities were felt to be utterly powerless. It was decided to send to the Governor for permission to call out the local military, and to furnish troops sufficient to quell the riot, or to prevent its being renewed. The Governor responded promptly, and an ample force was furnished to preserve the peace and protect property.

The mob spirit was overawed, and the arrest of all the rioters who could be found was effected. Many escaped before they could be apprehended. Those who were arrested were required to give bail for their appearance at court, or were committed in its default. The military remained for some days, guarding the town and securing the rights of workmen. The mills commenced running. Full crews were immediately secured, and plenty of work was furnished to the thousands of men, many of whose families were actually starving for the necessities of life.

Pleading the assembling of the court before which those arrested for riot were to be tried, petitions for their pardon were circulated. The grossest misrepresentations were made to induce persons unacquainted with the facts to sign these papers. Citizens from whom, from their position and knowledge of the circumstances, a different course was to have been expected, were engaged in this work. By dint of active personal solicitations and misrepresentations a number of signatures were obtained to this paper.

After this petition was placed in the hands of the Governor, he telegraphed as follows to Judge Gamble, Sheriff Van Buskirk, and Mayor Starkweather:

"Harrisburg, Pa., August 26, 1872.

"Petitions, with about three thousand signatures, are this day presented for the pardon of those arrested in the late riot. Please forward me your objections, if any, as soon as practicable.

"JOHN W. GEARY."

A majority of citizens undoubtedly believed that a pardon of these men, before trial, would be a premium upon authorized interference with the rights of both laborers and capitalists, and an outrageous disregard of the spirit of the law and the requirements of the public welfare. The Mayor of the city, the Sheriff of the County, and the Chief of Police, with other citizens, visited Harrisburg, had an interview with Governor Geary, and stated their objections to the pardon. The petition was examined and it was found that there were attached to it less than two thousand names, a large majority being of persons who were not residents of Williamsport and had little knowledge of the facts. After an interchange of views, the Governor gave assurance that he would not interfere in the case, but desired that a counter-petition or remonstrance should be sent in his warrant for denying the request of the petitioners for pardon. Such a remonstrance was prepared and was extensively signed by the best citizens of Williamsport and vicinity. The interview with the Governor, above recorded, took place on the 21st of August; on the 24th the remonstrance was laid before his Excellency by the

Mayor. The Governor then, in the presence of Messrs. Bermingham and Whittemore, two of the leading actors in the strike and riot, gave assurance that he should not interfere with the due course of the law in this instance.

On the 24 day of September, 1872, the trial of the rioters commenced in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lycoming County. The indictment contained seventeen counts, eleven of which were for assault and battery, four for assault and battery on officers, one for riot, and one for aggravated riot. The counsel for the Commonwealth were Messrs. Armstrong & Lion, Parsons, S. T. & H. C. McCormick, and Boyer; for the defense appeared Messrs. Dietrich, Reimsnyder, Reichard, and Parker. The trial occupied six days, and was thoroughly exhaustive. Twenty-seven persons were placed on trial. On the conclusion of the testimony for the prosecution, Commonwealth's counsel, by permission of the Court, entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of four of the defendants. Of the remainder twenty-one were, by the jury, found guilty in manner and form as indicted.

On the 14th of September the convicted rioters received their sentence. President Judge Gaudin, in pronouncing the sentence of the Court, said he had been appealed to by many of the lumbermen, as well as by the local authorities, to make the sentences light. It was believed that a majority of the men were led away by others, and that a light punishment in their case would subserve the ends of justice and secure the future peace of the community. The law permitted the imposition of a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisonment at labor in the penitentiary not exceeding three years, in the case of every one of the prisoners. Many of them were discharged on the payment of five or one dollar and the costs of prosecution. In the case of some of these men it was considered that they had been lying in jail, while others, more fortunate but guiltier, had found surties and had been at large. Several were committed to the County jail for periods varying from ten days to three months. James S. Bermingham, Thomas H. Greely, Andrew J. Whitten, and Thomas F. Blake, who were the active leaders, were sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, with a nominal fine. These men had been the leaders and instigators of the strike and riot. Three of those, at least, had no interest or connection with the lumber business, and were not laborers. To them, as the active leaders and to their secret advisers, are to be attributed the troubles through which the community passed, the immense losses entailed upon business, and the arousing of evil passions which resulted in flagrant lawlessness and disorder. The sentences, under the circumstances, were regarded by the entire community as very lenient, yet it was hoped and believed that, as it was the first offense, they were sufficient to deter any repetition of such disorders.

On the day before the sentences were pronounced the following telegram was received:

"HARRISBURG, Pa., September 14, 1872.

"TO MAYOR STARKWEATHER:

"You are wanted at the Governor's office. Telegraph him if you can come this afternoon. Bring some one with you.

"THOMAS J. JORDAN."

Accordingly, the Mayor, accompanied by Sheriff Van Burskirk, visited Harrisburg, and had an interview with the Governor on the morning of the 14th. The particulars of that interview are given elsewhere.

The Governor gave renewed assurance that he would not interfere with the course of the law in the case of most of these rioters, and in regard to the four leaders, Bermingham, Greely, Whitten, and Blake, he was especially emphatic in the declaration of his resolution to let them suffer the penalty prescribed by the Court. This, it must be borne in mind, was on Saturday. On Monday morning following the whole twenty-one rioters were pardoned by the Governor. What led to this sudden change in the disposition of his Excellency can only be conjectured. It is believed that no further petitions or letters on this behalf were sent to him, those recited in the instrument of pardon having been presented before the trial, when the Governor declined to interfere. If any new facts could have come to his knowledge between Saturday and Monday he did not make them public.

EDUCATION.

THE FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE was built in the borough about the year 1794, and stood on Court Alley, on what is now the north side of the court-house yard. It was a small one-story log structure, and was in keeping with the rude architecture of that early day. Here Mr. A. Woodward officiated as the first teacher, and with more efficiency than was common at that time. He also taught, quite a number of years later, in the same edifice. Dr. James Hepleura distinctly remembers that, in the summer of 1806, while he was attending school there with Mr. Woodward as teacher, the latter invited him home to dinner on the day of the great eclipse. Mr. Woodward had lately married a daughter of Peter Vanderbilt, and occupied a room in the second story of his father-in-law's house, on

the north side of Third Street, near Academy. In the absence of any "smoked glass,"—an indispensable article on such occasions,—a tub of clean water was provided, in which young "James" and some other children were enabled to behold the eclipse most beautifully mirrored.

A man by the name of Dixon was also among the early school-masters.

About the year 1811, Francis Graham taught school in this first log school-house; and, about 1812, opened a school in a school-house of his own, which he erected on the northeast corner of West and North Alley, where he followed this business for some ten years. He was an excellent teacher.

WILLIAMSPORT ACADEMY.—The square on which this was built was donated to the trustees by Michael Ross, the original proprietor of the borough, and is the square on West Third Street, north side, corner of West Street. The old Academy was built by A. D. Hepleura and Jeremiah Tallman on contract in 1814. It contained four school-rooms, and was conducted on the plan of a subscription-school, the only kind in existence in the State in early days. This Academy was incorporated by act of the Legislature of April 2, 1811, by which act the amount of two thousand dollars was granted to the institution, on the condition that a number of poor children, not exceeding five, should be taught there without charge.

Mr. Joseph G. Rathmell taught for many years in the west lower room, and different teachers occupied the east room below. The west upper room was used by the Williamsport Sunday-school as early as June, 1827. In 1834 the east upper room was fitted up for an infant Sunday-school room, and in 1835 the chancel was surrendered.

In 1839, the trustees, wishing to locate the school in another portion of the town, sold this property at public sale, on March 30 of the same year, for two thousand three hundred and ninety-two dollars. John B. Hall was the purchaser. The following names appear on record: A. V. Parsons and Ellis Lewis as Presidents, J. L. Messins as Secretary, and Charles Low as Treasurer. The building was afterwards converted into a dwelling, and is used as such to this day. The trustees of the Academy purchased the lot and built the western end of the present buildings of the Dickinson Seminary; but becoming embarrassed in this enterprise, and being solicited by parties interested in Dickinson College to donate to them the property for school purposes, the trustees accepted on the condition that they would assume the debt that rested upon the property, and this was the birthplace of the present prosperous institution known as Dickinson Seminary.

WILLIAMSPORT SEMINARY.—This school was established about 1836, by Messrs M. A. Heylman and F. Hall. We extract from their circular of November, 1838.

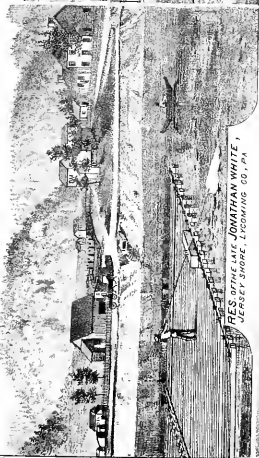
"The Williamsport Seminary is pleasantly located near the Susquehanna River, in the borough of Williamsport, commanding a beautiful view of the Susquehanna and surrounding scenery. A new building, lately erected and appropriated to the school, will afford accommodation for eighty pupils. Young ladies from a distance who wish to attend the school may obtain board in families of respectability."

They give the names of fourteen gentlemen as references, only four now living, viz., Hon. A. V. Parsons, Philadelphia, Rev. John P. Hinson, Tinsion Currell, Esq., and John B. Hall, of Williamsport. They also give a list of text-books used for the different branches of study for the three departments, and a catalogue of the young ladies that year. The roll has seventy-two names, and some are names of ladies, now mothers, of this city. After this date, 1838, the school was continued in this building for some years, and finally ceased to exist. The old school-building is still standing, and may be seen on the west side of Pine Street, corner of River Alley. It is a two-story frame, and the residence of H. H. Hietel.

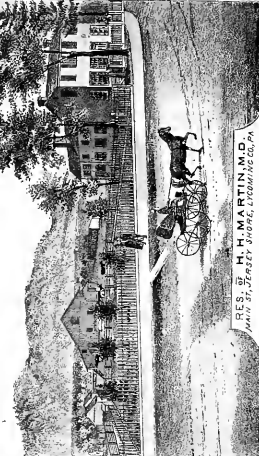
INCORPORATION OF THE COMMON-SCHOOL SYSTEM.—Although the common-school law was passed in 1831, it seems not to have been acted upon by the citizens of Williamsport until February 16, 1849, when an election was held at the court-house, and William Calvert, Robert Sloan, Thomas Smith, John Sloan, Leonard Ulmer, and Levi Hartman were chosen for School Directors. The population of the city at that time was some sixteen hundred, but only one hundred and thirty-seven votes were cast at this election.

The first school-teachers selected were Joseph G. Rathmell, Nehemiah Ross, Charles W. Hensley, and Mrs. E. Hunter. The salaries fixed for male teachers was twenty-five dollars per month, and the female teachers eighteen dollars; term three months. Dr. J. M. Green and Rev. J. W. Clark were appointed a committee, then styled "Inspectors," to examine teachers.

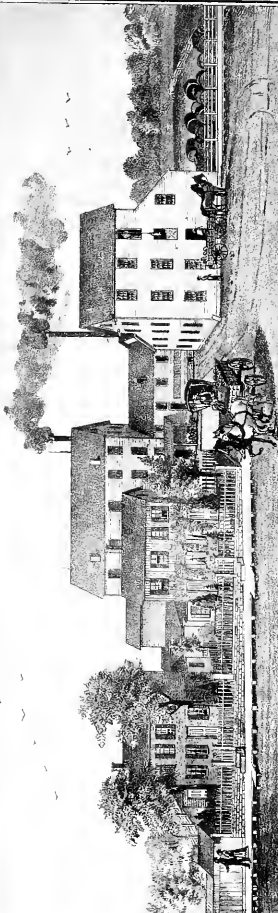
At a meeting May 30, 1849, held at Squire Ulmer's shop (probably a tailor-shop), it was ordered that the basement room of John Smith's shop on Third Street, opposite the dwelling of A. Uplegraff, be rented at one dollar per month, and that Mr. Smith make the necessary repairs at the expense of the Board, the



RES. OF THE LATE JONATHAN WHITE,
JERSEY SHORE, LYCOMING CO., PA.



RES. OF H. H. MARTIN, M.D.,
MAIN ST., JERSEY SHORE, LYCOMING CO., PA.



RES. OF EDMUND G. KOCH. RES. OF AUGUSTUS KOCH.

KOCH & BROS.,
FERRISVILLE, LYCOMING CO., PA.
NEAR WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING CO., PA.



room to be used for school purposes. Whether this was an underground or cellar room, or first story, the minutes do not give information.

This initial stage of the present educational interests may justify a transcription of the special agreements then made between the School Board and the teachers elset.

Mr. Rathwell bound himself to teach in the east room of the brick school-house near the foundry of J. B. Hall for three months. For the compensation of twenty-five dollars per month, to be paid at the expiration of the term. Nehemiah Ross to teach in the west end of said building for the same term and salary. Charles W. Heisley to teach in the school-house or building of John Smith, before referred to, at twenty dollars per month for three months, and to receive his salary of sixty dollars "in one pile," as silver was then the circulating medium, at the close of the term; while Mrs. E. Hunter agreed to teach in the school-house or building near the residence of Adam Hunter. Mrs. Hunter, perhaps wife of Adam Hunter, had to find her own room and received but eighteen dollars per month, and bound herself, as did also the other teachers, to be subject to dismissal at the end of any month, for cause.

In February, 1853, Mr. C. S. Gilechrist was employed for three months at eighteen dollars per month to teach colored children, the teacher to find room, fuel, stove,—everything, except benches.

The following is the description of an eye-witness of the school-house accommodations of 1851:

There were but two old one-story houses, one of two rooms, located on an alley east of and near Hall's foundry. The fence on three sides left a space of about ten feet wide for playground, with the alley in front, often almost impassable from the depth of mud and water. No side-walks were to be seen. The building is still there, and is occupied by two families as a residence. The other small building on Church Street was since occupied by the Episcopal Parish School, and is now a residence. There it stands with the other, as a monument of what Williamsport school-houses were in 1851. The third house rented was located between the river and canal, west side of Pine Street, a frame building with columns in front, which at that time was considered quite a stylish house.

The interior decorations, furniture, etc., and the general condition of the alley school-house may be briefly summed up. Much of the window-glass was broken, the wash-board, parted some inches from the wall; there was also a huge semi-circular platform spiked down close to the back door, on which stood a long-legged, unsightly, unspotted, dilapidated teacher's desk. The teacher not favoring his stand so near the door on account of the cold, raised the platform and removed it to another place, when, lo, it was found to have been placed over a hole in the floor, proper for the sake of economizing in lumber.

The long desks were well carved with that handy tool, the archer's jack-knife, and covered with ink-stains, the benches narrow, low, and unsteady. The stove was of the Salamander pattern and size, the pipe indicated from age and long use, and had about one inch of ball in the floor overhead. The ceiling was extremely low; the walls cracked, whitewashed, and dark as a prison-house; the brick foundation broken out the back door, at an opposite corner from the front door. There were no recitation seats (no room for any), no blackboard, no maps, no furniture save the desks, benches, and stove as above described.

There were no private schools in the town. Dickinson Seminary, then in charge of Dr. S. Borman, was very limitedly patronized by the citizens.

In this year the first uniform series of text-books was adopted. The highest salary paid to male teachers was thirty-five dollars per month, school being in session on alternate Saturdays.

The winter of 1854 was very severe. The school-house on the alley has been well described, but, despite the petitions of teachers and pupils, it was not repaired. The glass was not put in; the fire would not burn; the stove worthless; the thermometer far below zero, and the pupils wept bitterly on account of the cold.

Finally the school was compelled to close, when the Board of Education made some repairs of the dilapidated structure, and teaching was resumed.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—The *Franklin Building* is located on Mulberry Street near the railroad. It was erected in 1855, and is of brick, seventy-two by fifty-four feet, and three stories high. Colonel Thomas Tharp was the contractor in the amount of \$7500. The lot cost \$300, and was purchased of the Vanmeter estate in 1851. The house will seat five hundred and twenty-five pupils.

The *Washington Building* was erected in 1861, Henry Beard being the contractor. It is a brick edifice, sixty by eighty feet, and three stories high, and is located on the south side of Third Street, corner of William. It can accommodate five hundred and fifty pupils. The contract price for this building was \$8500. It is a substantial structure, and was named in honor of the first President of the United States.

The lots on which this building stands were formerly very low and swampy, and much filling in was necessary to raise them to a level with the street. The

contract for this work was awarded to George Batt, and the expense for the same amounted to \$771.84.

The *Jefferson Building* stands on the south side of Washington Street, corner of Railway; it is a two-story brick, containing four rooms, and will seat about two hundred and twenty-five pupils. The lot is one hundred feet square, and was purchased from Hiram Madsy in 1869, for something upwards of \$1000.

The contractors for the edifice were Messrs. Giltner and Mann. It was erected in 1867, and cost \$9200.

The *Errett Building*, located on the southwest corner of Maynard and Gilmer Streets, is a two-story brick structure, and was built in 1867, at a cost of about \$9200. Messrs. Giltner and Mann were the contractors. The house is similar in size, plan, and accommodations to the Jefferson Building. The lot is one hundred feet square, and was purchased of Peter Herdic, in 1866, for something upwards of \$3000.

The *Jackson Building*, in the Seventh Ward, or Newberry, was erected in 1869, James Noid being the contractor, in the amount of \$19,800. It is seventy feet in length, fifty in breadth, and two stories high, and presents the best appearance of any school edifice in the city. The school lot is two hundred feet square, and was purchased of the Stevenson heirs for \$1100.

The *Clay Building* is a two-story frame, located on the southeast corner of Ross and Vine Streets, and was built in 1869. It will seat about one hundred and fifty pupils. The lot was purchased of Judge Grier and wife for \$1000, and the contract for erecting the house was given to W. S. Brundell, in the amount of \$2761.50.

The *Ross Building* is a two-story brick structure, located near the east end of Washington Street, two stories high, each story containing one large school-room, and also rooms for recitation. It was built in 1870, and was named in honor of Michael Ross, the founder of Williamsport. The lot cost \$1000, and the building about \$4000. Elias Cramer was the contractor.

The *Market Street Building*—The lot for this structure, on east side of Market Street, corner of Ross, was purchased in 1869, and in 1873 the house was erected at a cost of between \$7000 and \$8000. George W. Sally was the contractor. The building is of brick, two stories high, and contains four large rooms. It is a substantial, neat structure, and, for the quality of the work, probably the cheapest school-house in the city.

The *Hephern Building* is a two-story brick edifice, and the contractor was George W. Sally, in the amount of \$3275. It was erected in 1873, and is devoted to the instruction of the colored children of the city. The lot cost \$1800.

The *High School*.—A high school was put into operation in the autumn of 1869. Prof. Samuel Trauson, present City Superintendent of Schools, was the first teacher, and the school was opened in Hill's block, on the north side of Fourth Street, between Elmira and Hephern. It was subsequently held in Dubois's block, on south side of Third Street, between Pine and William. The second story of the Independent Engine House, on the east side of Mulberry Street, between Fourth Street and the railroad, is now occupied for this purpose, as the city has no high-school building.

CITY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.—William Horn had no Superintendent of Schools until January 6, 1868, when Rev. A. R. Horne, pastor of the Lutheran Church, was elected to that position, at a salary of five hundred dollars a year. Mr. Horne, however, continued in the discharge of his pastoral duties. Prof. J. F. Davis, of Williamsport Commercial College, was the second Superintendent. He resigned after a few months' service, and was followed by Prof. M. N. Horton. He was succeeded by Prof. Samuel Trauson, the present incumbent.

In 1851 there were only four teachers employed; in 1876, the teaching corps enrolled fifty-six. In 1854 the school year consisted of only three months; in 1876, and for the two years previous, of eight months. The number of schools in 1876 was fifty-four. In 1871 the debt of the School Board was \$62,114; in 1876, it was about \$22,000.

Buildings.—The whole number of school buildings is at present thirteen. Of these, seven brick and one of wood are the property of the School Board, the others are rented and occupied only for term for school purposes.

WILLIAMSON DICKINSON SEMINARY.—The earliest record of this institution is embodied in a "document" presented to the Town Council of the borough of Williamsport, dated January 5, 1818, and signed by John Smith, J. S. Williams, B. H. Crever, and Charles McCloy, "in behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The "document" embraces the following propositions:

I. That said authorities shall make a legal transfer of their academy building, with its grounds and appurtenances, to a Board of Trustees, under the style and title of "Trustees of Dickinson Seminary of Williamsport, Pa."

II. Said Board shall have power to fill its own vacancies, and two-thirds thereof shall be members of the M. E. Church.

III. A school shall be established under the title of Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, and auxiliary to Dickinson College at Carlisle.

IV. Instruction shall be given to youth of both sexes, designed to afford a liberal education to females, and qualify young men to enter upon a college course.

V. The school shall be under the supervision and patronage of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, and religious in character.

VI. Whenever the M. E. Church shall cause to be the property for educational purposes it shall rest to the borough of Williamsport.

VII. The debts now resting upon the property shall be assumed by the M. E. Church.

VIII. The above stipulations are conditioned upon the sanction of the Baltimore Conference.

The Town Council accepted the propositions, stipulating that the remaining third of the Trustees should be of other denominations of Christians, that pupils from all denominations should be received upon equal terms, and that the reversion of the property to the borough should equal with it all improvements made thereon. In the following March the Baltimore Conference consented "to extend their supervision and patronage to the Seminary in the form and manner set forth by the Town Council of Williamsport," but declined to assume any pecuniary liabilities. They recommended a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Presiding Elder of Northumberland District, the preacher in charge of Williamsport Circuit, twelve by brethren of the M. E. Church, and seven members of other Christian denominations, to be nominated by the Presiding Elder of Northumberland District, and confirmed by the Conference. They also suggested the appointment of a financial agent to operate in behalf of the Seminary. The President was to be a minister of the M. E. Church, appointed by the Presiding Bishop of the Baltimore Conference, and confirmed by the Board of Trustees, and he was to be *ex-officio*, President of the Board. In accordance with the recommendation of the Conference the following appointments were made:

Financial Agent, Rev. B. H. Crevier. President, Rev. Thomas Bowman, Trustee, Rev. Thomas Bowman, Rev. Samuel Brison, Rev. George Guyer, Hon. John Smith, Gen. B. Fleming, Hon. J. W. Maynard, Charles Low, Robert Faris, Henry Hartman, D. B. Shover, John Webb, George Hamberlin, George Crawford, Rev. John Towner, Gen. James Levin, Moses Chamberlain, James Dougal, Jonathan Wolf, Thomas Wood, Dr. J. S. Crawford, Charles B. Bowman. The first meeting of the Trustees occurred April 27, 1848, when Rev. Thomas Bowman was elected President of the Seminary; Hon. Fleming, Secretary; and Judge Smith, Treasurer.

The Williamsport Academy, now styled Dickinson Seminary, was a plain brick building, two stories high and sadly out of repair, with a considerable debt and no resources whatever. The Trustees, however, were equal to the emergency. They resolved that ten thousand dollars were required to place the Seminary in proper condition to begin its work, placing themselves individually to earnest effort, and authorizing the agent to proceed at once to secure subscriptions and donations to repair the old and erect new buildings. At a meeting in August the Seminary was fairly inaugurated. The Faculty comprised Rev. Thomas Bowman, President, with Rev. B. H. Crevier, Mrs. Crevier, and Miss C. E. Crevier assistant teachers.

A schedule of prices for boarding and tuition was fixed, a course of study was arranged, and it was determined to formally open the institution on the fourteenth of the following September.

We have no record of the "opening," but at the close of the school year President Bowman reported the number of pupils for the winter term as 169 to 170; for the spring term, 125 to 130; and while number varied during the year, 212.

A large proportion of these were doubtless day-scholars, but it was certainly an encouraging beginning, representing efficient as well as hard work by both teachers and trustees.

Meanwhile the Trustees were projecting measures looking towards large and permanent results. Five acres of land adjoining that purchased with the Academy were purchased, a building committee was appointed, an architect employed, and a plan adopted, while the financial agent was urged to press the claims of the young institution, and procure the means to help it forward. July 3, 1850, less than two years after the school was opened, the corner-stone of what now forms the east wing of the Seminary buildings was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. Dr. Hodgson and Geo. delivered pertinent addresses.

The following March it was finished at a cost of about ten thousand dollars, and immediately occupied. Four years later the wings were joined by a building six stories high, thus completing a commanding edifice, substantially built of brick, and furnished with modern improvements, capable of accommodating two hundred boarding-students and an equal number of day-scholars, with apartments for the President, Professors, and employees, at a total cost of forty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-three dollars and eight cents.

These results were not achieved without difficulty. Beginning without money, with no resources from which to draw save the generosity of those who might be influenced by their interest in education or the appeals of the "agent," with a growing school demanding large outlays to supply accommodations, and tuition at the minimum so that it did not cover the salaries of the teachers, the President and Trustees were often in "straits," and not infrequently they advanced the money to meet current liabilities or procured it by loans for which they became personally responsible. Their faith and zeal, however, did not falter. With steady purpose and untiring energy they pushed the enterprise onward, only yielding after twelve years of lease and successful struggle to what seemed inevitable for a long time, the sale of the institution. Donations were urgently solicited, but they aggregated, after paying expenses of agents, less than six thousand dollars. A joint stock company was formed, but it also failed to supply the needed funds, and thus there was no alternative. Four friends of the Seminary, three of whom were Trustees, however, purchased the property, and immediately offered it to the M. E. Church at the price which they had paid at public sale. These men were,—Abraham Updegraff, an ardent and liberal friend of the Seminary from its inception, a Trustee since March, 1850, Treasurer since 1860, and during the last ten years both President and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees; Hon. John Smith, Trustee and Treasurer during the first twelve years of the Seminary's existence, and, with an interval of seven years,—1863 to 1870,—elected annually to the office; Colonel J. Salifu, a very efficient Trustee during fourteen years,—1856 to 1870,—when he declined a re-election, but still maintains a practical relation to the institution with unabating interest in its success; and Levi Hartman, associated with Colonel Salifu in erecting the central building of the Seminary.

The East Baltimore Conference wisely accepted the proffer of these gentlemen, forming a joint stock company, of which many of the preachers became members, and thus the Seminary was continued under the auspices of the M. E. Church.

In 1859, the Preachers' Aid Society of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. Church bought a controlling interest in the stock, and since that time, it has added to the original purchase until not more than twenty shares are now held by other parties.

The school is not sectarian in any sense, though thoroughly Christian in its general management. It catenches in all its relations to its patrons the original purpose, and welcomes all to its halls with equal cordiality. As a matter of fact, one of its officers has always been a member of another denomination than the Methodist, and the President of the Board of Trustees for the last ten years is an honored member of the Presbyterian Church, than whom no one has been more conspicuous in its history nor more influential in forming its character. The pupils attend the churches they or their parents prefer, without interference with previous convictions from any quarter.

Rev. Thomas, now Bishop Bowman, was President of the Seminary from March, 1848, to March, 1848. During this period the east wing and the central building joining it to the old Academy were erected; the Seminary was thoroughly organized and advanced to an honorable position among the literary institutions of the country. In accepting his resignation, the Trustees bear grateful testimony to his eminent ability, and attribute much of the success of the institution to his "energy, vigilance, and well-directed efforts."

Rev. John H. Dashiell succeeded Dr. Bowman, and was continued in the office two years, doing faithful work through encountered by almost insuperable difficulties. In March, 1860, he resigned and returned to the active ministry.

Rev. Thompson Mitchell followed Dr. Dashiell, and, during almost ten years, proved his fitness for the position and work by a most efficient management of all its affairs. He is a man of cultivated intellect and superior judgment, combined with a commanding presence and character. Under his administration two stories were added to the west wing, making it correspond with the east wing, and the Seminary was materially advanced both in its literary character and in its financial interests.

Dr. Mitchell resigned August 27, 1869, and Rev. H. Lee Spotswood was appointed in his stead. Dr. Spotswood brought to the position those qualities which are embodied in mature age, ripe scholarship, wide culture, and dignified character. During his administration the building was thoroughly repaired, and various improvements were made to promote the efficiency of the institution. He resigned January 8, 1874, to return to the more congenial duties of the pastorate.

On the 13th of the following February the present incumbent, Rev. Edward J. Gray, was elected President, and under his efficient management the Seminary has taken a rank among the best institutions of the kind in the country, and its prosperity is now greater than ever before. This record is especially gratifying from the fact that Mr. Gray is a graduate of this institution of the class of 1858.

WILLIAMSPORT COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—The Williamsport Commercial College was chartered in 1866.

On the 3d of September, the same year, the College was regularly opened in the Shultz Building, West Fourth Street, for the reception of students. The following is a complete list of the students enrolled the first day: Jacob Lushenback, of Berthelheim; S. P. Burns, of Watsonstown; Josiah Michael, of Beaver Valley; John Carthart, of McEwenstown; and Richard Lemon, of Williamsport.

By the 1st of January, 1867, the number had increased to twenty-eight. From the day of its organization until the present time the College has increased in numbers and grown in favor with the people. It now numbers annually between three and four hundred students.

Pupils have been present from New Brunswick, from Canada, from a majority of the States, and from some of the Territories. In addition to this, the College has enjoyed what Prof. Davis values still more—a steady home growth and confidence.

By the middle of March, 1873, the attendance was so large that the Shultz Building would no longer accommodate the students; and in June, 1873, the College was moved to the Commercial Building, northeast corner of Third and Mulberry, where, with ample accommodations and increased facilities for imparting instruction, its patronage has increased more rapidly than ever before.

The full course, embracing Theory and Actual Business, includes Book-Keeping (Single and Double Entry), Penmanship, Arithmetic, Spelling, German, Commercial Law, Political Economy, Correspondence, Business Forms, the Art of Detecting Counterfeit Money, Banking, etc.

Terms: Tuition fees and books must be settled for in advance.

Full course, time unlimited, and with the privilege of reviewing at pleasure, \$10.00; books, blanks, etc., for the full course, \$10.00; total cost, \$20.00.

Prof. J. F. Davis, the founder of the College, and whose proprietary interests have made it what it is, is still at the head of the school.

WILLIAMSPORT PRESS.—The press of this city is able and enterprising. Five weeklies and two dailies are published here, four in English and one in German.

The Gazette and Bulletin.—This journal was born of the union of two papers, the *Evening Gazette* and the *West Branch Bulletin*, on November 22, 1869, and a sketch of its history would properly include a notice of its parentage.

The Evening Gazette, one of the oldest papers in northern Pennsylvania, was established in December, 1801, by William F. Bayler, who continued its publication till about the year 1808, when William Brindle became associated with him as a partner. Some time in this year Bayler appears to have retired, and Brindle took his place. The publication of the paper was then continued for some time by the firm of Brindle & Torbert, when the former retired, and Torbert continued it alone till the year 1819. During this year Ellis Lewis, late Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, became associated with him. How long they continued together is not definitely known, but, in the mean time, Torbert appears to have retired, and Lewis conducted the paper alone, up to July 31, 1821, when he disposed of the establishment to Tunison Coryell, who assumed control that day. It was continued by him alone to the 1st of August, 1823, when he sold out to Henry Miller and John Brando. This firm continued its publication up to the 1st of August, 1827, when Miller retired, and James Cameron became associated with Brando. This firm only published the paper to the 19th of December, 1827, when it was dissolved by Cameron going out, he having disposed of his interest to William F. Parker, subsequently Governor of Pennsylvania. The publication of the paper was continued by the firm of Brando & Parker to the 17th of August, 1829, when Parker purchased the interest of his partner, and became sole editor and publisher. He continued alone till the 19th of December, 1832, when John R. Eck became a partner with him. Under the firm of Parker & Eck the paper was published up to the 11th of May, 1836, when Parker retired. After the dissolution of this firm, Eck continued its publication alone to the 21st of June, 1837, when it was consolidated with *The Lycoming Chronicle*, a rival paper published by C. D. Eldred. It was then published by the firm of Eck & Eldred, under the name of the *Gazette and Chronicle*, to the 9th of May, 1838, when Eldred retired and Eck became sole proprietor. He continued its publication alone up to the 29th of June, 1838, when he disposed of the establishment to C. D. Eldred, who at once dropped the *Chronicle* from the head and resumed the old title, *Evening Gazette*, and continued its publication to the 13th of August, 1840, the famous year of corn crisis and hard cider.

At this time C. W. Fitch purchased the establishment, and continued to publish the paper to the 10th of February, 1842, when John F. Carter became associated with him. The firm of Fitch & Carter only existed till May 7, 1842, when the former disposed of his interest to Carter, who became the editor and publisher. Colonel Carter continued alone to the 11th of February, 1843, when John B. Beck, a prominent politician and State Senator, purchased the paper. The firm of Carter & Beck continued up to the 14th of March, 1843, when Beck be-

came the publisher and Carter the editor. This arrangement lasted till the 18th of November, 1843, when Carter ceased to be editor.

Beck, the publisher and proprietor, then employed Hamlet A. Kerr as editor. He edited the paper up to the 17th of August, 1841, when he retired. The title of the firm was now changed to Beck & Co., and the publication continued by them to the 24th of June, 1847. At this time C. D. Eldred—who formed the "Co." with Beck—again became sole editor and publisher. He continued the paper alone up to the 17th of February, 1850, when P. T. Wright became associated with him in its publication. Under their management it was continued up to the 17th of February, 1851, when Eldred disposed of his interest to Wright and retired. His successor then continued alone up to the 17th of February, 1853, when J. W. Clark became a partner with him. The firm of Wright & Clark continued until the 17th of August, 1853, when Wright retired. Clark then published the paper alone till the 17th of February, 1856, when he disposed of the establishment to Atwood and Wilson. Under this firm the paper was published till the 15th of August, 1834, when Wilson retired, and Atwood continued the publication alone up to the 21st of January, 1857, when he disposed of the establishment to Clark & Higgins, and it was owned by this firm till the 24th of September, 1863, when it passed into the hands of C. T. Huston & Co. (Thomas Smith forming the "Co.").

January, 1867, arrived, and the *Gazette* had made an eventful history of sixty-five years. The proprietors now determined to publish a daily paper, and, on the 9th of April, 1867, the first number was issued as a six-column evening paper. On the 9th of December, 1867, A. E. Schell purchased an interest, and it was published under the firm name of Huston, Schell & Co. This firm continued until the 1st of January, 1868, when A. J. Trout became a partner, having purchased a one-third interest from Mr. Smith, and the firm of Huston, Schell & Trout was formed. On the 20th of May, 1868, the daily was enlarged to a seven-column paper, and issued in the morning instead of evening. This firm continued till the 23rd of December, 1868, when Schell disposed of his interest to A. J. Dietrich and retired. The business was now conducted under the firm of Huston, Trout & Co. On the 27th of February, 1869, A. J. Trout disposed of his interest to A. J. Dietrich and retired from the firm. The paper was then published under the title of Huston & Co. up to the 21st of July, 1869, when A. J. Dietrich purchased Huston's interest and became sole proprietor, with J. F. Meglinsky as managing editor. Under this arrangement the paper was published till the autumn of 1869, when it was consolidated with the *West Branch Bulletin*.

The first number of the *Bulletin* was issued on the 6th day of June, 1869, as a semi-weekly. Its proprietors were John M. McMillin, Esq., and Rev. Cyrus Jeffries. It was commenced as a special advocate of the railroad enterprises entering in and connected with the prosperity of Williamsport, as well as the development of the resources of the West Branch generally. It was continued by the first publishers until November 17, 1869, when it became a weekly paper and passed into the hands of P. C. Van Gelder and John R. Campbell, by whom it was published until the 31st of January, 1861, when P. C. Van Gelder became sole proprietor and on the 26th of October of the same year, Mr. J. D. Wallace became one of the proprietors and the chief editor of the paper. Up to this time it had been printed in Willow Street, back of the court-house. It was now removed to the brick building on Pine Street, above Fourth, recently occupied by Mr. Pryor as a spice- and coffee-mill and store. On the 12th of July, 1862, it was moved to Trainer Hall, which had, up to that recent date, been the great public hall of the borough for meetings, halls, etc. The building of Debel's Hall superseded this, and the *Bulletin* took possession and turned the assembly room into a printing office. The firm of Van Gelder & Wallace was dissolved on the 12th of August, 1862, and Mr. Van Gelder again became the sole proprietor. On the 1st of January, 1863, Mr. John A. Woodward purchased a half-interest in the paper, and the firm became Van Gelder & Woodward, and on the 1st of April of the same year, E. W. Capron added a power press, a caloric engine, and other material, and became an equal partner with Van Gelder & Woodward. It was then a six-column paper, having been reduced a column on account of the "war times." Its circulation was then a little less than four hundred, the subscription having been pruned to nearly a cash basis. On the 30th day of May, 1863, it was enlarged to a seven-column paper, and on the 6th of June, 1863, Mr. Woodward sold his interest to his two partners, and the firm became Van Gelder & Co., who continued the publication until June 1, 1864, when J. B. C. Kinske purchased the interest of Van Gelder, and the firm became E. W. Capron & Co., by whom the publication was continued until its union with the *Gazette*, in 1869. At this time the *Bulletin* was a paper of nine columns of compact, closely-printed matter, and had a circulation of eighteen hundred copies.

The publication of the *Daily Evening Bulletin* was commenced on the 3d day of August, 1868, as a campaign paper of four columns, without any definite intention of continuing it beyond the election. It met with so much encouragement, however, that it was continued after the election, and on the 2d of November fol-

ing was enlarged to a paper of five columns, and published regularly until its union with the *Gazette*, as just noticed.

On the 23d of November, 1869, occurred the marriage of the *Lycoming Gazette* to the *West Branch Bulletin*. The age of the bridegroom was sixty-eight, and that of the bride, nine years. On this date was issued, as a morning paper, the first number of the *Gazette and Bulletin*, published by the "Gazette and Bulletin Publishing Association," with a stock capital of fifty thousand dollars. Mr. E. W. Capen was elected in chief of this paper, under the new auspices, and John F. Mcginness, city editor, from November 22, 1869, to September, 1871, when Mr. Capen retired, and was succeeded by Mr. Mcginness as chief editor, who conducted the paper until April 16, 1874, at which time James H. Lindert accepted the position, and Mr. Mcginness again took charge of the city department. A. J. Dietrich has been President of the Association from its formation to the present time. W. M. Dietrich was Secretary from November 22, 1869, to September, 1871, and has since been both Secretary and Treasurer. C. E. Pritchard succeeded A. J. Dietrich as Manager April 16, 1874.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the *Gazette*, previous to its union with the *Bulletin*, is not devoid of interest in a historical point of view. Quite a number of prominent men have been connected with it, embracing jurists, politicians, soldiers, and statesmen. Among the more distinguished may be mentioned Judge Ellis Lewis, late Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; the Hon. William F. Parker, who was elected Governor in 1857, and who was distinguished as an orator, politician, and statesman, who died in Williamsport in 1861; Colonel James Cameron, brother of the Hon. Simon Cameron, United States Senator, who fell at the first Bull Run, bravely fighting at the head of his regiment; Tonison Corryell, Esq., one of the ablest and most respectable citizens of Williamsport, who has dwelt upon the banks of this beautiful river for over half a century, and who has always been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the city; Colonel John F. Carter, well known in his day as a brilliant and fascinating writer, and afterwards connected with the *Washington Union*, a paper of ability and prominence at the national metropolis, who died but a few years ago at the capital; Hon. John B. Beck, an old resident of Williamsport, at one time High Sheriff of the County, member of the Legislature for several terms, and lately State Senator from this district, a brilliant and successful politician. Then we have Judge C. D. Eldred, one of the most terse and vigorous writers ever engaged on the *Gazette*, who has filled several important County offices with credit to himself and honor to his fellow-citizens. His own lines in retirement on his farm in the lower end of the County. There are many others among the early publishers and editors of the old *Gazette* who are entitled to more than a passing notice; but the limits allotted to this article preclude further comment.

Commencing at a comparatively early period in our history, when the population of the country was small, the *Gazette* has lived to chronicle the many mighty struggles that have occurred. It has witnessed foreign wars and bloody intestine civil strife; the march of improvement and the development of trade and commerce. Its comparatively late union with the *Bulletin* ushered in the dawn of a still brighter future, in which it will chronicle greater and more enduring triumphs of art and science, when civilization shall have attained the highest perfection, and our starry flag shall proudly wave over a population of one hundred millions.

The Williamsport Sun.—This journal was established on the 1st of July, 1870, by Hon. Levi Tate, its present editor and proprietor. It is the tenth newspaper of which he is the founder. It is a large quarto weekly publication of eight pages and forty-eight columns. It is an advocate of Democratic principles, refined literature, and sound morals; and is the only newspaper in Williamsport that is owned by its founder and conducted by its editor and proprietor. It is only monthly, enjoys a very large circulation, and is a leading paper in the West Branch Valley.

The office is in the third story of the Brown, Early & Co. block, northeast corner of Pine and Willow Streets, and embraces an extensive job printing establishment, furnished with appliances of a superior order.

The Banner.—In June, 1874, Mr. E. B. Haines commenced the publication of the *West Branch Banner* in a small room over the First National Bank. He was at times his own type-setter, as well as editor, and with his own hands folded, folded, and mailed the editions of the paper, after having himself learned the forms on a wheelbarrow to and from the office where the press-work was done, as he was too poor to own a press. He began this enterprise with less than one hundred dollars capital. The reputation of this handiwork by the press was not at all flattering or encouraging. The *Bulletin* was of the opinion that "Haines, with his indomitable pluck and energy, would keep the *Banner* flying until after election anyhow," while the *Register*, since suspended, said, "There is some old type going into the First National Bank Building for the Sheriff to sell."

On February 1, 1875, the *Daily Banner* was established for the municipal election of that year, the first edition being but thirteen by seventeen inches in size, and printed on an old hand-press. In June, 1875, the constantly increasing

patronage of the paper compelled a removal to larger quarters on the third floor of No. 12 Market Square, where the office remained but three months, being removed on September 1 of that year to the present commodious quarters in the basement of the Brown, Early & Co. block, corner of Pine and Willow Streets. At the same time the daily was enlarged to sixteen by twenty-two inches. On the first of April, 1876, the daily was again enlarged to a sheet of fifteen by twenty-six inches. The *Banner* is now printed by a fine cylinder printing machine purchased of the Campbell Printing Press Company, of New York City, and capable of printing upwards of one thousand five hundred impressions per hour.

The office contains also a job printing department, where three improved job presses, driven by steam, turn out large quantities of first-class commercial printing of every description. The motive power for the establishment is furnished by an upright steam engine of about six horse-power, which drives all the machinery. The indomitable energy of its proprietor has been rewarded with signal success, and the paper is enjoying a steady increase of circulation and influence.

The Sunday Times.—This is an independent weekly journal of large quarto size, containing forty-eight columns of matter. It is the youngest paper in Williamsport, the first number having been issued on April 1, 1875, by Messrs E. S. Watson, S. S. Hetherlin, and J. B. McMath as publishers; Mr. E. Andrews being the proprietor of the establishment.

Before the close of the first year, Messrs Watson & McMath withdrew from the publishing corps, leaving Mr. Hetherlin sole publisher, who continued to conduct it with energy and marked ability.

About the middle of April, 1876, Mr. Watson took the place of Mr. Hetherlin as publisher. Although little over a year old, the *Times* has taken rank among the leading weeklies of the State, a fact which is a gratifying testimonial to the talent and enterprise of its editors, two of whom are quite young men.

The *Times* is a Sunday paper, devoted to general intelligence and a refined literature; and is a staunch uncompromising advocate of a sound morality and a pure Christianity.

The Republican Zeitung (True).—This German newspaper was started as a Supplement Journal in Lewisburg, Union County, Pa., in 1862, by Karl Volkmar, its present publisher. In January, 1864, Mr. Volkmar moved his office to Williamsport. At the close of the war for the Union the *Zeitung* came out as an independent journal, dealing alike with all political and religious parties. From March, 1872, to November, 1875, a partnership existed between Mr. Volkmar and Mr. Jacob Heilshacker. Now, Mr. Volkmar is sole proprietor. The paper is issued as a weekly and semi-weekly. It is outspoken upon all topics, and enjoys an extensive circulation. About twenty years ago a German paper was published here by a Mr. Kartz, but little is known of it now.

Contemporary with the *Zeitung*, the *Soudbote* (Messenger), a German Baptist church paper, appeared, under the control of Rev. Mr. Hendrick, and was published here about two years. In 1861, Jacob Heilshacker started the *West Branch Beobachter*, which had about one year's existence. In 1869, the *National Democrat* sprang into being under the control of a Mr. Stephens, and was published here till 1872, and then removed to Wilkes-barre, where it afterwards suspended. In 1872, the *West Branch Beobachter* was started by some parties in Philadelphia. It is now controlled by George Wolf, of Williamsport, but is printed in Philadelphia.

The Parish Dial.—This is a new monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, the first number of which was issued in January, 1876. It is "a record of the lights and shadows of parish life," and is under the editorial management of Rev. T. F. Caskey, Rector of Trinity Church of Williamsport. In subject matter it ranks among the first periodicals of the kind in the country, and in mechanical execution is unexcelled.

MASSONIC ORGANIZATIONS.—The charter of the first lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 106, in Williamsport, was granted March 3, 1806. The following were the officers of the Grand Lodge: R. W. G. Master, James Milnor; R. W. D. G. Master, Frederick Wallert; R. W. S. G. Warden, Robert Lewis; R. W. J. G. Warden, Robert Polk. This lodge was constituted July 1, 1806, by special dispensation from the R. W. G. Lodge of Pennsylvania, directed to Brothers John Gordon, John Boyd, James Davidson, and Enuch Smith, Past Masters, who installed Brothers William Hopburn, W. M.; James Davidson, S. W.; Samuel Coulman, J. W.; and John Kidd, Secretary. Regular meetings were held from July 1, 1806, to June 17, 1829, from which time the lodge held no meetings till January 30, 1846.

The present officers of this lodge are John Laclein, W. M.; James N. Kline, S. W.; Joseph Long, J. W.; A. Walker Hays, Treasurer; and William Prier, Secretary.

The Second Lodge.—Lodge No. 397 was constituted September 28, 1867, by Richard Vaux, G. M. of Pennsylvania. The officers were James Goodlander,

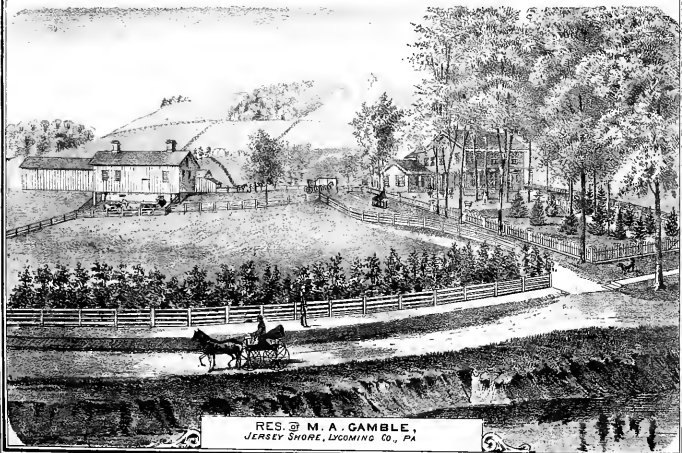




RES. @ J. S. CHILDS,
BROAD ST., JERSEY SHORE, LYCOMING CO., PA.



RES. @ JOHN C. IRVIN,
MAIN ST., JERSEY SHORE, LYCOMING CO., PA.
BUILT 1807.



RES. @ M. A. GAMBLE,
JERSEY SHORE, LYCOMING CO., PA.

W. M.; C. D. Brewer, S. W.; B. S. Bentley, J. W.; M. D. Hotchkiss, Treasurer; Frederick G. Thorne, Secretary.

The present officers are George W. Knap, W. M.; H. E. Reinhold, S. W.; Joseph Crawford, J. W.; Frederick H. Keller, Secretary; Adolph Niemeyer, Treasurer.

Lodge 232, of Jersey Shore, 299, of Muncy, 335, of Montoursville, and 397, of Williamsport, are all offshoots of Lodge No. 166. George F. Snyder, P. M. of Lodge 166, is District Deputy G. M. for this district.

Lycensing Chapter No. 222, was constituted March 11, 1869, with H. C. Parsons, H. P.; W. F. Logan, King; J. W. Hays, Scribe; Hebraum McClure, Secretary; and George L. Sanderson, Treasurer.

The present officers are Daniel B. Elst, H. P.; Hermon Huckle, King; Eam Canfield, Scribe; Adolph Niemeyer, Treasurer, and W. R. Prior, Secretary. George S. Snyder was appointed District Deputy G. H. P. on December 27, 1872.

The First Commandery.—Baldwin H. Commandery, No. 22, was constituted September 13, 1868, with the following officers: William F. Logan, E. C.; Samuel Van Gelder, G.; J. W. Chapman, C. G.; Y. S. Decker, Treasurer; S. V. Folk, Recorder.

The present officers are Addis McVough, E. C.; Willard M. Dietrick, G.; D. B. Elst, C. G.; W. F. Logan, Treasurer; and W. R. Prior, Recorder.

WILLIAMSPORT GAS COMPANY.—By an act of Assembly, approved by Governor Pollock on the 7th day of February, 1856, the Williamsport Gas Company was incorporated.

The charter names William F. Packer, A. B. Cummings, James Armstrong, William H. Vandenberg, William H. Armstrong, John B. Coryell, Robert Faries, Randolph Evans, T. Coryell, Hebraum McClure, John Gibson, John K. Hays, and their associates and successors, as constituting the corporation. Of the above-named corporations Governor William F. Packer, Judge James Armstrong, William H. Vandenberg, Robert Faries, and Randolph Evans are now numbered among the honored dead.

The Organization.—The first meeting of the Board was held in Judge Armstrong's office, on Monday evening, February 25, 1856. At this meeting, John K. Hays was elected President, and T. Coryell Secretary. Both of these well-known citizens took a great interest in and labored hard to make a success of the gas company from its inception. The latter, Tammion Coryell, Esq., was for seventeen years Secretary, Superintendent, and Treasurer, and was truly the father of the gas business in Williamsport.

At the time of the organization of the company Williamsport had a population of about twenty-five hundred souls. The hotels, stores, and shops were lighted with camphine, and the private homes with burning fluid and candles. These articles were considered safer and better than gas, and the question was constantly asked whether gas would not invalidate their insurance policies. Mr. Coryell settled their fears by showing a letter, which the writer copies from the original; it is as follows:

"OFFICE OF THE LYCOMING MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., January 11, 1857.

"T. Coryell, Secretary of the Williamsport Gas Company:

"DEAR SIR.—Yours of the 10th instant was duly received. In reply to its contents would inform you that we do not deem the hazard on property increased by the introduction of gas, and therefore regard our policies valid on all such property in which gas may have been introduced since the insurances were effected.

"Very respectfully,

"JOSHUA A. BOWMAN, Secretary."

This seemed to satisfy those ones that gas was as safe as camphine.

But to get the people to subscribe for the stock was a difficult matter. On the 8th of March, 1856, John S. Graffus, Lewis Martin, and Lewis C. Haling were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to the stock. At the next meeting, on the 15th, they returned the book and reported that "they had used their best endeavors, but had failed to add one dollar to the list." But there were a few men who would not let the thing stick. Foremost among them were John Gibson, the Armstrongs, the Coryells, John K. Hays, Governor Packer, and A. B. Cummings. They not only subscribed liberally to the stock, but were for years inducements to the company for large amounts of cash advanced.

On the evening of the 24th of February, 1857, gas was turned on and lighted for the first time. The consumption was small at first, and for a few years increased very slowly. The first seven years the gas made at the works was less in cubic feet than for the single year of 1875, the consumption for 1875 being over twenty million (20,000,000) cubic feet. The number of meters in use has increased from about 125 in 1857, to 1290.

The Works and their Capacity.—Originally the works were built very

small. It was not supposed the little borough of 2500 people would so soon grow into a city of 20,000. The capacity of the first holder built was 25,000 cubic feet, or a working capacity of about 40,000. It, however, supplied the city until 1868, when a new one was built with a capacity of 60,000, or a working capacity of 100,000. The rapid growth of the city will soon make very extensive and expensive changes necessary.

The office of the company was on the corner of Third and Pine Streets, in Judge Armstrong's building, for many years; Mr. T. Coryell attending to all the duties pertaining to the office, and going frequently to the works where Mr. Justus Dittmar, his trusty lieutenant, was in charge. Mr. Dittmar, the present Superintendent, went with the company when the works were commenced, and has been with them and the Lycensing Gas and Water Company ever since. He has laid about forty miles of gas and water pipe in the streets of this city, helped build and make additions to the lower works, and built the upper works entire.

In 1872, Peter Herdic purchased a majority of the stock for the purpose of consolidating the two gas companies, and in January, 1873, the following Board of Managers were elected: Peter Herdic, John Gibson, Henry Spaul, Theodore Hill, Samuel Jones, George Gilmore, and Thomas Barclay. The following officers were elected: President, Peter Herdic; Treasurer, Theodore Hill, Secretary and Superintendent, Charles Nash. The office was then moved to 81 Pine Street, where it remained until the fall of 1875, when it was moved to 232 West Fourth Street, its present location, the Williamsport Gas Company leasing the gas works of the Lycensing Gas and Water Company, connecting the two works by a mile of eight and ten inch main.

The Present Organization.—The present Board of Managers, elected in 1876, is: Peter Herdic, Theodore Hill, W. J. McClary, Norman Hunsicker, E. C. Taylor, Samuel Jones and Thomas Barclay.

The present officers are: Peter Herdic, President; W. J. McClary, Treasurer; Justus Dittmar, Superintendent.

The gas works were built originally by contract, by Dr. Wm. F. Donorsky, now of Danville. He ran the works about two months after they were completed before the company accepted them. The price of gas has varied considerably. Starting in 1857 at \$3.50, it was put down to \$3 in 1862, up to \$3.20 in 1863, up to \$1 in 1864, and down to \$1 in 1873, the latter being the present price. The coal used by the company is from the mines of the Fairmount Coal Company of New Bethlehem, Clinton County. It requires 2500 tons per annum to supply Williamsport.

WILLIAMSPORT PASSENGER RAILWAY.—This city is situated was organized by act of the General Assembly, approved April 15, 1863. The following gentlemen were the incorporators: J. W. Maynard, Oliver Watson, Robert Faries, Thomas Smith, W. S. Decker, G. W. Lantz, Peter Herdic, Henry White, John White, John B. Beck, and S. M. Crans. The act of incorporation gives the company power to lay out and construct a railway, commencing at Third and Pine Streets, extending westwardly along Third or any other streets in the borough of Williamsport to Newberry, and easterly through said streets or any other streets to the borough of Montoursville, with the right to construct branches to the main track through any of the streets of said borough of Williamsport with either single or double track. The capital stock of said company is made to consist of two thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each, and the company has power to increase the same as their needs may require.

The organization of the company occurred on July 20, 1864. L. A. Emsworth was elected President, Peter Herdic, Maldon Fisher, B. H. Taylor, H. J. Perkins, and Henry White, Directors; H. E. Taylor, Treasurer, and Henry C. Parsons, Secretary.

About the middle of July, 1865, the first car was placed upon the track, with G. S. Post as superintendent, and John Boyd conductor. In a short time three more cars were placed upon the road. On January 3, 1870, H. Hinkle was made Secretary and Treasurer, and on October 30, 1872, he took the place of Judge Maynard as Director.

The company owns two miles and a half of track, running on the following streets: commencing on East Third Street, at the railroad, thence up Third to Pine Street, thence to Fourth Street, and along that street to the intersection of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, with a branch at Herdic Street to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad passenger depot. The company owns five cars and seventeen horses, and a car will pass a given point every fifteen minutes. The cars do not run on Sundays. In 1875 there were carried two hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and forty-three passengers.

WILLIAMSPORT CEMETERIES.—*The Lycensing Burying Ground*, in the seventh ward, is the oldest cemetery in the city. Perhaps no one is living who can say who was the first person buried therein. It was the resting-place of the first settlers above Lycensing Creek, also doubtless of many who fell in mortal conflicts with the savage "red man." Since they were selected for this purpose

the grounds have been enlarged, and in 1850 the stone of the old church was put into a wall for the protection of the spot.

The Fourth Street Burying-Ground.—This place of interment is located on the north side of Fourth Street, above the railroad junction. Here, in early days, were buried those who had resided before LYCOMING Creek. This ground was purchased by the first Methodist society in the County, now the Pine Street Church, and a frame church built thereon at an early day.

The Pine Street Cemetery.—Next in age is the Pine Street Cemetery, which was set apart at the laying out of the borough in 1796, and subsequently deeded to the borough by Michael Ross, and in the same he and most of his family were buried.

This ground was filled up without any avenues or walks, and necessity compelled the selection of another place of burial. So, in 1830, Abraham Updegraff and Samuel Lloyd, being engaged in laying out an addition to the borough, concluded, after consultation with others, to set apart for a cemetery a field of eight acres on the southwest corner of Washington and Railway Streets. They laid out the grounds in regular lots and convenient avenues, and agreed that when there should have been realized from the sale of lots sufficient to return to them what they had invested in the property, they would make over the balance to the cemetery company to be used in the necessary improvements. A substantial brick house was built for the sexton, who has care of the grounds. This burial-place was named the *Williamsport Cemetery*.

Soon after it was opened the remains of many who had been interred in the Pine Street grounds were removed to this new cemetery, among them those of Michael Ross and family. About this time the borough authorities forbade any further interments on Pine Street, and the lots in the Williamsport Cemetery were being rapidly taken up.

The borough was rapidly increasing in population, and the attention of the citizens was soon directed to the necessity of securing another and larger territory for the "city of the dead."

Wildwood Cemetery.—Accordingly a tract of upwards of sixty acres on a hill just north of the present city, and on the east bank of the Lycoming, was secured for this purpose. It is a beautiful location, dotted with clusters of oak and ever-green, and commands a delightful view of the valley in which lies the upper portion of the city.

This spot was very laid out into lots, walks, and avenues, John H. McMillen being the superintendent, Robert Farie, the engineer of the work. To these two gentlemen the city of Williamsport is specially indebted for many of the improvements that have been made in this burial-place. Both of these old and honored citizens have passed away. In the language of one of Williamsport's venerated and most highly-esteemed citizens, John B. Hall, Esq., "Their work is done, and we laid them away in Wildwood."

On the north side of Wyoming Street, between Henry and George Streets, may be seen the burying-place of the Catholic denomination, a tract of about five acres.

In a still further eastern portion of the city, on Almond Street, is the final earthly resting-place of the Hebrews.

How appropriate in connection with a description of these last homes of earth are the following lines:

"THE CITY OF THE DEAD.

"The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around and together be laid,
And the young and the old, and the low and the high,
Shall tumbler to dust, and together shall be.

"So the multitude goes, like the flowers or the weed
That withers away in let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

"They died; ay, they died; and so things that are now,
Who walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
And make in their dwelling a transient abode,
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrims' road.

"To the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath,
From the bloom of health to the paleness of death,
From the gilt & cushion to the pier and the shroud—
Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"

WILLIAMSPORT PUBLIC PARKS.—The first public park opened in Williamsport was formed out of the Pine Street Cemetery. Many of the bodies were removed by the surviving friends, and the graves of these not removed were leveled. By act of the City Council passed July 1, 1867, it was made the duty of the City Surveyor and Street Commissioner of the Third Ward, one year after its

passage, to remove the monuments, head-, and foot-stones from this yard, and to grade and lay out the same as a public park. The place had not been used for burial purposes since 1856. But the place was still without a name. In April, 1874, Samuel L. Youngman, Esq., who had purchased the property of James Elliot immediately opposite, christened the spot *Ross Park*, after Michael Ross, the founder of the city, and had a sign-board erected on a tree bearing the title. The name seemed to be acceptable to everybody, and the former cemetery is now only known as Ross Park.

A triangular piece of ground at the intersection of Pine Street with Hepburn, north of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, was donated to public use by John DuBois, Esq., and is known as *DeBois Park*. It is as yet undetermined with shrubbery or fountain. It was laid out in 1860.

The Williamsport Driving Park was laid out in 1865, and is used by the Lycoming County Agricultural Society. It adjoins the city on the north, and is composed of about forty acres, with a half-mile trotting-course.

Herdie Park.—In the northern part of the city, lying on the north side of High Street, and bounded on the east by Locust Street and west by First Avenue, lies a beautiful tract of about one hundred acres of level land, known as Herdie Park. It was handsomely laid out by the Herdie Park Association, Peter Herdie President and principal owner, in 1867. It contains a half-mile race-track and suitable buildings of every description, that are unequalled for the purposes for which they are designed.

In connection with this park are very complete hatching-houses and trout-pools, where at all times may be seen half a million of the "speckled beauties," of all ages and stages of growth and development. The trout-pools are connected with three miles of creek on the other side of the river, and are models of successful fish culture and management.

NEWBERRY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Presbyterian Church in Newberry, formerly called the Lycoming Church, is one of the oldest in Northern Pennsylvania. That it existed prior to 1786 is evident from its being transferred from the boundary of the Presbytery of Donegal in that year, to the control of the Presbytery of Carlisle. Upon the records of the latter body is found the following minute:

"After performing missionary labor for two years, he (Rev. Isaac Grier, father of the late Associate Justice Grier of the Supreme Court) accepted a call to the United Churches of Lycoming, Pine Creek, and Great Island, and was ordained and installed their pastor by the Presbytery on the 30th day of April, 1791. In April, 1806, he was released from the pastoral care of those churches, having accepted a call to the churches of Sandusky and Northumberland."

The original church was a plain log house not weather-boarded. It had galleries in each end, which were reached by flights of rough stairs outside the building. Its interior arrangements consisted of the old-fashioned high pews. The pulpit was of the high English or wing-case order, with a sounding-board suspended over it. The lower surface of the sounding-board was decorated with a large star. The door opened on the south side of the building, directly in front of the pulpit. There was no heating-apparatus in the building, neither chimney, fire-place, nor stove. A few persons now living remember this church as far back as 1793, but none can tell just when or by whom it was erected, though a local tradition connects the names of Judge Hepburn, Wm. Cullerton, and one of the Cummings family with its erection. For many years this was the only house devoted to worship within a radius of fifty miles.

After the destruction of the old log church by fire in 1817, a stone building was erected by the aid of moneys obtained through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Henderson, who was installed pastor October 18, 1815. It was a large edifice for the time, being sixty-six by sixty feet on the ground plan, with the doors of entry fronting south, with sixteen windows. It stood on a line about midway between the first mentioned and the site of the present brick church. The pulpit was a high affair with stairs on each side and a large raised dais or platform around the front, with inclining hand-rail, which was occupied by the choir, or such singers as from time to time supported this part of the worship. The pews were very high and with straight backs, and very uncomfortable. All who remember attending service in this building speak of it as a cold, uncomfortable, forbidding place, so large that the congregation looked scattered and unneighborly in it; and altogether more like a prison than a place for the worship of God.

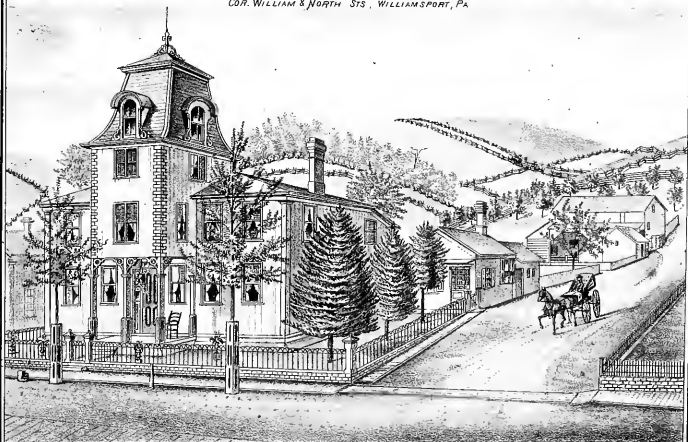
Rev. Isaac Grier retired from the pastorate of the Newberry Church in 1806, it was supplied by the order of the Presbytery from four to six times a year by different ministers, among whom were Rev. John Bryson, Thomas Hood, and John B. Patterson. Rev. Isaac Grier died August 23, 1813.

The pastors who succeeded Mr. Henderson were Rev. Nathaniel Snowden in 1820, and Rev. Joseph Painter in October, 1825, to April, 1831.

On the 20th of April, 1832, the Presbytery of Northumberland "set off that part of the Lycoming congregation lying below the Lycoming Creek, to constitute



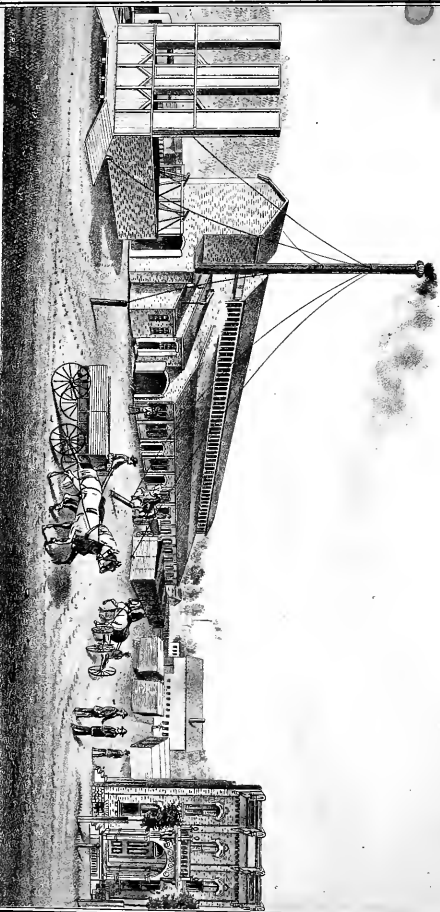
RES. OF WM COHRIG, M. D.
COR. WILLIAM & NORTH STS., WILLIAMSPORT, PA.



RES. OF G. H. CLINE, M. D.
SALLADSBURG, LYCOMING CO., PA.







DRY KILN.

MILL & MANUFACTORY.
KEYSTONE SAW & PLANING MILL,
DASH, SAGE & BLUND MANUFACTORY. HOTCHKISS & BARBER, PHOTOGRAPHS.

WARE HOUSE.

OFFICE.

a sabbath church." On the 23d of February 1835, in accordance with the above action, the First Presbyterian Church of Williamsport was organized.

After the departure of Mr. Painter, the pulpit was occasionally supplied by Rev. J. H. Grier, and from 1832 to 1836 he devoted from one-fourth to one-half of his time to the spiritual welfare of the congregation. After this there appears to have been an interval of some four years when the services were infrequent and irregular.

In April, 1840, the Rev. John White, a minister of the Associate Reformed (Scotch Presbyterian) Church, of New York, was called and duly installed pastor of the church. His ministry continued up to the 19th of April, 1843, when the pastoral relations were dissolved, but he continued to supply the pulpit, giving his whole time for the first year, and half his time for six months more, when he left the church entirely. After the final departure of Mr. White, the pulpit was supplied from 1846 up to 1852 by Rev. John H. Grier, who devoted one-half of his time to the congregation. This venerable divine resides in Jersey Shore, hale and hearty at the advanced age of eighty-eight.

In the spring of 1850 it was voted by the church "to remove the walls of the old stone church, erected in the year 1817 (then standing), and to use the material in the construction of a substantial wall around the burial-ground adjacent, to replace that edifice by a brick fifty-four by thirty-six feet, and to improve the adjoining ground about the church by planting trees."

In June of this year the old stone church edifice was torn down, preparatory to erecting the new building; but, owing to unavoidable delays in the prosecution of the work, it was not finished till about the middle of 1851. On the 2d of June of this year the house was dedicated to divine worship, the discourse on the occasion being delivered by Rev. John H. Grier, an aged and worthy Presbyterian minister, who had been present at the consecration of the church previously erected on very nearly the same spot. On this last occasion he was assisted by Rev. Joseph Stevens, Presbyterian minister of Jersey Shore; Rev. P. W. Melick, Presbyterian minister in charge at Newberry; and Rev. Joseph S. Lee, at that time the senior Methodist preacher on the Lycoming circuit.

In 1850, the grave-yard adjacent to the church was enlarged about one-ninth of its first area. The hemlock-tree, now standing in the northeastern angle of the burial-ground, was planted late in the evening of the 9th of May, 1854, at the request of Mr. William M. Cooper, then resident at Washington, D. C. The pine-tree, on the opposite side of the gateway, was planted at the same time by Andrew J. Fessler and John F. Stevenson.

Ministry in the Present Church—In October, 1853, Rev. P. W. Melick was appointed a supply for one-half of his time, and continued until the spring of 1855.

After a year's vacancy the church had preaching one-half the time,—first by Rev. M. B. Patterson, and then by Rev. D. M. Barber, till 1861, when Mr. Barber went as a chaplain of a regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

In July of 1860, a part of this church was set off and organized into the Lidenes Church. This church began with fifteen members, A. A. Stewart and Thomas Johnson, Ruling Elders.

In October, 1860, Presbytery met and effected a consolidation of the Lycoming Centre and Pennsada Church with Lynden and Lycoming, under one pastorate, with a salary of five hundred dollars.

In April, 1862, Rev. W. W. Alexander was called as pastor of the three churches. He left hastily in the summer of 1863, to accept the Presidency of Carroll College.

At this time the church had reached a very low ebb. The membership in 1863 was fifty-two, but by the time of calling the next pastor was reduced by removals and death to a little over thirty.

The town of Newberry had become neglected and dilapidated, and the prospects were very dark.

In April, 1865, Rev. H. G. Finney was called to the three churches, where he remained for two years.

In 1867, Rev. Finney accepted a call from the Lycoming Centre Church, and the churches of Lycoming and Lidenes called Rev. A. D. Hawn, who came to them in June, 1867. The great impetus given to Newberry by the building of Dodge Mills, and the great increase of work upon the boom, offered a more extended and prosperous field of operations than had hitherto been enjoyed by this church.

The labors of Rev. Mr. Hawn were greatly blessed, and the church received more than a hundred members during his pastorate of over two years.

Repairs and Menae.—Her inward prosperity was evinced by outward improvement.

A. G. P. Dodge, Esq., in order to stimulate the zeal of the workers, offered, in addition to his previous generous donations, a fine bell if the ladies would build a steeple for it. This they very promptly proceeded to do; and, in the course of one

year, built a steeple and otherwise improved the church at a cost of over thirteen hundred dollars, all of which they raised by festivals and socials. The bell given by Mr. Dodge weighed over eight hundred pounds.

When Rev. Mr. Hawn was called the church promised to build him a manse. This promise they redeemed by building a very neat two-story cottage-house of nine rooms on the site of the old stone church. It was finished in the fall of 1867. With its fences, stables, well, and surroundings, it cost about two thousand dollars.

During the summer of 1868, the interior of the church was thoroughly renovated, painted, and carpeted at a large cost.

Ministerial Change.—In November, 1869, Rev. Abner D. Hawn resigned his pastorate to accept a call to the Third Presbyterian Church of Williamsport. His place was filled January 1, 1870, by Rev. J. Calvin Caldwell, from Washington, Washington County, Pennsylvania, whose genial manners and truly eloquent sermons entitled him to a high rank among the clergy.

In September, 1874, Rev. Mr. Caldwell accepted a call from the Second Presbyterian Church of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and was succeeded January 1, 1875, by Rev. Alexander Henry, Jr., the present pastor, who is a young man from one of Philadelphia's most honored families, and has evinced such ability and zeal in his calling us to give promise of eminent success.

Especial tribute is due here to the services and worth of two deceased members of this church,—James Grier and Jacob Thompson,—who for long years stood by the church, not only in prosperity, but also in adversity. For some quarter of a century they were Ruling Elders in the church.

The present officers of the church are,—Rev. Alexander Henry, Jr., Pastor; Benjamin W. Thompson, Stephen Ault, Abel Fynt, and Heman B. Ault, Ruling Elders; Samuel Grier and James McClintock, Deacons; George W. Nicely, Stephen Ault, James L. Maplesky, A. W. King, and H. B. Ault, Trustees. The present membership is one hundred and eighty-five.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized at a very early day, and in 1865 was reorganized. The present membership counts two hundred and twenty-three, including teachers, officers, and scholars. There are seven male and nine female teachers. The library is one of the largest of the kind in the State, and contains upwards of eleven hundred volumes. It is used by both the church and the school. The present Superintendent is Colonel B. W. Thompson.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Previous to 1835 there had been no Presbyterian organization in the borough of Williamsport. The members of this persuasion attended service at the Lycoming Church in Newberry, except upon such occasions as they could secure itinerant preaching in the court-house.

In February, 1835, by the assistance of Rev. David M. Barber, was organized the First Presbyterian Church of Williamsport, with an enrollment of thirty-eight members, most of whom were from the Lycoming Church. The first session elected by the church comprised the following gentlemen: John B. Hall, Alexander Shan, Andrew D. Hepburn, and John Turlett. For several years the church had stated supplies in preaching, first by Rev. D. M. Barber, and subsequently by Rev. Phineas B. May, and still later, by Rev. Samuel S. Sheddin. The first settled pastor was Rev. John P. Hudson, who was installed.

Up to 1842, the church held their services in an old stone building on Third Street, between Pine and William, owned by the German Lutheran and Reformed denominations, then united as one body.

In 1842 this church erected, on the northwest corner of Market and Willow Streets, their first house of worship, but had the misfortune in after-years to have it twice destroyed by fire.

It was burned in 1849, rebuilt, and again burned and rebuilt in 1850.

In addition to Mr. Hudson, the pastors of the church have been Revs. E. Bradley, Alexander Hebrum, William Sinington, William A. Kerr, and George F. Cain, who is the present occupant of the pulpit.

In addition to the Sunday-school immediately connected with the church, they have a mission chapel on Anthony Street, in the lower part of the city, where they conduct an efficient Sunday-school.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was organized on the 12th of December, 1840, under the supervision of Rev. James W. Phillips, of the Presbytery of Harrisburg. The membership comprised fifteen persons, most of them emigrants from western New York, who were in sympathy with what was known as the New School branch of the Presbyterian Church, as it existed after the division in 1838, and who had no church connection in Williamsport. The organization exercises were held in the old stone church on Third Street, between Pine and William, then the joint property of the Lutheran and German Reformed denominations. The following are the names of the constitutional members: John R. Hall, Agnes Hall, Nathaniel D. Eaton, Reuben Derby, Abigail Derby, Benjamin C. Moore, Elizabeth T. Moore, Stephen W. Hall, Nancy J. Hall, J. P. Jinks, Phoebe Hall, Rachel Hall, Mary Hall, Hetta Hall, and Elizabeth Cummings.

The following were elected ruling elders: John B. Hall, N. D. Eaton, and Benjamin C. Moore. For some three years the church had their Sunday services in the court-house, and their other meetings at private homes.

In February, 1841, the church elected Rev. James W. Phillips as their first pastor, and he entered upon his duties on the first of the following April. In 1842 a brick church edifice was commenced on the southeast corner of Fourth and Market Streets, and was dedicated on the 11th of October, 1843. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. William Stirling, who also preached the first sermon to the congregation in the court-house, September 30, 1840. In April, 1846, Mr. Phillips resigned the pastorate. The church shortly afterwards extended a call to Rev. William Stirling, who accepted on the condition that a debt of some \$1000 which was resting upon the church should be first liquidated. Those holding claims against the church at once agreed to relinquish the same, and accordingly Mr. Stirling entered upon the duties of pastor on the 27th of September following, and served the church for a period of upwards of twenty-five years.

On the first of June, 1861, the church edifice was vacated for the purpose of enlargement, and the congregation worshipped till while in the court-house, as in former years. Difficulty in securing brick, together with the interruption caused by the memorable flood of 1865, greatly retarded the work of enlargement, so that it was determined to use stone instead of brick, and it was not until late in January, 1867, that the reconstructed edifice was ready for occupancy. On the 22d of this month the present stone structure was dedicated. Rev. J. J. Porter, D.D., of Watertown, N. Y., preaching the sermon. The number of members at this time was three hundred and twenty-eight. The building complete, with all of its appliances, cost \$64,500. On the 24th of February, 1868, the church dismissed seventeen members to go into the organization of a Congregational Church, and on the 21st of May, 1869, twelve more to form the nucleus of the Third Presbyterian Church of Williamsport.

On August 6, 1871, Rev. H. W. Brown, of Bardet, N. Y., the present incumbent, was elected pastor.

In the summer of 1873 the edifice was overhauled, painted, and frescoed, at an expense of some \$2000. Their old bell was donated to the Third Church, before noticed, together with other liberal contributions of some thousands of dollars.

Some years ago the Second Church purchased a lot at the foot of Hepburn Street, and erected thereon a mission Sunday-school building, and have since conducted a flourishing Sunday-school. On the 13th of February, 1876, the congregation were notified by the church treasurer that a debt was hanging on the society of \$12,207, and on the 27th of the same month said debt was entirely wiped out. The church has a present membership of three hundred.

THE THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Williamsport is an off-pring of the Second Church. It was organized May 31, 1869, with an enrollment of sixteen members. Hiram Mudge and P. W. Beatty were the first elders.

In 1869 they erected a church edifice on the northeast corner of Third and Maynard Streets, on a lot procured for them by some members of the Second Church. The lot and building cost them \$14,580. The lot is 125 by 150 feet. Their bell was a donation from the Second Church, also other contributions to the amount of \$6000 or upwards.

The edifice is not large, but is a model of neatness. It was dedicated July 1, 1869. The first settled pastor was Rev. A. D. Hawn, who entered upon his duties December 29, 1869.

In the summer of 1870, a lot adjoining the church was purchased by the congregation, and a neat parsonage erected thereon at a total expense of \$1600. The present membership is one hundred and twenty-eight, and the present pastor is Rev. John Burroughs.

PINE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Methodism was introduced within the present limits of the city of Williamsport in the year 1791. On the eastern bank of Lycoming Creek, on the main road leading from what is now Williamsport proper to Newberry—now Fourth Street—stood the cabin of Amariah Sutton, an earnest member of the Methodist persuasion. In this pioneer cabin, in the autumn of 1791, was formed the first Methodist Society in Lycoming County. At a subsequent date the old Lycoming burying-ground, on Fourth Street, was donated to the Methodist Society, and upon this site was erected a frame building, which was the first M. E. Church edifice in Williamsport.

The First Brick Church.—About the year 1825, a lot was purchased on the west side of Pine Street, between Fourth Street and the railroad, now No. 119 Pine, and a small one-story brick building erected thereon in 1826. This was the first brick church in the borough. Soon afterwards the old frame church on Fourth Street was taken down, and such portions as were available were used in the building of a parsonage, which was located immediately in the rear of the new church. This was the first parsonage in the borough.

In January, 1843, the lot on which the present church edifice stands was conveyed by Pompey and Elizabeth Friday to John Smith, Daniel Strehlein, George State, and Joseph S. Williams, then trustees of the church, for the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars. In the year 1844, the old brick church was taken down and the present one erected.

Singular Church-note.—It is a rather singular coincidence that the Rev. John Bowen preached the first and last sermon in the old church, and, after an interval of about eighteen years, also the first in the new church. In 1861, the present brick parsonage was built. In 1868, the church edifice was enlarged by an addition of eighteen feet in length, and otherwise remodelled, at a total cost of about \$17,000. The church and parsonage are now free from debt.

In the year 1843 a charter of incorporation was obtained, and Jeremiah Tallman, Daniel Strehlein, Joseph S. Williams, Samuel Love, Jr., James Elliot, John Smith, John T. Simpler, Ellis Thomas, and George State, were chosen trustees under the charter.

In 1832, the Pine Street Church, in Williamsport, became a station, with a settled pastor. The present membership is upwards of five hundred.

Previous to the year 1806, neither Lycoming County nor Williamsport seems to have been mentioned in the Conference minutes, although preaching was had quite regularly by itinerant ministers. The following are the appointments for the past seventy years, which will power very serviceable as matters of reference:

Appointments for Seventy Years.—In the year 1806, Timothy Lee and Jesse Pinard were appointed by the Baltimore Conference for Lycoming, including Williamsport; for 1807, James Charles and William Wolf; for 1808, Amos Owen and Daniel Stansbury; for 1809, John Rhodes and Jacob Banthart; for 1810, Timothy Lee and Samuel Ross; for 1811, George Thomas and Abraham Dawson; for 1812, John Hazard and James S. Lott; for 1813, George Thomas and Israel Cook; for 1814, Peter Jones and James Bennett; for 1815, John Thomas and Wyatt Chamberlain; for 1816, Israel Chamberlain and Remond M. Everett; for 1817, John Thomas and John Rhodes; for 1818, John Rhodes and Benjamin Billa; for 1819, Israel Cook and Thomas M. Ghee; for 1820, John Thomas and Robert Menhall; for 1821, Robert Menhall and Joseph R. Sheppard; for 1822, Robert Cadden and Wm. McDowell; for 1823, Robert Cadden and Nathaniel Mills; for 1824, John Thomas and Thomas McGhee; for 1825, Thomas McGhee and Francis McCartney; for 1826, Amos Smith and John Bowen; for 1827, John Bowen and Henry Taring; for 1828, Edward E. Allen and Robert Kemp; for 1829, Wm. Prentymann and Charles Kallfos; for 1830, Wm. Prentymann and James H. Brown; for 1831, James W. Donahay and William Evans; for 1832, D. Shaver and John H. Tallentree; for 1833, S. Ellis and Oliver Ege; for 1834, James Sanks and Joseph S. Lee; for 1835, James Sanks and S. Ellis; for 1836, Thomas Tancynhill and Isaac T. Stratton; for 1837, Thomas Tancynhill and Isaac T. Stratton; for 1838, James Ewing and George L. Brown; for 1839, James Ewing and Geo. Guyer; for 1840, Charles Kallfos and John W. Hanchawant; for 1841, Robert T. Nixson and John W. Hanchawant; for 1842, Geo. Guyer and Ephraim McCollum; for 1843, John Bowen and Wm. R. Mills; for 1844, John Bowen; for 1845 and 1846, Mayberry Goben; for 1847 and 1848, John Guyer and Charles Mackey; for 1849, H. G. Hill and Samuel Wilson; for 1850, H. G. Hill and A. M. Earnest; for 1851 and 1852, Thompson Mitchell and B. B. Hamilton; for 1853, J. France; for 1854 and 1855, John Stine; for 1856, C. B. Tappett; for 1857 and 1858, Samuel Kepler; for 1859 and 1860, I. S. Deal; for 1861 and 1862, A. E. Gilman; for 1863 and 1864, W. L. Spottswood; for 1865 and 1866, S. W. Price; for 1867, T. M. Reese and W. M. Evans; for 1868 and 1869, T. M. Reese; for 1870 and 1871, Wm. Harden; for 1872 and 1873, Dr. Riley; for 1874, 1875, and 1876, D. S. Monroe.

Previous to the year 1828, this denomination had been identified with the Union Sunday-school of the place, but in this year was organized in the old brick church the *First Methodist Sunday-school*, with Mr. E. E. Allen as Superintendent and Major Charles Low Secretary.

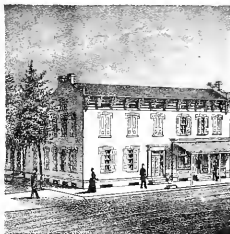
MEDBERY STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Up to October, 1860, the only Methodist Church organizations within the territory now embraced by the city of Williamsport were the Pine Street Church and the Newberry Church.

During that year, and for some time previous, the propriety of starting a new church was discussed in the official meetings of Pine Street Church.

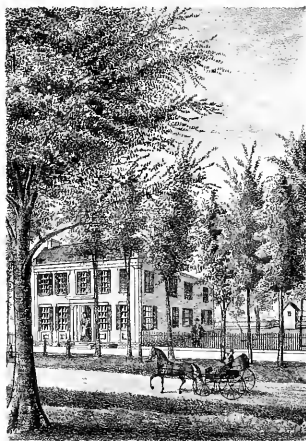
On an October Sunday of 1860, a number of the members of Pine Street favorable to the new movement, together with the professors and students of the Seminary, met in the Seminary chapel for public worship; this constituted the first congregational service of what was then and for some time afterwards known as the Second M. E. Church of Williamsport. They continued to meet in the same place until the basement of their first church was completed. At first the pulpit was filled partly by the pastor of Pine Street Church, and the remainder of the time by preachers connected with the Seminary.



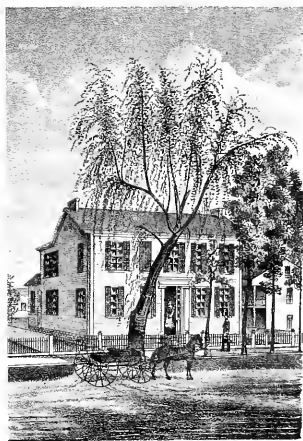
DRUG STORE & RES. OF DR. U. REED.
JERSEY SHORE, PA.



RES. OF H. B. HUMES,
MAIN ST., JERSEY SHORE, LYCOMING CO., PA.



RES. OF COL. J. S. ALLEN,
MAIN ST., JERSEY SHORE, LYCOMING COUNTY, PA.



RES. OF HENRY STAMM,
ALLEGHENY ST., JERSEY SHORE, LYCOMING COUNTY, PA.



At the next session of the East Baltimore Annual Conference of the M. E. Church (with which Williamsport was connected), held in the spring of 1861, the new charge applied for a separate pastor, and Rev. Richard Hinkle was appointed. Under the leadership of this energetic, faithful minister, a complete and separate organization of the little church was effected. The first Quarterly Conference was held April 8, 1861, Rev. T. M. Reese, Presiding Elder, in the chair. At this Conference a Board of Stewards were appointed, who were as follows: Jacob Sallade, C. B. Bowman, L. McDowell, J. S. Crawford, and S. F. Green, the last named being Recording Steward.

A flourishing Sunday-school had been established in connection with the charge, which was reported in the following June to have thirty teachers, two hundred scholars, and three hundred and seventy volumes in the library.

Rev. Richard Hinkle was returned to the charge for the second year in the spring of 1862.

Building the Church.—At the Quarterly Conference, held April 5 of that year, a committee was appointed to secure and purchase a suitable lot on which to build a church. This committee subsequently purchased the lot, one hundred and four feet square, on Mulberry Street, between Third and Fourth, on which the present church stands.

On June 18, 1862, the first Board of Trustees were appointed, and were Rev. Thompson Mitchell, J. S. Crawford, C. B. Bowman, Jacob Sallade, James Good-binder, William Strubben, J. D. Wallace, L. McDowell, and C. R. Jamison.

J. Sallade, L. McDowell, and William Vandercelt were chosen as a Building Committee to superintend the erection of the new church. An act of incorporation was obtained under the name of Mulberry Street M. E. Church. The Building Committee contracted with H. Board to construct the building. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on August 6, 1862, and on January 8, 1863, the basement of the church was dedicated to the worship of God, the Rev. H. B. Ridgeway, of New York, and other ministers, being present on the occasion. Subscriptions were taken sufficient to pay the debt incurred up to that time. Civil war was then raging. In the midst of the discouraging circumstances then existing, the congregation had good reason to feel contented with their fine commodious basement, and feared for some months to venture on the work of finishing the building.

The Rev. Thomas D. Gutwalt succeeded Mr. Hinkle as the second pastor in the spring of 1863. During that year work in the upper part of the building and on the tower was continued. In the autumn of that year the pastor, Mr. Gutwalt, after months of faithful toil for the spiritual and temporal interests of the church, died; during the remainder of that conference year the pastoral duties were attended to by Rev. T. Mitchell, whose devotion to Mulberry Street Church commenced with its birth and has continued ever since.

Attempt to Burn the Church.—The work on the church was continued. When the building was approaching completion an attempt was made to burn it. The afternoon, fire had been kindled among some old lumber in the cellar, and, while the firemen and the workmen from the upper part of the building were putting out the fire in the cellar, another one was kindled among shavings in the upper part. The fire was at last extinguished with but little damage.

A young man, who had been sent on from Baltimore to prepare the ceiling and walls for frescoing, was strongly suspected; and, after examining him sufficiently to satisfy the church officers that he was a dangerous character to have about, he was advised to make his exit from the place, and was escorted to the depot that night, and watched until the train with him on board left for the South.

The church and tower were completed and dedicated February 18, 1864, Bishop Simpson officiating on the occasion. Rev. R. Hinkle and other ministers being also present.

Subscriptions were taken on the day of dedication and on the Sunday following sufficient to pay the debt incurred in building to the time. The pews in this first building were arranged in a quadricle, leaving the pulpit as a centre. The audience-room when filled with people presented a novel and beautiful appearance. The cost of the building, lot, and furniture was about sixteen thousand five hundred dollars, including a fine bell, which was placed in the tower in the early part of 1866, and bore the inscription Thomas Bowman.

In the spring of 1864, Rev. E. F. Gray became pastor, and served for two years, when Rev. B. B. Hamlin was appointed as the fourth pastor.

The Church Burned.—On Sunday morning, August 23, 1868, the first church was burned down. It was insured for about nine thousand dollars, which was promptly paid over to the Treasurer.

Rebuilding the Church.—The Rev. B. B. Hamlin was succeeded in the spring of 1869 by the Rev. W. S. Edwards. In May, 1869, the Building Committee were authorized to contract with Mr. H. Board for putting up the second church building on the old site, the corner-stone of which was laid July 1, 1869, Bishop Simpson officiating. The basement was completed and dedicated November 21, 1869, the pastor being assisted on the occasion by his father, Rev. W. B. Ed-

wards, D.D., of Baltimore, and other ministers. Over four thousand dollars in cash and subscriptions were taken at that time, about sufficient with what had been previously subscribed, and other available funds, to pay for the building as far as finished. No successful efforts were made to complete the church until 1871.

The Rev. Mr. Edwards continued pastor for two years, and in the spring of 1871 was succeeded by the Rev. Richard Hinkle, who had also been the first pastor. Measures were at once taken to proceed with work on the upper part of the church and tower. By the middle of August the audience-room had been plastered and was ready for frescoing, and the seats were being constructed. The steeple, with its tall spire pointing heavenward, had been completed, and was regarded as a model of beauty and fair proportions. On Saturday, the 19th of August, a fine bell of thirteen hundred pounds' weight had been hoisted into the belfry ready for placing in position during the coming week, but it never pealed forth its invitation to come and worship God.

Again Burned Down.—On Sunday night, August 29, 1871, during a conflagration which destroyed about three hundred thousand dollars' worth of property, Mulberry Street M. E. church fell a victim to the flames, and was entirely destroyed. The building before its destruction had cost about twenty-five thousand dollars, and was insured for about half that amount.

On the following Monday, the 21st, the members of Mulberry Street lodged with sad hearts on the smoldering ruins of their church, but, while they were discouraged, they did not despair. In the afternoon of that day, the Trustees and other officials of the church met at the home of the pastor, and then resolved to at once proceed to build again in the same place.

The Building Committee contracted with Messrs. Runkle, House & Board to put up the third building. The congregation, until the basement was ready, worshipped in the court-house.

Rebuilt the Second Time.—The corner-stone of the third church was laid October 12, 1871, the Rev. H. B. Ridgeway officiating on the occasion. Work proceeded rapidly, and on the 30th of May, 1872, the large and well-arranged basement and class-room were opened and dedicated to the worship of God, the presiding elder and other ministers being present to conduct the exercises. Work was continued on the other part of the building, a fine steeple was erected, and a bell placed in the belfry; a large, fine-toned organ occupies one corner at the side of the pulpit.

The New Church Ready.—The completed church was dedicated December 1, 1872, Bishop Bowman, assisted by Rev. J. A. McCutley, D.D., officiating. Cash and subscriptions to a large amount were received on the day of dedication, towards paying the debt incurred in building.

During these years of disaster the balance of the church were very active, by means of the Lyell's Aid Society connected with it, in raising money, and deserve special mention. The cost of the present structure was about thirty-three thousand dollars. The whole church is a model of neatness, and is well arranged in all its parts. The Rev. R. Hinkle, after three years of care and toil, was succeeded by Rev. J. J. Pearce, who is the present pastor. The present status of the church is as follows: Number of members, 250; teachers and officers in the Sunday-school, 24; scholars in the Sunday-school, 200; volumes in the Sunday-school library, 700.

THIRD STREET M. E. CHURCH.—In the year 1866, a mission Sunday-school was started in the lower part of the city under the fostering care of Mulberry Street Church. This continued to grow and prosper, and was the nucleus of what now constitutes a flourishing church, under the name of the Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church. By resolution of the Mulberry Street Quarterly Conference, March 20, 1867, a committee was appointed, who purchased a lot in the lower part of the city and erected thereon a chapel. After the completion and dedication of the same, services were held regularly there, and very soon a little church was formed which has continued to grow and prosper until the present time, and is now, and has been for years, a separate charge with a pastor. The chapel and that part of the lot on which it stands was presented by Mulberry Street Church to the Third Street Church free from debt. The remainder of the lot was afterwards sold to the members of the Third Street Church.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—It is somewhat singular and remarkable fact, that while Baptist Churches were being organized in comparatively small and obscure places, no attempt was made to establish one in Williamsport until so late as 1853.

After some preliminary steps on the part of the Northumberland Baptist Association, a meeting of some fifteen Baptists was held on December 17, 1854, in the court-house, when they

Resolved, That we now organize into a regular Baptist Church, to be called the First Baptist Church of Williamsport, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

At this meeting Rev. J. Green Miles, pastor at Jersey Shore, was elected pastor of the Williamsport interest, and Foster Tyler, deacon.

On the 28th of December, 1851, in response to a call from the members, delegates from various churches assembled in the court-house, and organized by appointing Rev. H. Essick, moderator, and Rev. Justin B. Loomis, LL.D., clerk.

A statement was made by the pastor of the circumstances under which this church was organized, and the encouragement which seemed to justify the effort, when, on motion, it was unanimously resolved to recognize this body as a regular Baptist Church.

On August 1, 1858, their pastor, Rev. J. C. Mills, resigned to take charge of the Harrisburg Baptist Church. During his pastorate of three years and a half there were added to the church, independent of the constituent members, 81 persons.

From August, 1858, until August, 1859, the church was without a regular pastor, the pulpit, however, being supplied at stated times by different brethren; but in January following Rev. W. A. Smith accepted a call, and filled the pulpit for the succeeding three months.

In August, 1859, Rev. Joshua Kelly, who had previously accepted a call, preached his first sermon as pastor. He continued to labor with them until April 10, 1862, when death severed the connection. He preached his last sermon on March 20. After a brief illness, he died suddenly on Thursday, April 10. Within a few weeks prior to his death he baptized 18 converts, the fruits of his last labored efforts by his Master. He was pastor of the church two years and seven months, and under his administration there were added to the church 59 persons.

From August 5, 1862, to August 20, 1865, Rev. W. R. McNeill was pastor. At this latter date he resigned to accept an appointment as missionary to Burma. In October following Rev. O. T. Lincoln, of Elmira, became pastor. During the first two years of Mr. Lincoln's pastorate, 107 members were added, making a total since organization of 371 members.

In March, 1857, Mr. Peter Herdie offered to donate to the church the lot they now occupy, providing a good building should be erected thereon. This proposition was accepted, and the work was let to Mr. E. B. Culver, who broke ground for its foundation in August, 1857.

Shortly after it was commenced, the financial crisis so well remembered swept over them with all its disastrous effects, and their enterprise was doomed to share in the sad results to which that eventful period gave birth. Mr. Culver, with commendable perseverance, continued the work until the walls were up and the roof on, in which condition it was compelled to remain until the spring of 1860, at which time the work was resumed and some little progress made towards completion. On the 3d of July of that year a hurricane partly unroofed the building, and to some extent damaged the walls. Immediate steps were taken to repair the injuries, and now the building is stronger and more firm than it would have been had not this disaster occurred. The work still progressed slowly, and late in the fall the spire was raised; but before it could be properly secured another hurricane overtook it, and continued with fury for several hours. The gey-rapes, which at first held it securely, wore off, and it finally fell and was entirely demolished. A new one was immediately commenced and raised with entire success.

From this time the work gradually went on to completion, and on the first day of July, 1869, they occupied the basement for the first time.

On September 14, 1869, the edifice was dedicated, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith of Philadelphia preaching the dedicatory sermon. The building and lot are valued at \$20,000, and the society is free from debt. The church numbers about four hundred members.

In 1869 Mr. Lincoln resigned, and in October of the same year the church called Rev. T. E. Clapp, their present pastor, a gentleman popular in the pulpit.

The parsonage on Fourth Street was erected in 1872 by four individuals, Mahlon Fisher, Ezra Canfield, John E. Jones, and H. E. Taylor, and is now owned by them. It cost about \$6000. These gentlemen have generously donated the use of this house to the present pastor. The officers of the church for 1876 are: Rev. T. E. Clapp, Pastor; H. E. Taylor, Treasurer; E. A. Cornell, Clerk; D. Trainer, I. L. Clough, J. A. Borman, N. W. Batey, J. Hamet, and J. H. Jones, Deacons; E. Canfield, W. H. Miskim, H. E. Taylor, E. Culver, and E. A. Cornell, Trustees.

In April, 1865, was organized the *First Baptist Sunday-school* of Williamsport, in a frame building on the southwest corner of Pine Street and River Alley. Mr. Elber Culver was chosen Superintendent, and Wesley Miles Secretary and Librarian.

Subsequently the school was removed to the one-story brick school-house on the southwest corner of West and Black Horse Alley, and still later the court-room was used for this purpose. This room was usually in such a filthy condition that worship could not be conducted there, and being in use until Saturday evening, the teachers frequently devoted Sunday morning to cleaning it for services in the afternoon.

The records of the first six months of the school have not been preserved, but in October of the year of its organization we find the following list of teachers: James Carr, J. N. Black, B. W. Brewer, G. P. Cannon, David Bower, J. H. Pollock, David Trainer, G. S. Banger, Miss E. Lyman, Miss F. L. Taylor, Miss Harriet Dart, Miss E. McKean, Miss Martha Kline, Miss V. Hall, Mrs. E. Colton, Mrs. James Carr, Mrs. B. E. Cannon. The list of scholars numbered twenty-eight males and forty-nine females. As a successor to Mr. Miles, Mr. Horace B. Taylor was elected and still continues to fill the offices of Secretary, Librarian, and Treasurer.

The office of Superintendent has been held as follows: Mr. Elber Culver, who was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the school, was fifty chosen its first presiding officer; his term expired February 28, 1858. Mr. Samuel Banger was chosen as his successor, continuing until March 13, 1859, when Mr. Culver was re-elected, and served until December 1, 1861. Mr. A. B. Putnam was then elected, and served until January 25, 1863. Mr. Culver was then chosen, and served until January 6, 1867. He was succeeded by Mr. George S. Banger until January, 1870, when Mr. Culver was re-elected, and has continued without intermission until the present time.

The membership now comprises six officers, twenty-eight teachers, and about four hundred scholars, and is presided over by the following officers: Elber Culver, Superintendent; J. M. Wood, Assistant Superintendent; H. E. Taylor, Treasurer; James Douglas, Secretary; John Good and Wm. V. Emory, Librarians.

The infant school was placed under the charge of Mrs. Amanda E. Cornell March 31, 1861, and has remained under her vigilant care ever since its organization.

WASHINGTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church had its origin as follows:

About the first of October, 1866, Elmer J. Davison, Jr., made an appeal to his fellow-members of the First Baptist Church to establish a missionary work in the eastern portion of the city, a field totally destitute of church or Sabbath-school. He urged the organization of a school, and entertained the hope that it would prove to be the germ of a future Baptist Church. A subsequent meeting resulted in the appointment of Frank W. Davis, John A. Borman, and John Shoenberger, a committee, with instructions to procure a suitable room. The committee soon informed the church that a small room on Grove Street, owned by the Misses Cortright, had been leased for thirty dollars per annum.

A corps of officers were immediately elected: A. B. Putnam, Superintendent, and Frank W. Davis, Secretary. The formal opening took place November 18, 1866, with the following list of teachers: A. B. Putnam, John E. Jones, Elmer Davison, Frank W. Davis, John A. Borman, Edward A. Cornell, Edward R. McMillan, Mrs. Anna Jones, Mrs. Amanda E. Cornell, Mrs. J. A. Borman, Miss Emma Putnam, Miss Mary Putnam, Miss Mary Miller, Miss Mary Coler, Miss Lizzie McCarty, Miss Emily Choate.

The success attending the undertaking at once suggested the propriety of erecting a chapel in which to conduct Divine service as well as the Sunday-school. Upon the recommendation of the project to the church, Messrs. J. E. Jones, E. A. Cornell, John A. Borman, R. L. Estabrook, and Elmer Davison, Jr., were appointed a committee to raise the necessary funds, procure a lot, and erect a suitable building.

A lot on Washington Street, east of Railway Street, was purchased of Hiram Mudge for three hundred dollars. The building was commenced about the 1st of January, 1867, and completed by July of the same year. The removal from the cramped and inconvenient quarters on Grove Street to the new and commodious structure was celebrated by appropriate ceremonies. The dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. T. O. Lincoln, D.D., assisted by Rev. J. A. Kelly, of Lewisburg.

At the first anniversary, Mr. John A. Borman was elected Superintendent, which post he occupied until March, 1875, when he was succeeded by Mr. E. T. Gilman.

On June 29, 1869, the name of Baptist Mission Sunday-school was changed to Washington Street Baptist Sunday-school, and a constitution and by-laws regularly adopted. The pastoral care of the mission has been conducted as follows:

Rev. H. H. Leamy, elected July, 1867, resigned July, 1868; Rev. B. B. Hensley, elected November 1, 1869, resigned November 1, 1870; Rev. F. S. Hill, elected March 15, 1871, resigned October 1, 1871; Rev. J. S. Miller, elected March 20, 1872, resigned October 1, 1874.

The church was regularly organized November 8, 1869, with Rev. B. B. Hensley as pastor, with seventy-six constituent members, who, by request, were dismissed from the First Baptist Church for this purpose.

During the pastoral charge of Mr. Hill, the Episcopal brick church on the south side of East Third Street, near Academy, was purchased and remodelled for

the Washington Street Baptist Church. The dedication took place on Sunday, June 9, 1872, Rev. T. E. Clapp conducting the services.

The officers of the school are at present: Superintendent, Mr. E. T. Gilman, and Secretary, Miss Annie Thompson. The membership numbers about two hundred children and twenty teachers. This church subsequently sold their Washington Street property to the City Board of Education for school purposes.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—On the 24 day of July, 1869, a preliminary meeting was held to take measures for the establishment of a Baptist Church in the Seventh Ward, or Newberry, which resulted in the withdrawal of nineteen members from the parent church, and the dedication on the 30th day of the same month of a church building, corner of Boyd and Arch Streets, purchased from Dodge & Co., who had erected it for an academy.

Rev. Thomas O. Lincoln, D.D., was chosen pastor, and continued in charge until July 26, 1871.

The Sunday-school was organized September 19, 1869, in the second story of the building, with sixteen scholars. W. A. Russell was Superintendent, Danara Campbell, Secretary, and E. R. McMin, Librarian.

The teachers were, Mr. John Marvin, Mr. Jonathan Dalley, Mrs. Marvin, Miss Emma Funes, Marion Martin, Mary Toner, and Fannie Bromley.

From December 10, 1871, to April 1, 1876, the pulpit was supplied first by J. S. Miller, and subsequently by Edwin McMin and other theological students.

On the evening of December 23, 1872, when the Sunday-school was celebrating the festivities of the Christmas season, a most shocking calamity occurred by the giving way of the floor, and, without a moment's warning, all were precipitated in one confused mass of benches, timbers, plaster, men, women, and children. The cries that rent the air, as every one realized their peril, with the building on fire, were heart-rending. By timely effort the flame was subdued; and, after the wreck was over, it was found there were twelve killed and upward of fifty wounded, some seriously. Among the killed were the following: Mrs. Margery Campbell and son, Mrs. Grace Seaman, Mr. John Robie, Mr. Boyd C. Mahaffey, Miss Mary Fisher, Anna S. McMin, Sallie Mallett, Mrs. John R. Wilkinson, who died next day, Miss Reeder, and two others.

The whole community joined in sympathy with the unfortunate people, and for a time no other subject but that of the disaster was discussed.

The church was rebuilt, and was arched inside with heavy timbers in view to all, but finished in a style that reflects great credit on the architect, Mr. Amos Wagner. It was through the generosity and energy of Mr. E. B. Campbell that the church assumed the tasteful beauty it now possesses, and as to comfort and plain architectural symmetry this church may stand unrivaled. On the 29th day of June, 1873, it was dedicated to the worship of God as Memorial Baptist Church. The Sunday-school continued under the leadership of Mr. C. V. L. McMin, an active worker, and has assumed the position of one of the foremost schools in the city. It has a library of over six hundred books of the choicest selections. The present membership is one hundred and twelve scholars, thirteen leaders, and six officers. Average attendance, eighty.

On April 1, 1876, Rev. E. C. Himek became pastor over the Washington Street Baptist Church and the Memorial Baptist Church.

FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.—About the year 1867, Rev. Andrew Heurich, pastor of the three German Baptist Churches of Lycoming County, with John B. Zimmerman, John Miller, and eight children, met together in a white frame school-house on the rear end of the First Baptist Church on Elmira Street, and organized a German Sunday-school. In the following spring, Mr. Henry Ottmer, from New York City, was chosen Superintendent. The school was conducted on Elmira Street until the autumn of 1868, when it was removed to the Mulberry Street school-house (Franklin Building). In February, 1869, Mr. Paul Wenzel, from Philadelphia, opened a morning session, and Mr. Ottmer one in the afternoon. The membership was then about twenty.

In May, 1870, the school was removed to the Jefferson building, southeast corner of Washington and Railway Streets, where it was conducted in a single daily session under Mr. Wenzel until September 14 of the same year, when it was removed to the new German Baptist Church. At this time the school numbered over eighty members.

Mr. Heurich returned to the West in the fall of 1869. Upon the recommendation of the Eastern German Conference of Pennsylvania, Rev. Rudolph Phipps came to this city and organized a German Baptist Church in connection with the Sunday-school, on the 13th of June, 1869. He was chosen pastor over a flock of twenty-two members. He resigned June 1, 1871, and was succeeded by Rev. John Lucker August 20, 1871, who remained until December, 1873, when he was succeeded by Rev. John S. Bener, who is now the pastor over a membership of sixty communicants and a Sunday-school of seventy members.

In February, 1871, the German school established a mission in the building erected by the Washington Street school, at this time used as a public school-

house, and in the midst of an abandoned territory. The school is conducted by the officers of the parent school, and numbers a membership of about eighty scholars.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.—Previous to the year 1827 there was no church edifice in Williamsport, and the court-house was largely employed for religious services. The first house of worship was known as "The Old Pine Church," and was erected in 1827 on the west side of Third Street, corner of Stone Alley, where now stands the brick edifice of the Reformed Church. It was built exclusively by the Lutheran and the German Reformed denominations, who formed a body wholly German in spirit and language. This old building was also often occupied by the other denominations in the city for religious worship. The windows of this house were very small, the altar and pulpit on-trusted after the fashion of the cheap, rude architecture of that early day. The stove stood in the centre of the audience-room. The gable end of the building fronted the street, the floor being some four feet higher than the present sidewalk. The green sward around the church sometimes served as a grazing place for the preacher's horse. The edifice was very substantially built, and in 1866, when the walls were torn down for the erection of the present structure, they were found to be strong enough to have a century. Jacob Grafius was one of the building committee, and Mr. Hartman, father of Levi Hartman, the architect. Mr. Gutelius, a Reformed preacher and also a Lutheran preacher, assisted in the dedication in 1827. Among the preachers who have served this church previous to the erection of the present edifice may be named Revs. Wagner, Lutz, Hlaydon, Mohr, and Weiss (Reformed), and Wakar, Kold, Shultz, and Welker (Lutheran).

About the year 1860, the German Lutheran denomination sold their interest in the church to the Reformed for \$800, and for a time held their services in the Market Street English Lutheran Church, employing the preacher of the Market Street Church, who officiated in both the English and German languages.

In the summer of 1866 was laid the corner-stone of the present edifice of the Reformed denomination; the services of the occasion were conducted in the English language by Rev. Mr. Weiss, at that time pastor, and in German by Rev. Lescher, of Selma, Pa.

The building was finished and dedicated in November, 1870, upwards of four years after the corner-stone was laid. During this interim the church passed under a dark cloud of financial adversity which retarded the erection of the building. During this period, Daniel Kiefer, who was treasurer, rendered very essential service in bearing the pecuniary burdens of the church, ever supplying from his own private purse and credit the funds necessary to carry the church through the crisis.

In December, 1867, Rev. Mr. Evans became pastor, under whose administration the church greatly prospered. To him as well as to Rev. Kline, of Jacksonville, Pennsylvania, who previous to Mr. Evans's settlement served as temporary preacher, is the church indebted for faithful service rendered. About this time an English Sunday-school was organized. Rev. Heller succeeded Mr. Evans as pastor. In the summer of 1874 Rev. DeLong, the present pastor, assumed charge. At this time, also, a German Sunday-school was organized. It now numbers one hundred and five; E. B. Keenan, Superintendent. The English school enrolls one hundred and fifty; E. B. Keenan, Superintendent. The German and English services alternate, and the church is in a prosperous condition.

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.—St. Paul's Lutheran congregation was organized April 9, 1871, under the following circumstances: A little over a year prior to the date of its organization, in April, 1870, the congregation on Market Street severed its connection, by a majority vote of its members with the East Pennsylvania synod, and thus with the general synod, and attached itself with its pastor, Rev. A. R. Howe, to the general council. A minority of the members, desiring to retain their former synodical connection, their doctrinal position, forms of worship, and church practices, retired from the church, abandoning its property, and in 1871 organized themselves into a congregation under the title of "The Fourth Street Lutheran Church, of Williamsport, Pa." The Rev. J. Schmitt D.D., of Carlisle, was elected pastor, and took charge of the congregation September 10, 1871. Services were held for some time in the Academy of Music, corner of Fourth and Pine.

During the year 1873 a lot was purchased on William Street, between Third and Fourth, and St. Paul's Lutheran Church was erected. The dedication took place in June, 1874. The Rev. F. W. Conrad, D.D., of Philadelphia, preached the dedicatory sermon. Several ministers of other churches in the city were present, and assisted in the services.

The congregation now numbers about one hundred and forty members. The main edifice is yet to be built, the dimensions of which are ninety-two by forty-five feet. Rev. George Parsons is the present pastor, who commenced his labors in the chapel October 10, 1873.

The Sunday-school.—St. Paul's Lutheran Sunday-school was organized con-

temporarily with the church. It began with twenty-three members, including officers and teachers. I. N. Kline was the Superintendent until July, 1875, when J. C. Hill, the present incumbent, was elected. The school now numbers about two hundred, including officers and teachers. There are fourteen classes, with seven male and seven female teachers. The school has a library valued at about five hundred volumes. Both the church and Sunday-school are efficient organizations.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The German Lutheran Inman Church, on Basin Street, between Third and Fourth, was erected in 1888, and cost \$3000. Membership, over three hundred; the Sunday-school enrolls two hundred pupils and twenty-two teachers. Leonard Struble is the Superintendent; Rev. Warren, pastor.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH.—The Evangelical Association, or German Methodist, is on Market Street, north of the railroad; Rev. Yearick, pastor. It has a Sunday-school of one hundred members; Ferdinand Dittmar, Superintendent. This organization was formed about the year 1835; the church edifice was erected in 1845, and cost \$6000.

CHRIST CHURCH.—In 1810 there were but three resident communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Williamsport; namely, the late Francis Campbell, Esq., Lester Griswold and his wife, all of whom now rest from their labors.

There were at that time but two small houses dedicated for religious worship in the place: the one a brick building belonging to the Methodists, situated on Pine Street, on the same site now occupied by the present commodious edifice belonging to that Christian denomination; the other was a small stone church situated on Third Street, belonging to the German Lutheran denomination. The other religious denominations, not having church edifices, usually occupied the old court-house for stated public worship.

The population of the borough at that time was only 1508 souls. Missionary services were commenced here in April, 1810, and held once a month, by Rev. E. N. Lightner, rector of St. James's Church, Maury.

Christ Church, Williamsport, was organized on the evening of the 8th of February, A. D. 1811. P. C. Campbell, Esq., and Hon. Ellis Lewis were elected wardens; J. W. Maynard, Esq., Dr. Thomas Vashin, Oliver Watson, Esq., John Hartshorn, Dr. Henry Shoemaker, Lester Griswold and Hapwood Cox, Esq., were chosen vestrymen.

In July, 1811, the first communion of the Lord's Supper was administered in Williamsport according to the rites of the Episcopal Church. The number of the communicants on that occasion was *sine*, as follows: P. C. Campbell, Joseph K. Frederick, Lester Griswold, Mrs. J. W. Maynard, Mrs. M. C. Houston, Mrs. Anna Verebeau, Miss Juliet H. Lewis, Mr. Dr. Shoemaker, Mrs. Mary Butler (colored). The number of communicants had increased in one year from three to nine.

In about sixteen months from the organization a church edifice was completed, and was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Henry F. Onderdonk, Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, on June 12, A. D. 1812.

The lot of land on which the church was built was owned by a relative of Judge Lewis, residing in Philadelphia. It was valued at \$800, three hundred of which was, through the influence of Mr. Lewis, donated to the church.

During the early existence of this parish, it was for quite a length of time sustained by generous aid from Grace Church, Philadelphia.

The following have served as rectors of this parish, in the order named: Rev. E. N. Lightner, John B. Olmson, Thomas Yarnall, W. J. Clark, J. H. Black, E. P. Wright, W. H. Cooper, H. C. Moore, Altha Wadleigh, and William Paret, the present rector.

The present membership is two hundred and twenty communicants, with a Sunday-school of something over one hundred. The present church edifice was erected in 1869. A mission chapel was built in 1868, in which is conducted a Sunday-school of upwards of one hundred.

ST. BONIFACE'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—This religious society was organized with about thirty families in the year 1853. On January 23, 1854, a lot of 32x208 feet was purchased on Washington Street, corner of Anthony Alley. In the summer of 1854 a frame church, 48x24 feet, was erected thereon. Up to 1863 this was the only place of Catholic worship in the city. The first pastor was Rev. George Gotschling, of St. Joseph's Church, Milton, who, up to 1867, visited Williamsport twice a month. The first resident pastor was Rev. John B. Eath, who served from January, 1867, to September, 1867, officiating in German, English, and French. He also made an addition to the church of 22x22 feet, and opened a parochial school. In 1859 he laid out the cemetery on Wyoming Street, a tract of about five acres. From September, 1867, to March, 1867, Rev. Philip Worman was pastor, and from March, 1867, to October, 1867, Rev. James A. Marchal. In 1863 the Assumption congregation was separated

from St. Boniface's Church, since which time the latter organization has been purely a German Catholic body. It was then supplied by Rev. John H. Leufert, of St. Mary's Church, Barre, Township, once a month, during whose administration the lot east of the church lot, 52x208, was purchased. August 16, 1869, Rev. John Koepfer became settled pastor. In March, 1860, the parochial school was revived, and Charles Cremer, the present incumbent, made teacher. In June, 1871, two Sisters of Christian Charity, German and Coelestina, banished from Germany by the new Prussian church laws, became teachers in the parochial school, which now enrolls 140 pupils. The school is held in the old frame church. In November, 1872, the old frame church was removed to the rear of the lot to make room for the present magnificent church edifice. It is built of brick, 115x24 feet, and is Gothic in style. The cornerstone was laid June 22, 1873, and the building was dedicated April 19, 1875. The walls are twenty-six inches thick and forty-four feet high, and the highest elevation of the roof twenty feet. The interior, which is of pure Gothic design, presents a splendid appearance. A large gallery spans the northern end. The organ, a very fine instrument, was donated by the St. Nicholas congregation of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The auditorium is 36x92 feet, and the windows are of richly-stained glass. The chancel runs back from the ralling twenty-one feet. The tower is one hundred and sixty feet high. Charles Cremer is organist and leader of the choir, which is, perhaps, the most efficient organization of the kind in the city. In 1874 a lot 78x101 feet was purchased, on which now reside the two Sisters already mentioned.

Father Koepfer, the present pastor, under whose supervision the present church edifice was erected, is a native of Wexphalia, Germany; he spent nearly ten years in his preparation for the priesthood, in Paderborn, and one year in Münster; was ordained March 21, 1865. In July, 1869, complying with the wish of the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, he came to America, and August 16, 1869, took charge of his present parish. He is an erudite scholar, a genial gentleman, and a popular pastor.

TUXTERY PARISH.—The first attempt to supply Episcopal services to the population of Williamsport east of Heplum Street was made by the Rev. Richard Channing Moore, while rector of Christ Church. In the summer of 1862 he opened a Mission Sunday-school in a school-house which stood at the rear of the First Baptist Church. The school was continued, first with Mr. E. C. Johnson, and subsequently with Mr. G. R. Moore as Superintendent, until the fall of 1865, up to which time, also, Rev. Mr. Moore had preached once a month. But failing health compelled his resignation of the rectoryship, in consequence of which the missionary services were discontinued.

Another and successful attempt for a church organization was made at a meeting held at the Herlie House, December 28, 1865, at which were present Messrs. Peter Hendie, John A. Wilson, W. Dwight, A. L. Tyler, George Hoppes, and Henry P. Snyder. Mr. Hendie was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Wilson Secretary. The Secretary had prepared a draft of a charter, which was read, adopted, and ordered to be sent to the proper court of the County for confirmation, and to the Bishop and Standing Committee of the diocese for ecclesiastical sanction. It was also reported at this meeting that plans had been partially prepared for a church and chapel, and that about \$15,000 had been subscribed toward a building fund. Messrs. Tyler, Hendie, and Wilson were appointed to perfect plans and obtain estimate of the cost of a chapel; also, to report on a proper site.

At this meeting, also, the Rev. Henry S. Spackman, of Philadelphia, was elected first rector of Trinity Church, at a salary of \$1500, and a house rent free. He accepted the call January 1, 1866. On the following Sunday the first religious service was held in Prime Methodist Episcopal Chapel, which the trustees generously opened to the new Episcopal congregation. The rector proved to be a man of energy and ability. He was untiring in his efforts, and the fruits of his ministry were abundant and visible. The congregation continued to worship in the Methodist Church until the chapel on Vine Street was finished. The first service held in the new chapel was on Trinity Sunday, 1866.

At that time the chapel was almost literally in the fields. It seems hardly credible that ten years should have wrought so great a change in the west end of this inland town. West Fourth Street has been laid out, graded, and paved with Nicholson blocks. The plain country road of that early day has been transformed into a beautiful avenue, lined with tasteful homes. Evidences of refinement are visible in picturesque architecture and well-kept grounds.

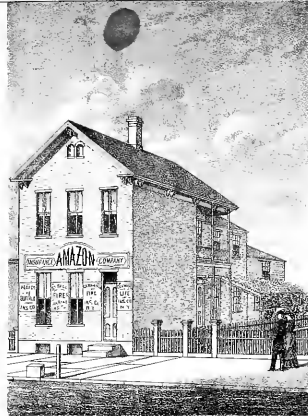
Anticipating the growth which we now witness, the vestry of Trinity Church began at once to plan a substantial stone building. Mr. Hendie, who had generously donated the ground on which the chapel was erected, now offered to deed to the vestry a fine plot of ground at the corner of Fourth and Herlie Streets. This offer was put into legal shape and formally accepted July 14, 1871.

On September 21, 1866, Mr. Spackman resigned, and in January, 1869, was succeeded by Rev. Charles T. Stuck, who was rector till January, 1870. During

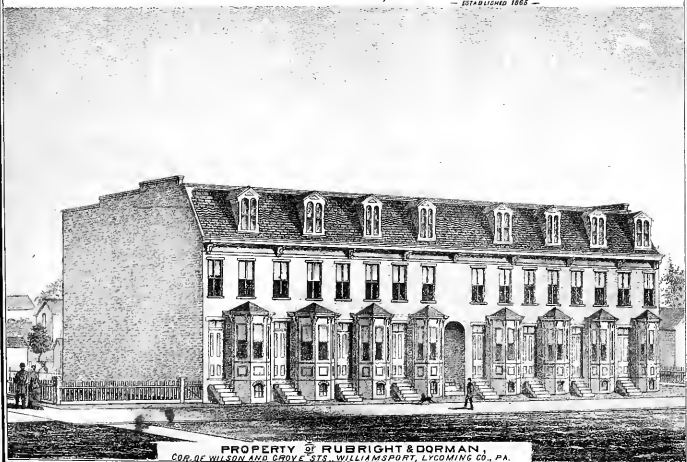




RES. OF E. A. ROWLEY,
COR. OF PALMER & ROSS STS., WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING COUNTY, PA



RES. & OFFICE OF FERD. WEDDIGEN,
INSURANCE AGENT THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AGENCY IN THE CITY.
170 PINE ST. ABOVE 6TH WILLIAMSPORT, PA
— ESTABLISHED 1865 —



PROPERTY OF RUBRIGHT & DORMAN,
COR. OF WILSON AND GROVE STS., WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING CO., PA.

an interval of about five months Rev. J. H. Bliss, called, when Rev. Arthur Brooks was elected rector. He had a short but efficient rectorship.

Preparations for building had been pushed so vigorously that everything was ready for the laying of the corner-stone on Saturday, the 15th of July, 1871. At six o'clock in the evening of this day the Right Reverend Bishop Stevens, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, then rector of Trinity Church, the Rev. Dr. Paret, of Christ Church, A. P. Brush, of St. James' Church, H. M. Jarvis, of Church of Our Saviour, Mountsville, and other visiting clergymen, together with the warden and vestrymen of the parish, as-sembled in the Lumberman's National Bank and proceeded thence in procession to the northeast corner of the foundation for the new building, singing the 122d Psalm. At the close of the chant the Rev. Arthur Brooks addressed the people who had gathered in the vicinity.

After prayer by the Bishop and the singing of a hymn, the inscription upon the stone was read and the following articles as named deposited therein. A copy of the Bible and Book of Common Prayer, copies of church and city papers, journal of the last general convention, a short history of the organization and progress of Trinity Church, list of the then officers of the church, and copies of the pamphlets and cards published by the parish during the preceding year.

The corner-stone being then laid in its place, the Bishop struck it three times with a hammer and said,—

"In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. I lay the corner-stone of an edifice to be here erected, by the name of TRINITY CHURCH, Williamsport, and to be devoted to the services of the Almighty God, agreeably to the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in its doctrines, ministry, liturgy, and usages.

"Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, even Jesus Christ, who is God over all, blessed forevermore; and in whom we have redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of sins. Amen."

Other appropriate services closed the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new edifice.

On February 18, 1872, Rev. Mr. Brooks resigned, and on May 5, 1872, a call was extended to the Rev. Toliver F. Coker, of New York, who in due time accepted it, and continues at this date in charge of the parish.

In August, 1872, Mr. Herdle retired from the building committee, and offered to build the church for twenty-five thousand dollars. The offer was accepted, and the building committee, which before the resignation and removals consisted of Messrs. J. W. Maynard, P. Herdle, J. A. Wilson, H. F. Snyder and Charles Ireland, was now made to include Messrs. J. W. Maynard, H. F. Snyder, J. H. Gulick, and C. B. Moore.

The architecture of this edifice is of the Gothic pattern,—the most appropriate for a house of worship. The pointed arch, the acute pitch of the roof, the soaring pinnacles—all direct attention upward.

All the lines of architecture seem to woo the skies. There is, moreover, a lightness and delicacy, and a sweet simple beauty about a Gothic church which refutes and spiritualizes. It seems like some aspiring psalm of David, or some rare passage of St. John done into stone. This is especially true of the chancel and lovely early English, in the spirit of which Trinity Church was designed.

The drawings were prepared by Mr. Fred. G. Thorne, formerly of Williamsport, now of Philadelphia. Mr. Thorne was assisted in the preparation of the ground-plan by the practical suggestions and churchly taste of John A. Wilson. For the measurements are as follows: Nave, eighty by forty-nine feet nine inches; the organ chamber, twelve by fifteen; the vestry-room, ten by eleven feet six inches; the chancel, twenty-four by twenty-five feet; the three pinnacles, six by ten, the tower vestibule, fifteen by fifteen. All these are inside measurements. The chancel, it should be stated, is apsidal,—the primitive and symbolically appropriate form from which the English Church unfortunately departed.

The stone for Trinity Church is a product of the neighborhood, being quarried from the sides of Bald Eagle Mountain, at Stone Spring, near Muncy. The brownstone trimmings were obtained from the Hummelstown quarries.

Although this enterprise was initiated in the summer of 1871, yet various unavoidable delays prevented its completion till the spring of 1876.

The Maynard Chimes.—On Christmas Day, 1875, the Honorable John W. Maynard presented to the corporation of Trinity Church a chime of nine bells, weighing between three and four pounds, and costing about five thousand dollars. These bells were cast at the Tey Bell Foundry, of which Mr. Octavius Jones is proprietor. They are made of the very best metal, consisting of tin and copper. The Maynard Chime is the first that has been put up in Williamsport, and will add to the fame and attractiveness of the city.

The following inscription appears on them:

"This Chime of Nine Bells was presented to
TRINITY CHURCH, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.,
By HON. J. W. MAYNARD, CHRISTMAS, 1875."

As already stated, Mr. Herdle had offered, in August, 1872, to build the church according to plans for \$25,000. But from the summer of 1871 to the spring of 1875, no requisition had been made upon subscribers for the whole or part of their subscriptions for the building of the church. It now began to be rumored that Mr. Herdle intended to complete the building at his own cost, and present it, as he had already presented the ground, to Trinity Parish. Nothing definite was known, however, beyond the fact that the superintending architect had received direction to push the work with all possible speed, and to complete the spire, a thing which Mr. Herdle had not contracted to do. At the suggestion of the rector gable windows were placed in the roof, which, besides being useful for ventilation, added to the picturesque quality of the exterior, and, filled with stained glass, to the beauty of the interior. Other suggestions looking to the enrichment of the edifice were readily adopted by Mr. Herdle. The general lines of the architecture were unchanged, but detail drawings were made such as far more elaborate and costly scale. The design for the pews was taken from St. Thomas' Church, New York; of the vestibule doors, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York. Patterns for the wall-covering, tile-pavements, chancel-furniture, hinges for the outer doors, and ceiling were furnished by the rector, mostly from English designs. All these suggestions and designs were worked up and developed into full-sized drawings by Elzer Culver, Esq., the superintending architect.

The spire was entirely designed by Mr. Culver, and is a masterpiece of symmetry and beauty. It admirably represents the quiet loftiness of the early English Gothic. The stone-work extends to the height of eighty-five feet, forming a massive tower, from the top of which springs the finely tapering belfry. At the base of the belfry four gables are built up, resting upon the four walls. Each gable carries a clock-dial of eight feet nine inches diameter. These dials are of a rich black, and, carrying gilt hands and figures, can be seen at a great distance. The belfry is constructed of timber, slated, and surmounted by a wrought-iron finial. The extreme height of the spire is two hundred and ten feet. Four great double bellry windows are placed in the tower, just below the cornice. Their sills are higher than the ridge of the church roof, and their openings left unobstructed by lower-boards, so that the music of the Maynard Chimes might be heard to the best advantage.

The external appearance of the completed building is strikingly beautiful. The mountain stone is simply hammer-dressed, and laid in irregular courses. The joints are pointed with black mortar. The door and window-jams, buttresses, caps, cornices, string-courses and rappings are of dressed brown-stone, which harmonizes admirably with the whitish brown of the mountain stone. The black pointing affords a fine contrast and relief. The semi-oval chancel, with its three lancet windows and steep roof, is a charming feature, both architecturally and symbolically. In the easting, as throughout the church, the symbol of the Holy Trinity is repeated.

The spire has been so heated that when the contemplated chapel and rectory are built it will occupy a central position, and justify to every eye its massiveness and height. But even without these added edifices, which from the first were laid in view, the general effect of the church building is noble, chaste, and picturesque, and reflects great credit upon the architects and workmen. May the elements deal gently with it! My time only add to it a sweeter beauty, as the vines clamber up the tower and buttresses, and the ivy creep sweetly over the gray-green rubble-work!

The tower clock is similar to that on the Town Hall in New Haven, and is warranted not to vary over two seconds a week. Both are from the manufactory of E. Howard & Co., of Boston. Extra machinery has been added to the Trinity clock by means of which it strikes the famous Cambridge Quarters. The music for the first quarter consists of four notes, for the second quarter of eight, for the third of twelve, and for the fourth of sixteen. The notes played were arranged by Dr. Croft from an air of Handel's, and were first applied to St. Mary's, Cambridge, England, in 1730. They are also struck by the clock in the tower of Westminster Palace, and by the cathedral clock in Toronto, Canada. To Trinity Church belongs the credit of introducing them into the United States. Five of the bells of the Maynard Chimes are used in playing these strains, the hour being struck on the great tower bell.

Passing over minor details of the interior work, and reverting to the general effect, we quote the comment of the *Gazette and Bellman*:

"It is the judgment of those who have seen much of church architecture and decoration, that Trinity Church is one of the handsomest edifices in the country. There are many larger and more costly churches, but there are none finished more appropriately, or with better taste. There is an air of elegance, yet decidedly simple, throughout, and the most perfect harmony prevails; the wall tints, panel colors, and illuminations are gradually arranged to create the most pleasing effect. The wonderful beauty of the whole interior impresses the person of taste immediately upon entering the church. It is evident that superior

judgment and a decidedly cultivated taste have designed all this, and the credit is almost if not wholly belonging to the Rev. T. F. Cuskey, the rector of Trinity. He has given his personal attention to the smallest details of the work at every stage, and he is entitled to be gratified with the result."

The consecration.—On the 22d of February, 1876, this magnificent edifice was consecrated to Divine service by appropriate religious ceremonies. There were present on the occasion quite a large number of the Bishops and clergy of the denomination.

After the opening exercises, Hon. John W. Maynard, in behalf of Peter Herdick and wife, read and presented to the church a deed for the lot and the edifice erected thereon, the latter having been constructed entirely at Mr. Herdick's expense. A money consideration is expressed in the deed as the value of the lot; and in further consideration thereof, this lot is to be and remain a permanent site for the Protestant Episcopal Church; and the pews in the same are to remain forever free. The organ and tower clock are also the donation of Mr. Herdick.

The consecration sermon was preached by the Rev. Arthur Brooks, of Boston.

Thus, with the completion of their exquisitely beautiful edifice, the efficient services of their scholarly rector, a large membership and full congregations, Trinity Church enters upon a career of prosperity fraught with the promise of great blessing to the community.

Trinity Free Reading-Room.—Trinity Free Reading Room was first opened in 1872, through the efforts of Rev. Arthur Brooks, the late rector of this parish but his removal from Williamsport soon after left it a very precarious life during its first year. A meagerly furnished room rentlessly situated for such a purpose, insufficient funds and no junior, were conditions which did not offer even a fair experiment, but in the fall of 1872 the vestry of Trinity Church felt authorized, even by its partial services, to take charge of the undertaking and make it a Church work. The present room was procured, generously offered by the owner free of rent, many alterations made, reading-stands prepared, and everything added which would, without unnecessary expense, make the reading-room inviting to every one. The cost of these improvements was over \$300, and the running expenses at that time for one year were about \$250. The funds were obtained chiefly by subscriptions, and the first year amounted to \$240. This left a deficit at the end of 1873 of about \$210. The second year the subscriptions amounted to \$215.65, and the indebtedness was reduced to \$157.87. The close of 1874 shows much more favorably.

The following are now the annual expenditures for the several objects. Subscriptions to magazines and papers, \$70, gas, \$60, and coal, \$40, and the present yearly cost of maintaining the institution is about \$200.

WILLIAMSPORT SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—During the summer of 1819 two young ladies, prompted by their aged mothers, undertook to organize a Sunday-school in the elegant brick building now standing near the northeast corner of Third and West Streets, known from the time of its charter, April 2, 1811, as "The Williamsport Academy."

Mrs. Henrietta Graham, afterward Mrs. Van Hise, and still later Mrs. William Wilson and Miss Sarah Hepburn, afterward Mrs. James Armstrong, ladies of high respectability, but not professors of religion, were the pioneers in this work, and, assisted by a corps of female teachers, all young and inexperienced, by their united efforts and perseverance succeeded in establishing *The First Sunday-school* in Williamsport, which was denominated a "Union School," and was largely and regularly attended, some of the scholars coming from the settlement now known as Bloominggrove, a distance of seven miles. The attendance comprised boys and girls of all ages, classes, and colors, and the number increased until one room after another was filled, when after a time the sexes were separated and taught in different rooms. This Sunday-school was conducted by two female superintendents, who were elected for a term of six months; each class had two or more teachers, who taught alternately one month at a time. They had no library, so that each scholar carried his book with him. The superintendent carried to and from the school a large satchel containing tablets and class-books, which were written and distributed monthly. Each teacher kept a written account of her experience, and reported at the monthly teacher's meeting. There was a list of contributors, who paid their subscriptions semi-annually, for the support of the school, to an officer who acted as collector. The school convened at eight o'clock in summer and nine in winter, and the session continued until noon, excepting in the usual occurrence of preaching, when the classes, sometimes numbering a dozen members each, were always taken by their teachers and seated in the gallery of the old brick court-house, which stood on the site of the present structure. After two hours' intermission the school reconvened for another session.

The teachers had a "catechism" conducted by Miss Putnam, which was well attended. After a successful experience of about six years, the school became too large for the ladies to manage, and some gentlemen were induced to

open a separate school the next days. The new school was systematically organized and with fair prospects, but, to use the language of a prominent body teacher, they soon grew weary of well-doing. The boys were so often without teachers that the ladies were obliged to take them back under their care, after an unsuccessful trial of six months. The indifference, however, of the teachers increased until but two were in attendance, when Mr. Daniel Grimes, the treasurer, threatened to close the school unless the interest was revived. On the following Sunday, beside a group of boys, none but the two faithful came, when Mr. Grimes called the boys outside, and, taking the treasury-book in hand, threw the contents over their heads, and closed the school with a cry of "separability."

Upon deliberation it was determined that a Union school could not exist a harmonious interest from the various denominations, and a discontinuance took place, with the expectation that the Pre-baptists and Methodists would open a school. According to some accounts a feeling of jealousy sprang up among the officers of the Union school, which resulted in what was erroneously called the failure of "the grand womanly experiment." But we have no reliable evidence that this school remained long, if at all, discontinued, before its reorganization by Dr. W. R. Power; General Robert Fleming and Major Charles Lawrence becoming teachers, with a corps of ladies and gentlemen. This continued until the regular Presbyterian school was started. The Methodist school was started soon after this time, and all these met with more hearty support from the community than the original venture, even elderly people becoming zealous in the sectarian schools. In connection with the first Union school there was a class of colored scholars, which was organized into a separate school by Miss Lucy Putnam, Miss Mary Hepburn, and Miss Martha L. Grier, and held its sessions in the afternoon at the homes of various colored persons.

The Sunday Drowning.—On Saturday, July 4, 1821, a number of colored people went to the south side of the river to celebrate the day in a merry-making at the house of one of their friends. On Sunday following two canoe-hands started on their return, some going home, but most of them to attend Sunday-school. One of the canoes was broken and began to leak badly probably from being overloaded. In the excitement it was neglected. The unfortunate inmates clung to the other boat, and soon overturned it, precipitating all into the river, of the eleven, seven were drowned. One man succeeded in getting to the shore, but when he turned and saw his friends drowning resolved to try and save at least one, but as soon as he came within reach so many clung to him that he perished with the rest. One woman was found a week after the disaster near Muncy, eleven miles below, with her reticule containing her Bible still fast to her arm. The only survivor of whom we have any knowledge is George Beach, a resident of West Street and River Alley, who is now seventy-eight years of age.

After this time Mr. Tinsion Correll taught a class of colored boys, one of whom, Wilson Finley, afterward went to Liberia, and was there recently elected a senator.

The denominational professors were principally Presbyterians and Methodists, and the Presbyterian element controlled the Second Union Sunday-school.

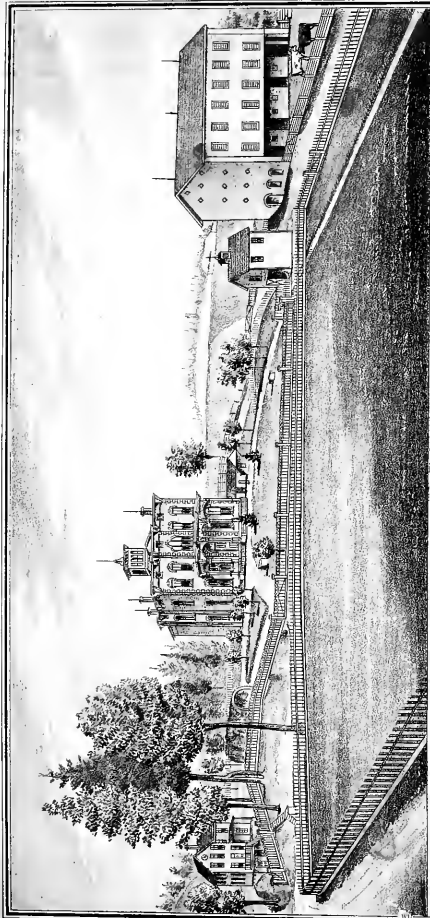
About the year 1840, under the personal charge of Rev. Jacob Painter, who conducted religious services in the old brick court-house, was formed the *First Presbyterian Sunday-school*, with Andrew D. Hepburn as Superintendent, and John F. Walbridge as Secretary and Librarian. The following is a list of teachers: James Toss, Master of the Academy.

Teachers.—Alexander Sloan, Jacob Thompson, Francis Campbell, William H. Hepburn, William R. Power, George Grimes, Edward Wilkinson, Henry D. Ellis, *Brothers.*—Mrs. Jos. B. Anthony, Mrs. John Brimmon, Mrs. Emy Van Hise, Miss Sarah Hays, Miss Sarah Huling, Miss Mary Leard, Mrs. Rachel Grier, Miss Isabella Rose, Miss Sarah Wilkinson, Miss Martha Hepburn, Miss Mary Hays, Miss M. A. Heylam, Miss Mary Grier, Miss Jane Walton, Miss Katy Dutch, Miss Nancy Hughes.

In July, 1853, a committee was appointed by both the Presbyterian and Methodist schools to visit all the families of the place, get a list of all the children from three years old up to fourteen, and report. This is the report: In attendance at the Methodist school, one hundred and ten children; in attendance at the Pre-baptist school, one hundred and twenty-eight; the whole number found between three and fourteen years was two hundred and fifty-two children; fifteen not attendants in either school. This effort was blessed by an increased interest in the schools. There are in the city at this time twenty-eight or thirty Protestant and two Catholic schools, which will number between three and four thousand children.

It is now over half a century since the organization of the first Sunday-school in Lycoming County, when a few brave women in a frontier settlement, alarmed at the desecration of the Sabbath by the children and youth, sought to establish an attractive resort where they might be gathered together and taught to realize the sacredness of the day and the importance of a Christian life. The cause has met with the most flattering success. According to the report of Rev. Richard

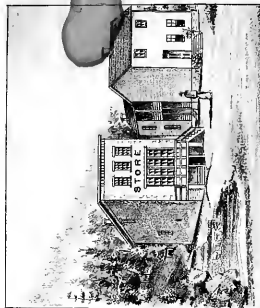




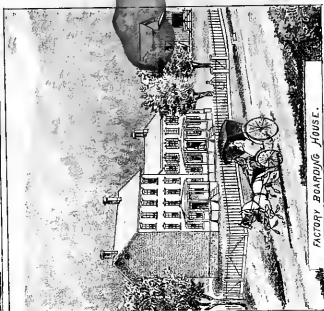
RES. OF GEORGE W. YOUNGMAN,
WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING CO., PA.



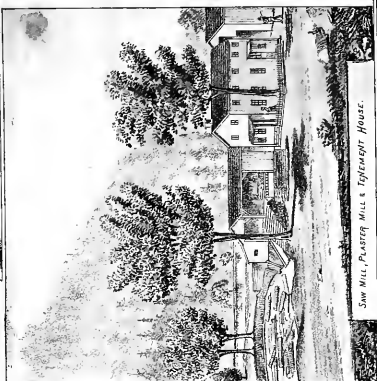
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MILL PROPERTY OF G. W. YOUNGMAN



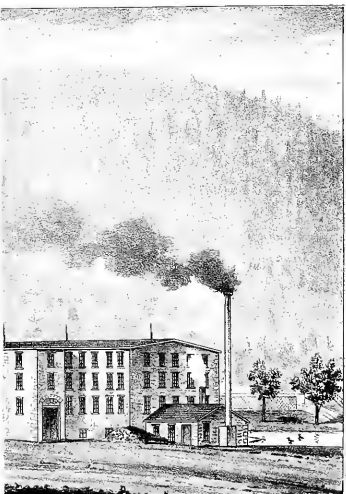
STORE & TENEMENT HOUSE.



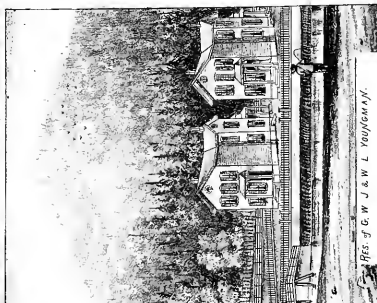
FACTORY BOARDING HOUSE.



SAW MILL, PLASTER MILL & TENEMENT HOUSE.



SE WOOLEN MILLS,
NIPPENOSE, LYCOMING CO, PA.



DES. of G. W. J. & W. L. YOUNGMAN.



Crittenden, Missionary of the American Sunday-school Union for this district for 1874, in the thirty-nine townships, boroughs, and city of Williamsport there were one hundred and seventy-eight Sabbath-schools, having a membership of sixteen thousand two hundred and nine, more than one-third of the entire population, which was given in the census of 1870 at forty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-nine. About two-fifths of the books were then denominational, two-fifths union. Within the past six years not less than fifteen churches have grown up in connection with these Union Sunday-schools; this school being the pioneer in every case. The churches are quite equally distributed among the religious denominations.

The *Union Sunday-school Institute* for Williamsport and vicinity was organized March 18, 1868; Colonel B. W. Thompson, President; J. Clinton Hall, Vice-President; J. B. G. Kinke, Esq., Secretary; J. A. Borman, Treasurer.

During the four succeeding years the Institute held more than thirty meetings in connection with it the Pennsylvania State Sabbath-school Association held its fifth annual convention in 1869.

In the four years from 1868 the number of Bible-schools in the County, outside of Williamsport, increased from ninety-eight to one hundred and thirty-one. The early success of the Institute was largely due to the efficient services of Abram Updegraff, Esq.

In November, 1871, the "Lycoming County Sunday-school Association" was organized in Williamsport; since that time the "Union Institute" has been merged into the County Association.

The present board of officers of the Lycoming County Sabbath-school Association comprises the following: Rev. T. E. Clapp, President; H. T. Ames, Recording Secretary; Rev. R. Crittenden, Corresponding Secretary; H. Howard Otto, Treasurer. Executive Committee: E. H. Blair, Hiram Mudge, Prof. John E. Davis, I. N. Kline, Elmer Culver.

THE Y. M. C. A. OF WILLIAMSPORT.—The Young Men's Christian Association of Williamsport was organized in March, A. D. 1867. The following persons were prominent among those engaged in the organization: John A. Woodward, Abraham Updegraff, Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., A. D. Landy, A. W. Curtis, Wm. R. Sloan, Thos. Bennett, C. K. Giddes, Esq., Wm. H. Calsberry, and D. S. Andrews. During the previous winter months a very great religious interest had prevailed throughout the city. Union services having been held for several weeks in the court-house. But after these Union meetings had been discontinued and the work transferred to the various churches, there still existed on the part of many Christian workers a conviction that there ought to be a concentration of the moral and religious power of the city. A hall was obtained, and a preliminary meeting called, which resulted in the following action:

"Resolved, That we, the subscribers, desirous of advancing the interests of Evangelical religion in the city of Williamsport, and believing in the advantages of a concentrated effort, to that end do ordain the following constitution and by-laws for the organization and government of a Young Men's Christian Association of this city."

The constitution and by-laws having been adopted, the Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong was chosen President of the Association for the term of one year; W. H. Calsberry, Recording Secretary; and Wm. H. Sloan, Treasurer. Young Men's Hall was secured, and neatly fitted up and furnished for the use of the Association. Committees, appointed for that purpose, soon secured liberal contributions and donations from the benevolent citizens of our city in money, books, magazines, etc., towards establishing a library and reading-room in connection with the Association. A very respectable library was soon purchased, to which many valuable additions have since been made from year to year by the contributions of citizens and members of the Association.

The Association met with sympathy and hearty co-operation from the prominent Christian business men in the city, most of them becoming members, either active, sustaining, life, or honorary life.

At the annual election of officers held March 11, 1867, the following officers were elected, to wit:

President, Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong. First Vice-President, T. B. Harrington; Second Vice-President, A. W. Curtis; Treasurer, Wm. H. Sloan; Recording Secretary, Elmer Davidson, Corresponding Secretary, S. L. Youngman, Esq.

Previous to the annual election a committee had been appointed to negotiate with the Williamsport Library Association for the purchase of the library belonging to that Association. At the next meeting of the Y. M. C. A., the President, Mr. Armstrong, read the proposals of the Library Association, which were accepted by the Association, and a committee appointed to remove the book-cases and library to their rooms. This transaction put the Association in possession of more than a thousand choice and valuable books in addition to those previously purchased; making the library number about two thousand volumes, to which some valuable additions have since been made.

During the month of November of 1875 a charter of incorporation was obtained from the Court of Common Pleas of Lycoming County.

The Library has proved of great advantage to citizens generally, as the public are permitted its use on the payment of the sum of two dollars per annum, by which provision all who do not feel themselves able to purchase them have good books for themselves or their children to read. The Library consists of historical, poetical, and biographical works, mechanical, scientific and religious writings of the most eminent authors, together with works of travel and fiction, gazettes, encyclopedias, etc., etc. The Association rooms are on the third floor of Holden's building, on the corner of Third and Pine Streets. They have been recently refitted, greatly improving the general appearance.

Ever since the organization, a free reading-room has been kept open to the public during both the day and evening. All who desire a comfortable and pleasant place in which to read will find it here.

In connection with the rooms, a prayer-meeting is held for one hour, one or two nights in the week, and on Saturday night of each week at 8 o'clock a Bible-class is regularly held, which is largely attended by the teachers from the various Sabbath-schools and others interested in the study of the Bible. The class is usually taught by the minister of one of the churches in the city. Religious exercises are also held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms every Sabbath afternoon at four o'clock.

The Association has had several severe struggles for existence through financial embarrassment, but through the energy and perseverance of J. I. Berry, H. H. Otto, J. E. Dayton, and others, the friends of the Association were rallied to her aid, and to day she stands as one of the Christian institutions of the city, having a stronger hold upon the hearts of the Christian people of Williamsport than at any former period. The membership numbers between two and three hundred, a large proportion being "active" members.

The Association has usually maintained a course of public lectures during the winter months, but these entertainments not having proved a financial success for the last few years, have been discontinued for the present.

During the past summer the special meetings were of more than ordinary interest, meetings being held each Sabbath evening at six different places simultaneously; the audiences numbering from one to three hundred.

Officers.—The officers of the Association are: President, John E. Dayton; Vice-President, C. Shorkley; Corresponding Secretary, H. Howard Otto; Treasurer, W. H. Sloan; Librarian and Secretary, Rev. Geo. Sigdes. The Board of Directors is composed of the following members: J. E. Dayton, H. H. Otto, E. H. Blair, James Corean, C. Shorkley, Ira L. Church, S. S. Brown, L. R. Bull, W. C. Dickson, Wm. Sloan, F. Stevenson, Samuel Arlenbach, John R. Hazlet, and S. S. Hetherlin.

MCINTYRE TOWNSHIP.

McIntyre Township was set off from Lewis in 1848. The first survey made in the territory, now McIntyre, was on September 11, 1794, by Aaron Levy; this survey embraced the present site of Dalton. Michael Gratz located lands immediately south, and Hyman Gratz north, all along Lycoming Creek. John Smithkauk appears to have been the first to penetrate the wilds with a view to settlement. He located on Lycoming Creek, near the mouth of Pleasant Run, about 1805, cleared some land, all of which was then vacant, and made considerable improvement. Mr. Smithkauk resided here about twelve or fourteen years, and died of that the neighbors called black plague in 1818. John Blackwell located at Burning Branch about the same time. After a residence here of thirty years, he removed to Bradford County. A Mr. Abbott settled south of above Branch about the time Smithkauk settled at Pleasant Run. His efforts opened for him a home among the rugged wilds, on which he resided for half a century, and then slept with his fathers. His son still resides on the old homestead. A Mr. Loper settled on the site of Dalton in 1821, and built a big house, which recently gave place to a cottage erected by Mr. Myers of the Dalton House, and known among pleasure-seekers as "Auntie Dale." This was about the first house built by a white man in Dalton. Mr. Shour lived in the early days of the place, where Mr. Carpenter now resides. Mr. S. remained here eighteen or twenty years, when he left to unite his fortunes with Joe Smith, the founder of Mormonism. The first public improvement in the township was made by the New York Iron and Coal Company, who erected a saw-mill on Lycoming Creek a little south of the town of Axtellville, in 1821. The old mill gave place to the one now occupied by Mr. Keys, Superintendent of above Company. A saw-mill was built on Pleasant Run by Mr. Hunter in 1811. McIntyre at one time bore fair to become the theatre of very important mining operations. The

supply of ore is inexhaustible, and measures had been adopted to utilize the same. Mr. Aston, acting for the above Company, established a furnace near the town of Astonville in 1831. The iron ore was brought a distance of three miles around the mountain, and is said to have produced about 25 per cent. of superior iron. This furnace succumbed to the power of the flames, and another was built near the railroad at Astonville in 1856, which was opened one and a half years and blew out. A large furnace was built in 1853 near the same place, but never accomplished any work. The one at the railroad was operated with varied success until March 17, 1865, when it also blew out. Since that time no effort has been made to revive the business at this place. An effort was made to make iron at Cartersville, but failed, for what reason is best known to those whose fortunes are covered in the huge piles of cinders contiguous to the furnaces.

There are several mills, one at Rock Run, J. J. Ferris, capacity of about five hundred thousand feet of lumber per annum; J. B. Parsons, at eastern extremity of township, capacity one million feet; E. W. Sweet, Carpenter Station, capacity eight hundred thousand feet; John Irvin, steam mill, above Roaring Branch, capacity eight hundred thousand feet; C. S. Green, Roaring Branch, steam mill, capacity one million feet; John Lindorf, north of Ralston, capacity the same. The McIntyre Coal Company have a mill among the clouds, with capacity for cutting about one million feet per annum. The lumber is principally hemlock, and is marketed in Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Schools.—There are now eight schools in the township, and two churches. One church, on the summit of McIntyre Mountain and in the town of same name, belongs to the Presbyterian society; the other, presenting a great contrast as to location, is nestled among the evergreens at the base of a lofty mountain at Astonville. McIntyre Township presents a rugged, rocky, mountainous surface, with but little attraction for the agriculturist. The mountains abound in coal, and various minerals that will, at no far distant day, be remunerative. The valleys are narrow, being but little more than notches through which the waters of the streams flow, forming the most picturesque waterfalls and cascades to be found east of the Mississippi River. Of towns there are several, by far the most important being Ralston, on Lycoming Creek, twenty-five miles from Williamsport, on the Elmira and Williamsport Railroad. This town was laid out by and took its name from, Matthew Ralston, the projector of the above road. It contains about twelve or fifteen houses, one store, two hotels, and post-office. The Ralston House is most romantically situated. Back of the house, not over three hundred feet distant, rises a rugged, rocky mountain, towering hundreds of feet above the narrow valley, and almost shutting out the beams of the king of day. The rough faces of the rocks that are piled upon each other to such a height as to dizzy the brain that attempts to take in the lofty view, with here and there a forest-tree shooting out among the crannies, present a scene of surpassing grandeur. The tourist can here satiate his thirst for adventure in peering at the almost impossible ravines, climbing massive rocks, fishing for the speckled beauties in streams of limpid water that dance along among the rocky fastnesses. On every side the mountains limit the vision, so that whatever way one may turn the eye rests upon scenery unequalled in the wilds of Switzerland. Towering hills, shady nooks, murmuring rivulets here lure to retirement and solitude, where he may commune with the Great Invisible whose footprints are here so plainly marked. Nothing can be grander, nothing will more effectively strike out of finiteness every atom of egotism, than to be surrounded by such scenes of grandeur, such evidences of Divine power and majesty as are found on every side. One mile north of Ralston the base of the inclined plane is reached which communicates with railroads above, where the McIntyre Coal Company have extensive works for mining the black diamonds. One mile south of Ralston the pedestrian comes abruptly on the site of Goldsmith's deserted village. The location is many thousands of miles from the town which the lyrical muse has immortalized, and it is surrounded by hills which border Lycoming Creek, and has been yelped Astonville, in honor of some noted one of the genus homo; but the analogy is perfect, nevertheless.

The following descriptive sketch of Lycoming scenery is from the pen of an itinerant minister who journeyed through the wilds of McIntyre forty years ago, while the scenes here described were unmarred by the hand of man. The original manuscript was obtained through the favor of Mrs. Carpenter, of Ralston:

"The scenery along the Lycoming River, which seems to have lately made a notch for its own reclamation, is grand and impressive. Here Nature rears her awful front in a grandeur which defies imitation from the most finished artist. On either side, as the traveler passes, he gazes on towering mountains piled in broken columns, whose awful summits contend in majesty with the clouds of heaven. Through the lonely vale beneath, on many parts of which the sun never shines, winds the Lycoming River, whose crystal waters are the very emblems of innocence."

McINTYRE COAL MINES.

McIntyre Station is twenty-five miles north of Williamsport, and fifty-three south of Elmira, and is about eight hundred and ten feet above tide-water. The railroad here runs at the base of two very steep mountains, which shut in the narrow little valley of Lycoming Creek. On the eastern mountain, and not more than three hundred feet distant from it, is the foot of the McIntyre Coal Company's first plane, which ascends the mountain at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees, and is the most interesting object at McIntyre's and probably of the kind in the County or State. The full-sized railroad cars are carried up and down the mountain, and, as the tonnage is altogether descending, no steam-power is necessary except to start the cars at the head of the plane, which is done by a stationary steam-engine of about fifteen-horse power. The weight of the loaded cars draws up the empty ones, and while under motion they are controlled by a system of drums and levers, which are controlled by Mr. Chas. McNeal, whose weight is three hundred and forty-six pounds. The plane is two thousand three hundred feet in length and about eight hundred feet in height, and the wire rope used in hoisting and lowering the cars is two inches in diameter, and weighs about ten tons. Above the plane is a short piece of railroad one thousand five hundred feet in length, ascending ten feet to the schutes. There are thirty-two double schutes, capable of holding about two thousand tons of coal; the head of the schutes is about ten feet above the second or B-steam of coal. From this point another inclined plane ascends about one hundred and seventy feet of elevation, and five hundred and sixty feet in length to the level of the upper or E-steam of coal, from which the mining is now being done. The small or mine cars only are run over this plane. The elevation at head of the small plane is about one thousand eight hundred feet above tide-water; here is situated the village of McIntyre, which is composed of one hundred and seventy dwelling-houses, one store, one church, one school-house, saw-mill, office, host and shoe shop, hall, barbershop, news-depot, etc. Besides these there are six or seven houses at the foot of the large plane, owned by the McIntyre Coal Company. The residence of Mr. G. W. Platt, the Engineer and General Superintendent of the Company, is located here. The village is accessible by a good public highway up the mountain side.

One very remarkable feature is the superior quality of the water at this great elevation. The village is mainly supplied by one large spring, and the water is conducted from it in pipes and hydrants, furnishing a constantly-running supply at convenient points. This spring affords five hundred and twenty hog-heads every twenty-four hours, and boils up out of clear white sand. The inhabitants are of all nationalities—English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, German, Swedes, Poles, Americans, etc.; the Scotch, however, predominating.

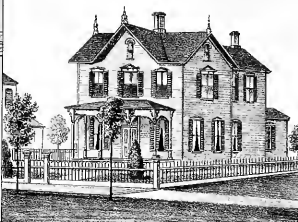
The church spoken of is under the control of the Presbyterian Society. The Methodists hold service each Sunday in the school-house. The following societies are also organized here: Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, True Templars, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, and Protestant Association. When the works are in full blast there must be a population of about two thousand in the village, including men, women, and children, and there are employed at the works about three hundred to four hundred regular miners, and about one hundred and sixty to two hundred and fifty as drivers, laborers, mechanics, and all outside help, according to the amount of work going on; there are also about fifty head of horses and mules at work. The development of this coal district has been unusually rapid, showing by its early success the energy of the proprietors. The mines were first opened in the fall of 1870, and in that year the Company mined and sold 17,872 tons of coal; since then the tonnage has been as follows: 1871, 106,435 tons; 1872, 171,414 tons; 1873, 212,462 tons; 1874, 138,907 tons; 1875, 161,503 tons. All this coal is shipped by rail, and most of it northward via Northern Central, thence on the Erie, New York Central and Hudson River Railroads to Buffalo, Rochester, and port of Charlotte, for the Canada market. The Northern Central road, on line of which the mines are situated, and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, over which a great deal of the coal is transported, are large consumers, using this coal in their locomotives.

The McIntyre Coal Company was founded by the late Jervis Langdon, one of the most enterprising and successful coal-merchants in the State of New York. The present officers are as follows: Chas. J. Langdon, President; J. D. F. Elee, Vice-President; W. L. Kingman, Treasurer and Manager; W. D. Kelly, Secretary; G. H. Platt, Engineer and General Superintendent. The coal is of first-class quality, and compares favorably with any in the market. Mr. Platt, the Engineer and General Superintendent, is the only one of the officers mentioned above residing at McIntyre; the others reside at Elmira, where the main office is located. Some idea of the extent of the workings will be formed when it is known that there are thirteen or fourteen miles of track laid underground and about two hundred acres undermined. The vein now being worked was not dis-

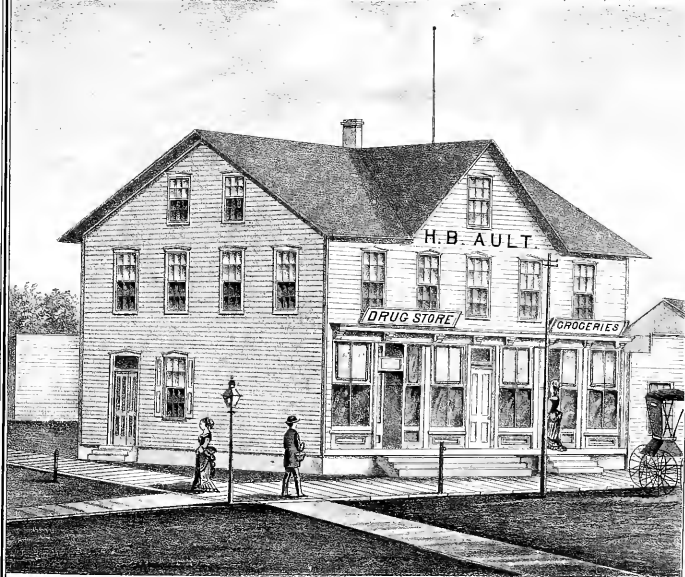
INTERIOR



G. H. BLACKWELL, POPULAR DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS &c.
ARCH STREET,
NEWBERRY, PA.



RES. of G. H. BLACKWELL,
ARCH ST. NEWBERRY, LYCOMING COUNTY, PA.



H. B. AULT,
DRUGGIST AND DEALER IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS COR. OF ARCH & ELM STS., NEWBERRY, LYCOMING CO., PA.



covered until the year 1869, when it was unearthed by Mr. Frederick Baker, who was prospecting at the time.

Balston, one mile south of McIntyre, is a noted summer resort, and during the summer season the visitors are frequently at the mines, as the operations there seem are new and strange to many.

CASCADE TOWNSHIP.

Cascade Township was organized from Hepburn and Plunkett's Creek, August 9, 1843. The name is singularly appropriate, as the scenery, formed by the mountain streams pouring over rocks, presents a view of innumerable cascades that are unequalled elsewhere in the County. Michael Kelly, who penetrated the forests at the head of Wallace Run in 1843, was the first settler. He found it necessary to cut a road through the woods from Lycoming Creek, which was the first wagon-road in that part of the township. Dubois & Low built a mill many years ago, which was burned down. Mr. Kelly occupied the site in 1858 with a saw-mill. He also built in 1872 a steam saw-mill, where he manufactures about two million feet of lumber per annum. Mr. Kelly's settlement opened the way for others, and he was followed soon after by Mr. Long, Mr. Riley, Patrick Cummins, Thomas Legan, Barney Norton, and some others. The improvement of the land occupied the attention of the settlers generally; it has proven to be quite fertile, and yields lucrative returns for all labor expended. Corcoran, Babl & Co. erected a fine steam mill in 1870, which is capable of cutting two million feet of lumber per year. The township is sparsely settled, as the surface, except along the creeks, is mountainous and rocky and not capable of sustaining a population of any extent. The same range of mountains that have been found to contain inexhaustible supplies of coal in McIntyre traverse Cascade, and here undoubtedly coal and other minerals could be found by the application of proper effort. Copper has been discovered to exist in considerable quantities in lands owned by Mr. Kelly, but as yet no attempt has been made to develop the mine to any extent. The only church in the township is that erected by the Catholics in 1854. The Union Church built at the confluence of Murray's and Wallace's Run, formerly in Cascade, is now in Gamble Township. The township is but poorly supplied with schools, there being but two or three. Kellysburg, the only town, is situated on Wallace's Run on lands located by Michael Kelly, and named in honor of its founder. It contains a school-house, blacksmith-shop, and post-office, and several dwellings, mostly occupied by employees of Mr. Kelly. The township is well supplied with water for manufacturing and all other purposes, and would be an admirable field for stock-raising.

PLUNKETT'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Plunkett's Creek Township was organized by decree of Lycoming County Court, in the year 1835. The township was named in honor of Col. William Plunkett, whose services in behalf of the interests of the early settlers of the valley of the Susquehanna were invaluable. The practice of perpetuating the names of the worthy and honorable men who have figured prominently in the affairs of this County appears to have prevailed to a considerable extent with the people of this County, and it certainly is very commendable.

The first settlement was made by Louis Donnelly, in the year 1818, near the mouth of Bear Creek.

The first school taught in the township was presided over by Samuel McBride in the year 1836, at the mouth of Bear Creek.

The first school-house was built at the mouth of Bear Creek, in the year 1838, by John Barbour, a public-spirited citizen, and by him donated to the township. His name is perpetuated in that of Barbour's Mills, a flourishing town situated at the junction of Big Bear Creek with Lycoming.

The first church was erected in the year 1875, and dedicated on Christmas day, by the Baptist Society.

The first religious exercises held in the township of which there is any record, were at the house of Charles Watlington, in 1836, by a Methodist minister named Townsend.

The first mill built in the township was erected nearly opposite the mouth of Plunkett's Creek, by John Barbour, in the year 1832, for the manufacture of lumber.

The surface of the township is very mountainous, presenting but little attraction for the agriculturist.

As a consequence, it is sparsely settled, there being no inhabitants in the township except along the margin of the streams. It is well watered, and offers unusual facilities for lumbering, which is made the principal business. The hills are, or have been, covered with extensive forests, the conversion of which into marketable shape affords employment to large number of men. There are seventeen saw-mills in the township, one shingle-mill operated by Rogers & Winters, one steam

tannery situated on Wolf Run, near its junction with Plunkett's Creek, one wooden-factory operated by Rogers & Son, near the head of Big Bear Creek.

These establishments were all in successful operation in 1873. Since that time changes have been made, others erected, and some ceased to be, but the business remains about the same.

At the time the first settlements were being made near the mouth of Bear Creek, a cabin was found near a place called Mud Pot, that had been occupied for some years by a hermit, who had cleared a few acres of land and subsisted by the cultivation of a few vegetables and such supplies as he could secure from the forests and streams. Whence this singular being came, or what his history, no one knew, and no one could penetrate the reserve which he maintained as long as he remained. The approaches of civilization broke up his solitude, and he disappeared. What became of him is not known. He was recognized by the name of Paulinhos. The land he cleared yet bears his name.

At Barbour's Mills are several stores, blacksmith-shops, wheelwrights, and one hotel; the latter is kept by M. R. Walls, Esq.

Thomas E. Froeter, of Boston, Mass., commenced building a large tannery, before spoken of, in the summer of 1868, and completed in 1873. This is probably the largest tannery in the State, with possibly one exception. There are two mills for pulverizing bark, very peculiar in construction, and three hundred hay-racks for the reception of hides. A sweat-house, about sixty feet in depth and thirty wide, constructed under the mill, with two side-mills and a large dry-house, one hundred and sixty feet long, forty wide, three stories high, a lean-to-house containing five large loaches, and an engine-house, constructed of brick, built separate from all other buildings.

The proprietors run, in connection with their tannery, an extensive store. A public hall overhead is used by the Catholic Society for religious worship.

LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP.

Some time during the administration of the venerable John Quincy Adams, the court of Lycoming became possessed with a desire to show its appreciation of the venerable patriot's worth, and erected from Nippessene a new township, to be called Adams. However popular might have been Mr. Adams with the court, it was not so with the citizens of the new township. The out-worn privileges of the people prevailed, and in 1829, by decree of the General Assembly, the name was changed from Adams to Limestone Township. The limits, as now defined, include the celebrated Nippessene Valley, in which settlements were made prior to the Revolutionary war, but no settlement of a permanent character was made here until 1789, when William Winland located in the valley. The first child was Joshua, son of William Winland, who was born in 1791. John Williams settled alone Winland about the same time, followed by John Clark, who penetrated the wilderness in 1795, and established a home for himself and those who came after him. He made quite extensive improvements, and became a man of considerable note in the new country. The first school was taught by Richard McNair, in 1807, near the present site of Collinsville. A school-house was built about the same time. To-day there are eight school-houses, all supplied with every modern convenience usually found in common schools. The schools are all well patronized and well sustained. The first church was built about 1837 or 1838, near Collinsville, by the Lutheran and German Reformed Societies. There are now two M.-thristian, one Catholic, and one German Reformed Church, all well supported. The first mill was built in about 1816, at Millport, near the gap of the mountains through which flows the Nippessene or Antec Creek. The property is now owned by John J. Sanderson, of Jersey Shore, and is the site of a large flouring-mill, with a grinding capacity of about one hundred bushels of wheat per day. There are also two other grist-mills and four saw-mills in the valley.

Limestone Township, as before stated, now embraces Nippessene Valley, by far the finest agricultural region in the State. The industries are confined to grain and stock-raising, which afford speedy and valuable returns for all labor bestowed.

The people are generally sober, industrious, and honest,—a trio of attributes about as true in time to convert a waste into a paradise. The valley proper comprises about ten thousand six hundred acres of arable land, all of which is peculiarly well adapted to wheat-growing, the average yield of which is about twenty-eight to thirty bushels per acre. The entire valley is underlaid with limestone, that adds much to the value of the land for grain. Corn yields, with fair culture, fifty to sixty bushels to the acre. Some portions also are well adapted to grazing purposes, and much attention is given to the raising of stock.

Towns.—Millport is situated on the head of Antec Creek, or at the point where it issues from the ground. Antec Creek is probably the tunnel through which the various little streams that hide themselves beneath the surface in different parts of the valley find an outlet to the river. The town is composed of twelve or fifteen houses, one store, one saw- and one grist-mill, and a post-office.

James-town is situated near the centre of the township, north and south, on the main road leading from Lock Haven to Lewisburg, and contains about twenty-five buildings, occupied, one as a blacksmith-shop, one a cabinet-maker's shop, a Methodist Episcopal church, a post-office, and one physician, Dr. John H. Grier.

Collinsville contains forty dwellings, two stores, one hotel, one public hall, a carpenter- and paint-shop, a Lutheran church, one blacksmith-shop and post-office. The town is located in the heart of the valley, and should be a place of importance for local traffic. The public is supplied with semi-weekly mail facilities from Jersey Shore. The celebrity of Nippenose Valley extends far beyond the confines of Lycoming County; the extreme fertility of the soil, the salubrity of its climate, which acquired for it the significant name of Nippenow or Nippenose, the peculiar formation of the surface, the towering hills that surround it on all sides, lend a charm to the location that have made the valley famous. Some day in the far distant past there has been an eruption of the elements here that yet is plainly marked.

Nippenose Valley has been the basin of an inland lake, which was confined by the huge waters on all sides until the pressure became too strong for resistance, when the barriers gave way at a point which was, from its peculiar geological formation, the weakest, and the lake was drained through the notch, which now affords a bar for Antez Creek. The hill, broken down by the immense pressure, now lies spread out on the bottom, contiguous to Granville. It is left for the geologist to determine just how many ages ago this notch was made, and how long the basin of the lake has been undergoing the transformation which changed it from a home for fish to one of the most delightful spots for man in the State.

BRADY TOWNSHIP.

Settlers made their way into the country now known as Brady Township at a very early date. Probably as early as 1754 or 1785, John Pratt, the paternal grandfather of the John Pratt, ex-Sheriff, and Mr. Fessenden, his maternal grandfather, located here. It is a small owner of the earth's surface, set up into a township by itself for no purpose that as yet has been developed but to honor the name that it bears. It would seem that the illustrious hero whose life was spent in the cause of humanity in this valley is deserving of some different memorial than has yet been afforded him. Captain Brady was a modest, unassuming man, and it would be quite appropriate to perpetuate his name by giving it to a territory of somewhat modest pretensions as to size.

By decree of the Court of Lycoming County, confirmed absolutely January 13, 1855, the territory was set off from Washington Township, and named Brady, far tenuous shore given. It is bounded on the south by Union County, west by Washington Township, north by Clinton Township, east by Susquehanna. The township is now quite thickly settled. It contains two churches and three public schools. The surface is generally high table land, but moderately productive, the soil requiring careful attention to yield profitable returns for the labor of the husbandmen.

NIPPENOSE TOWNSHIP.

At the May term of the Court of General Quarter Sessions held in and for Northumberland County in the year 1786, it was decreed that a new township should be organized from Bald Eagle, bounded as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek, following down the south bank of the West Branch to join Washington Township, to run a south course along the line of said township to meet the boundary of Potter Township. The new township to be called Nippenose.

The name is singularly appropriate, as are most of the old Indian names which were given to streams or localities by reason of some particular feature in the landscape, or circumstance connected with them that gave significance to the character. Nippenose is corrupted from Nipen-wi, signifying, like the summer, a name indicating a warm and genial climate or situation.

The formation of the valley is peculiar: surrounded on all sides by high hills which are broken but in one place, where Nippenose or Antez Creek breaks through. This valley is within the present limits of Limestone Township. It is very likely that the extremely pleasant location of this date gave name to the township, which now embraces but a small portion of the celebrated valley. Settlers were attracted here at a very early day. The land was subject to location immediately on the perfection of the purchase of 1768, and settlers had the continuance of the law in their locations. Henry Clark was probably about the first to settle in the township. Edmund Huff also settled and made an improvement on land subsequently owned by General David McKenize. Huff appears to have remained here but a short time, as he was returned as a tax-payer in Lycoming Township in 1785. He at that time resided near the mouth of Lycoming Creek. Of the character or extent of Clark's improvements but little is known. Col-

onel Henry Antez settled on Nippenose Creek, near its mouth, probably before the war, as he erected a fort on an eminence near the river that became widely known during the Revolutionary struggle. The first mill in the township was built by Mr. Antez, on the same creek, but a few rods from the site of his fort. This mill was destroyed by the Indians in the month of June or July, 1778, but rebuilt by the original proprietor in 1792. This mill was patronized by all the settlers within a radius of fifty miles, and not only subsisted to time in 1873, when the *débris* was removed by Messrs. Russell and Williamson, who have erected a fine merchant mill on the site. In 1809, Mr. Antez erected a fulling- and cording-mill near the mouth of Morgan's Run. This has also ceased to be the site, being now occupied by the extensive works of Youngman & Co. Francis Clark settled in the valley in 1776, but left soon after to join the army; that moved down the river in June of 1778, and did not return until 1781. Charles Stewart also became a resident of the valley at an early day. Samuel Stewart, son of Charles, became a prominent man in the affairs of Lycoming County. He became first Sheriff in 1795, held the office three years, and was again elected in 1801. In 1805 he was appointed County Treasurer, and in 1814 was elected to represent the County in the State Legislature. James McKenize also settled in the township in 1784, having returned from Leybelsburg. David, then a child of five years, afterwards became well known; was appointed Deputy Surveyor in 1813, and elected Sheriff in 1819. Michael Quiggle was appointed first constable of the new township, soon after its organization. John Carson and George Cronk, Overseers of the Poor; Henry Antez and John Clark, Supervisors; Charles Stewart and Wm. McGrady, Viewers of Fences. In 1791, Constable, Francis Clark, Overseers of the Poor, Mr. Quiggle and Charles Stewart; Supervisors of Roads, J. Whitman and R. Crawford; Viewers of Fences, W. McIntyre and G. Basia.

CHURCHES.—The Baptist Society erected a house of worship near Granville in 1867, the pulpit being supplied by the pastor of the Jersey Shore Baptist Church, which is the only church in the township. Number of communicants about twenty-five.

There are now three school-houses, all built within a few years.

The only mills are Youngman & Co.'s woolen-factory, located on Antez Creek about one and a half miles from its mouth, and Russell's & Williamson's flouring-mill, near the river, on the same stream. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad traverses the township, having a station opposite Jersey Shore. Here, at the station, are located a hotel, one of two stores, post-office, and several private residences. The principal interest in Nippenose Township is agriculture, for which the rich bottom lands along the Susquehanna River afford a fine field. Bark from the river the mountains rise to a considerable height, covered with rocks and a stunted growth of forest-trees. The few inhabitants near the river appear to be prosperous and contented, living in the enjoyment of plenty, which the rich farming lands afford without great exertion in tillage.

The Nippenose Woolen-Mills are located on Antez Creek, within this township. The following sketch, from the pen of Mr. Magnius, shows the extent and development of this enterprise:

"Among the various manufacturing enterprises in the County of Lycoming, none, perhaps, are more deserving of mention than the Nippenose Woolen-Mills, located on the waters of Antez Creek in the large gorge leading through the mountain to the rich agricultural valley beyond, about one mile from Jersey Shore station, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. The location is an admirable one for the erection of works for the manufacture of cloths, fancy ensuesures, flannels, etc., on account of an abundance of pure water, so essential to the production of superior goods, and the great facilities afforded by the stream for driving machinery. In order that our readers may thoroughly understand this great industrial enterprise, we propose giving some account of its organization, together with a description of the works, and other interesting details.

"*First Organization.*—The Nippenose Manufacturing Company was incorporated by act of the Legislature, April 26, 1865, with an authorized capital stock of \$300,000. The original stockholders consisted of the following gentlemen: G. W. Youngman, A. Updegraff, L. G. Hubing, S. H. Bards, A. H. East, John Reighard, A. Staden, C. B. Howard, A. J. Fessler, J. Caldwell, S. L. Youngman, C. E. Gilson, A. T. Nichols, M. S. Bates, John Griggs, Jr., C. M. Antez, A. E. Youngman, Alexander Ammon, and A. W. Curtis.

"The first Board of Directors was composed as follows: A. Updegraff, A. J. Fessler, A. Staden, S. H. Bards, and G. W. Youngman. The following officers were elected: President, A. Updegraff; Secretary, G. W. Youngman; Treasurer and Superintendent, A. J. Fessler. The Secretary and Treasurer were appointed an executive committee to take charge of the direction and construction of the buildings to be erected.

"*Description of the Buildings.*—The main factory building is a solid stone structure, fifty-one by one hundred and five feet, and four stories in height. Special pains were taken that it should combine both strength and neatness; and

as there is no lack of excellent stone for building purposes on the spot, the foundations and walls were constructed in the most solid and durable manner. Attached to the main building is a dye-house and boiler-room, twenty-five by thirty-five feet, also of stone. There are also tenement-houses, store-room and boarding-house on the premises. The real estate owned by the company embraces twenty acres, and the mill site is one of the best in the country. The stream falls some thirty feet in passing through the lands of the company, and as there is an abundance of water at all times, so fresh that it never freezes, its great advantages for driving machinery can readily be seen.

"Commencement of Operations.—The buildings were completed in 1867, and the works were in full operation about the 1st of January, 1868. The company took special pains to purchase the best and most approved machinery for the manufacture of the finest grades of cloth and cassimeres. We have not the space to describe all the machinery in detail, and shall, therefore, only allude to a portion of it. The factory is now supplied with nine broad looms, making double-width cloth, or two pieces at a time; three sets of cards, with Harewood & Quincy's patent self-feeders attached; two of Paul's self-acting mules with eight hundred and sixty-four spindles; one jack with two hundred and forty spindles; three rotary gists, one double twister, and Curtis and Marble's broad shearer, and all other machinery necessary to constitute a first-class manufactory.

"The Propelling Power.—In order to insure an abundance of water at all times, a large dam was thrown across the stream less than a quarter of a mile above the works. The water is conducted in a race to the great flume, which is several hundred feet in length, and the machinery is driven by an immense overshot wheel, nineteen feet in diameter, and twelve in width. Some idea of the power concentrated in this wheel may be formed when the reader is apprised of the fact that the water in passing from the dam through the factory has a fall of twenty-seven feet.

"The building is heated by steam-pipes which run along the walls on every floor. This steam is generated in the boilers in the dye-house. Water is also introduced on every floor by a large wooden pipe, which conducts it from a reservoir on the mountain, nine hundred feet above the factory. It is the purpose of spring water possible to be obtained, free from all mineral deposits, and peculiarly adapted to manufacturing purposes. These are placed on every floor, which, by being attached to the main pipe, will flood the entire building in a few minutes. Such precautions to guard against fire are admirable, and as no stoves are used in the building, the cost of insurance is greatly lessened.

"The Operations, Dyeing, &c.—When ready to commence operations, the company very wisely resolved to employ none but the best and most experienced operatives they could procure. As their factory was supplied with the best machinery, they saw no reason why as good cloths could not be made here as elsewhere, and they determined to demonstrate to the people that it could be done. Mr. Theobald Hess, a French dyer, was secured. Having learned his trade in France, and worked in some of the largest manufactories in that country, he was induced to come here. After a thorough trial of the materials furnished him, he soon became satisfied that he could do just as good work here as in France, and the many fine goods and fast colors turned out by him attest the fact. Mr. Hess is still at his post.

"The looms are operated by girls, who, we are informed, readily make from \$25 to \$30 per month, clear of their board. They work by the yard. The employment is light, but requires close attention. Men and boys are employed in the other departments. The whole number of employees is about thirty. G. W. Youngman, Jr., is the General Superintendent.

"Capacity of the Factory, Stock, &c.—The capacity of the machinery at the present time is 1500 yards per week. To stock up all the machines for operation, 20,000 pounds of wool are required. This stock is mostly purchased in Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio, from commission dealers. The manufactured goods have found a ready sale in the hands of A. T. Stewart & Co., and Low, Harrison & Co., New York; West & Fobes, and the branch house of A. T. Stewart & Co., Philadelphia.

"We believe it is generally conceded by those best capable of judging, that the cloths and cassimeres turned out at the Nippeness factory, for fineness, neatness of finish, and durability of colors, compare favorably with the manufactures of the very best establishments of the kind in the United States. And this seems to be proven by the fact that such dealers as A. T. Stewart & Co. eagerly purchase them. Dealers of such experience would not be likely to wait their for their customers if they were not first-class goods.

"More Improvements—Recognition.—On the 1st of January, 1872, the property belonging to the company, including the real estate, buildings, machinery, stock, &c., was worth about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. So well satisfied are the present managers with their investment, that they contemplate erecting during the present season a large boarding-house and residence for the

superintendent; and will also turn the old stone boarding-house into a warehouse for storing wool and other materials, put up a card-mill and other machinery, thereby saving one story of their main building for other purposes. This will be a great improvement; as the old building stands but a few feet from the new, great advantages will be reaped from the change. In addition to this, the danger from fire will be still further lessened in the factory, as the bulk of raw material will be removed to a more secure place. In order to carry out these contemplated improvements more effectively, we understand that arrangements are being made to increase the capital of the company by the issue of additional stock or bonds, which will be negotiated among the present stockholders, or other citizens of the County.

"The present Board of Directors consists of A. J. Fessler, S. H. Bardo, A. H. Best, C. B. Howard, and G. W. Youngman. President of the Board, G. W. Youngman. Secretary, S. H. Youngman.

"The company contemplate starting a wholesale store in Williamsport at an early day, from which they will supply hardware and dealers with flannels, blankets, yarn, &c., at city prices, and cloths by fine cloths.

"Old Time Reminiscences.—As early as 1810, Colonel Henry Antes erected a falling- and carding-mill near the site of the present manufactory, which was run by the late Eliza P. Youngman, Esq., his son-in-law. About 1835 he attached the machinery for a clove-mill, which was run for some time. A mill of that kind was regarded as a great improvement in those days, as it was a convenience of the utmost consequence to the farmers. As an incident illustrative of the value of short-wood at that day, it may be mentioned that Mr. G. W. Youngman, president of the manufacturing company, remembers selling a bushel of wood to the Hon. Anson V. Parsons for twenty-four dollars. Our farmers of the present day would consider such a price oppressive. But the improvements in machinery have long since obliterated those high prices.

"The old falling-mill was a great institution in its day. There the farmers carried their wood to be cased into rolls, when it was taken home and spun into yarn by their wives and daughters; then were into a coarse cloth and returned to the mill to be filled, dressed, and dyed some single color to suit the taste of the owner. The old mill still stands in a good state of preservation, and although long since divested of its rude machinery, pleasing associations cluster around it. The building forms an interesting contrast when compared with the present elegant structure, filled with valuable and costly machinery, which turns out broad-cloth fine enough to clothe a king, and which was never dreamed of in the early days of our fathers. It is by such comparisons that we are better enabled to realize the progress we have made in the mechanic arts and manufactures.

"Sit for a Farmer—Iron Ore.—A short distance below the modern manufactory is a wide expanse of level ground, on the banks of the stream, where the propriety of erecting a large furnace has frequently been discussed. The situation is well adapted to such a purpose, and we have no doubt the day is not far distant when the furnace fires will light up the dark night with their lurid glare, and the busy hum of industry be mingled with the musical laugh of the crystal waters of the dashing stream.

"These rugged mountains are filled with various iron ores of sufficient richness, we are informed, to warrant the creation of works to reduce them to pig-iron. Nature has been lavish in her gifts to these wild regions. Millions of tons of fine limestone, and marble of superior quality, can be quarried in Nippeness Valley, but a short distance from where these works would be erected, and from railways could easily be constructed to bring the raw materials to town. Although our hills look rough and rugged, and they are only admired by many on account of their romantic appearance, they are filled with rich mineral deposits, which will yet develop into vast manufacturing pursuits, bringing wealth and population to our country.

"Early Work a Manufacture.—We cannot close this sketch without an allusion to the difficulties of manufacturing woolen goods in early times. Under the colonial government they were prohibited, under that harsh principle which prompted the Earl of Chatham to exclaim that the 'colonists had no right to manufacture so much as a horse-shoe nail.' But little progress was made for a long time. The people spun and wove their cloth in a rude manner. In 1763 a society was formed in New York for home protection and the encouragement of the manufacture of woolen goods.

"So zealous were they, that all foreign goods were repudiated, and to encourage the growth of wool it was resolved to act no nation. But slow progress was made until 1774, when many weavers came into the country. In 1791 the new government was formed, and Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, made his famous report on manufactures. He stated, that of woolen goods, hats only had reached maturity and supplied the demand. At Hartford, a mill for cloths and cassimeres was in operation, and produced excellent wares, but he remarked that 'it was doubtful if American wool was fit for fine cloths.' That idea has

long since been dispelled, and American wool is used only to produce the finest shalle.

"The manufacture of woollen goods made slow progress, however, since, according to a report of the Treasury Department, we find that in 1810 their value was only \$25,608.788. In 1829 it had declined to \$4,412,068, but in 1850 rose to over \$43,000,000. Since then great progress has been made. The invention of the machine for making cards by Whittemore, in 1797, was the first great step. Improvements in machinery are constantly being made from year to year, and some of the finest woollen goods are now manufactured in the United States. The Nipponese Company is not behind in this great industrial art, and it is a source of much satisfaction to know that in Lycoming County there is produced as fine casimires as are to be obtained anywhere on the Continent."

Origin of the Name—An Old Tradition.—The creek takes its name from Colonel Henry Antes, one of the earlier settlers, who built a stockade fort near the mouth of the stream, in 1776. As to the origin of the name, Nipponese, there is a conflict of authority. Some of the early settlers claim that an old Indian named Nipponese once dwelt in the valley, from whom the present title is derived. There is a tradition also that an Indian trapper once located himself near the mouth of the creek one winter, and having secured a jug of whiskey on a cold day, inhaled large quantities; lying down in a state of stupor, he broke his nose so badly that a portion of it came off. From this circumstance, it is alleged, the Indians, in speaking of the place afterwards, always called it "Nip Nose." Whether this is true or not cannot now be determined with accuracy, but it must be conceded that the tradition is a suggestive one at least, and as much entitled to belief, perhaps, as many others. In the course of time the term "Nip Nose" gradually drifted into the title of Nipponese. Whether it came from old Nipponese himself, or the fact that Jack Frost nipped the end off his proboscis whilst the old red-skin was snoozing away under the effects of an overdose of "fire water," matters but little at the present day, and we accept the tradition. The name is now perpetuated in a township as well as in the beautiful valley, and will doubtless continue in the future."

BASTRES TOWNSHIP.

Bastres Township was organized from Susquehanna by decree of the Court, December 13, 1854, and named in honor of Solomon Bastres, who was member of the Legislature in 1829-30, and appointed Associate Judge of the County of Lycoming in 1851. The township was originally settled exclusively by Germans, for whom the lands were purchased in 1837, and settled the year following. It is bounded east by Armstrong, north by Susquehanna, south by Limestone, west by Nipponese. The first school was taught by Michael Myers in 1840, where Bastres Post-office is now situated. The Rev. Nicholas Steinkeiser, a German Catholic priest, appears to have been the leader or founder of the colony of Germans who made their homes here, and have converted the almost barren wastes into a flourishing agricultural community. A Catholic church was built near the southern boundary about 1840. This was replaced in 1853 by a large stone structure, which remains the only place of public worship in the township. Bastres Post-office is the only place in the town. Here Charles Ottewillier has a store and charge of the mails. There is but one saw-mill, and this a small affair, in the township. The surface is mountainous and poorly adapted to farming. The Germans, being essentially an agricultural people, have accomplished wonders here, where the native American would have become disheartened and abandoned the country. Of schools there are two in the township—one conducted under the common-school system, and supported by the public school funds; the other under the auspices and patronage of the Catholic church. This is provided with three teachers, and is patronized by about eighty pupils. The township is almost destitute of water, except as obtained from artificial wells and mountain springs. Altogether it presents about as few attractions as any territory to be found in Lycoming County for settlers; but the Germans, by industry and frugality, have surrounded themselves with conveniences and comforts but little excelled in far more attractive localities.

ANTHONY TOWNSHIP.

Anthony Township was organized from Lycoming by decree of Lycoming County Court, September 7, 1844, and named in honor of James B. Anthony, who was appointed *Law Judge* of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, of which Lycoming County formed a part, on the 25th of March, 1844. Like Lycoming Township, Anthony is an offshoot of the original Lycoming, and had as the first who opened a way for civilization among its wilds many of those whose names appear on the first assessment return made by the townspeople noted Erastus Caldwell, an old-time assessor. Alexander settled here at an early day, on the head-waters of Quinnesahgany Creek, and improved a farm now occupied by the Metzker family. John

Robinson also settled adjoining Alexander, and made improvements now owned and occupied by his grandson. George Thorne settled on Hoagland Run, on lands now owned by his sons, several of whom are still living to enjoy the fruits of their ancestor's toil. Gideon and John W. Hansen settled on head of Quinnesahgany Creek. These once valuable pioneers have long since closed their earthly accounts, and are trying the realities of a life unmaneuvered by Indian and wolves. The industry of the township is principally devoted to farming and stock-raising. On Quinnesahgany Creek Mr. Metzker has a steam saw-mill, capable of doing considerable business; Jacob Alder has one on Hoagland Run, and these comprise all the manufacturing interest of the township. The first school-house was built near Robinson's place, many years ago, long before the chartering of the township, and while Anthony was a part of Lycoming. This old house served to shelter the youth for many years, while pursuing the rugged road of learning. There are now six school-houses in the township, all well patronized by the rising generation. Near Emory's a church building has been erected, in which congregate all denominations on common ground. Near Keir's place the Baptist Society have provided themselves with a neat house of worship. Anthony Township is within the range of mountains which cover a large portion of the surface of Lycoming County, but which are rich in mineral wealth, and, as soon as the people learn to appreciate the resources hidden in the earth's bosom, there is no reason why the facilities for manufacturing in this township should not be utilized.

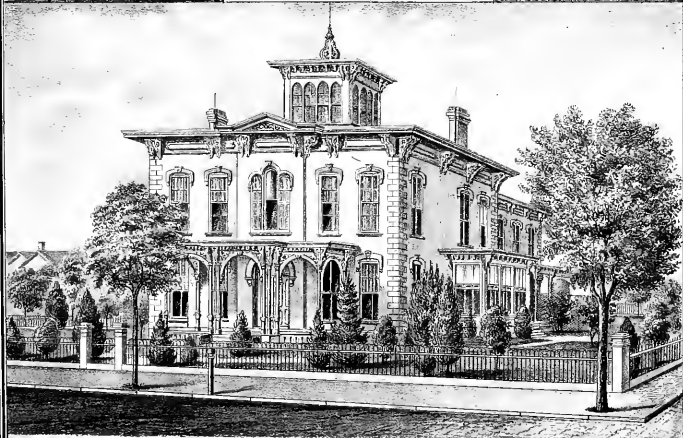
LEWIS TOWNSHIP.

Lewis Township was organized from Hepburn, some time during the year 1835, and named in honor of Ellis Lewis, who was President-Judge of Lycoming Circuit Court from October 14, 1835, to October 14, 1843. The surface partakes greatly of the character of McIntyre Township, being mountainous and rocky in many portions. Lycoming Creek traverses the entire length from the north to the south, and is bordered on each side by the same character of rugged scenery that has attracted so much attention to the township north. The flat lands along the banks of the creek are narrow, and not until Trout Run has been passed in the journey southward do the hills begin to recede from the creek. The first settler in Lewis Township appears to have been A. M. Shiek, who squatted on the present site of Bodine Station, soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. The land was surveyed to Isaac Penrose. The original draft, now in possession of Samuel Bodine, reads as follows, viz: "A draft of a tract of land situated on the east side of Lycoming Creek, in Muncy Township, Northumberland County, surveyed the 24th day of July, 1786, in pursuance of a warrant granted to Isaac Penrose, dated June 24, 1773, containing one hundred and eighty-two acres, with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, etc. John J. Wallis, D. S." A. M. Riley settled on the creek below Bodine's previous to 1812. James Lusk purchased lands of Riley, and located here about the same date. Mr. Keys settled on a portion of Penrose tract soon after, Martha Glenduin about three miles above Trout Run, and John Apker on the tract originally located by Luke Morris, all about 1812 or 1814. At that time the flats adjacent to the creek were covered with dense pine forests that to-day would prove immensely valuable, but they have long since disappeared, and the plow and harrow pass unobstructed through the soil. In 1841, a school-house was erected at Pensile Church, in which Abraham Bunnell presided over the labors of the aspiring youth of the valley. In 1842, Mr. Bunnell and Samuel Bodine started a Sabbath-school in the building, with an attendance of fifty scholars. The old school-house is still standing as a connecting link between the past and present. Religious services had been held here by David Hull, but no organization was effected until January, 1847, at which time the Rev. E. Bradbury and I. Vanderbilt met at Keys school-house and organized a Presbyterian Church. John Bodine, Barbara Bodine, Jacob Bodine, Margaret Bodine, Manoh Alder, Mary Alder, Thomas Keys, Elizabeth Gray, Robert Glenduin, John Fields, Margaret Fields, Catherine Lusk, Mary Bodine, Mary Jane Roberts, John S. Apker, and Jane Apker were admitted as members, either by letter or upon examination. The society is in a flourishing condition, and now numbers thirty members.

Industries.—A saw-mill was started in 1835 by John Reed, Samuel Bodine at present proprietor, capacity five hundred thousand feet of lumber per annum. Besides this, are Debois's mill, capacity for cutting two million feet; Field's mill, about the same; Weed's mill, at Pensile, the same; Caldwell's mill, at Trout Run, capable of cutting one million feet; Glenduin's mill, further up the creek, seven hundred thousand. It will be seen that the lumber interest of Lewis Township is quite extensive, and engages the attention of a large proportion of the population, to the exclusion of all other industries.

Agriculture receives but little attention, the only arable land being found along the margins of the streams. Stock-raising could be followed with profit, as the hills afford fine pasturage that is open to the public. The Northern Central





Railway traverses the township, affording convenient means of access to market. The first justice of the peace in 1808 Township was John Reed, who dispensed justice to the people of the township according to a formula of his own.

In 1821, John Ross commenced running a mail coach from Williamsport to Elmira, being the first public conveyance up the valley of Lycoming Creek. This was the day of modest enterprises, and when the strap-rails were laid on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, affording the people an opportunity of reaching market by moving their own cars, propelled by their own horses, ambition could desire nothing more.

TROUT RUN.

The first improvement at Trout Run was made by Lawrence Gaskins, whose nearest neighbor, for some time, was John Glendonin, three miles above. Daniel Reynolds erected the first hotel, three-fourths of a mile below the hotel now owned by Mr. Coppel. This town has improved very much since the completion of the railroad, and now boasts several fine residences, one large hotel, two stores, and various other interests. The Trout Run Hotel, now kept by Mr. Coppel, was originally built by the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Company, in pursuance of the plan then being put in operation to make the valley of Lycoming Creek a rendezvous for summer tourists. The house has been greatly enlarged, and is an ornament to the place, being conveniently located for pleasure-seekers and fishermen. The first grist-mill built in the place was that now owned by Mr. McWilliams, which has a capacity for grinding five hundred bushels of wheat per day. The steam saw-mill of A. S. Turner is capable of cutting forty-five thousand feet of lumber per day. At Trout Run the extensive works for extracting the substance from hemlock bark according to Thomas's method are located. These works were established in 1870, by a company of gentlemen of Elmira, New York. In 1873 the buildings were destroyed by fire, but were rebuilt the same year by a new company, consisting of Moses. Weed, Turner, Hood, and Thomas. Owing to some dissatisfaction the company was broken up in 1874, and the property passed into the hands of Cyrus Field and Israel Pusey, of Wilmington, Delaware, and N. Spencer-Thomas, of Elmira. The character of the product is best understood by reference to a circular issued by Mr. Thomas:

"Thomas's Clarified Extract of Hemlock Bark has been in use in the United States since the year 1864, it is extensively used in the manufacture of all kinds of leather, from sheepskins up to the heaviest sole-leather; and is used either with other tanning materials, or entirely alone. Calfskins of the very finest quality are tanned with this extract alone; then colored with sumac, so that the red color is scarcely observable. This extract has been extensively used in England since the year 1874; it has during that short time been received by a number of the most extensive tanners in England, with great favor. Some of the most careful observers who have used it express a willingness to pay from three pounds to four pounds per ton more for it than for the ordinary brands so extensively pushed on the English market; the same difference in price exists in the Boston market, where it has been in extensive use for many years; it sells there at from one-half cent to one cent per pound more than the best of other brands are offered at."

The works cost one hundred thousand dollars, and use, for manufacturing the extract, five thousand cords of hemlock bark a year, which costs, on an average, five dollars per cord. An extensive coopering establishment, connected with the works, furnishes all the casks needed, of which about five thousand to eight thousand are used yearly. Constant employment is afforded to twenty to thirty men and boys.

HEPBURN TOWNSHIP.

Hepburn Township was organized from Lycoming in 1804, and originally embraced nearly all of the County between the two creeks north of Lycoming Township. In 1835 all that portion lying east of Lycoming Creek now embraced in Lewis and Gaule Townships was taken off, and in 1842 a portion of Cascade was formed from Hepburn. Again, in 1858, Eldred was taken off to the east, which left Hepburn as found to-day, as to territory. The first settlers in the township were principally Germans, and found their way into the locality now known as Bloomingrove in 1812 or 1813. Previous to this, a settlement had been made on Lycoming Creek, James Thompson having established himself here as early as 1784, on lands now owned by George Waltz. In 1820 Mr. Thompson started a hotel about one mile below Cogan Valley Station, and for many years dispensed good cheer to the wearied travelers who journeyed up and down the valley. The old landlord has long since registered his name on the book of life, and is one of the inmates of a hotel not designed by man. His son John, a hale, vigorous man of seventy, is still living within sight of the old house. Other descendants are living here. Some have "gone West," but many have left Lycoming, and started on the journey that has no ending. The first school was

taught by Samuel Reed, where Cogan Valley Station now is situated, in 1805. Not a pupil that attended this school is among the living. The first church was organized by the Presbyterians, in 1848. The Rev. Mr. Bradbury officiated as pastor. Robert Hays was the first, and for some time the only, elder. The society at that time numbered about thirty members. The Methodists have a house for public worship at Hepburnville, and a flourishing society has been organized. The first grist-mill was built on the ground now occupied by C. G. Heylman for a saw-mill. A few years after the erection of the grist-mill, the Hepburn Forge was started, and shortly afterwards the Kingston Forge was likewise put in operation. The forges, as well as the old mill, have long since been demolished.

Long years ago, at a time to which the memory of man reacheth not, the Indians were congregated near Cogan Station in sufficient numbers to dignify the place where their wigwags were located with the name of Eli Town. Many specimens of their handicraft are still found in plowing up the soil where the town was situated. Bloomingrove, which is largely peopled by the descendants of the Germans, whose enterprise and thrift have changed the once desolate, rocky waste to a flourishing community, is the most important settlement in Hepburn. To their enterprise, industry, and frugality Hepburn Township owes more than to aught else its importance as a township, and the fact that it ranks among the most populous and wealthy of the County. The township is well supplied with schools.

Prominent among the industries of Hepburn are the Crescent Iron and Nail Works, which are located about one-half mile from Crescent Station, on Lycoming Creek. In 1839 Gervis Manly, Warren, Edward, and Charles Heylman commenced business under the firm name of Manly & Heylman. The works consisted of one puddling-furnace, one heating-furnace, six nail-machines, one chargeable train of rolls for making bar-iron and nail-plate, and one muck-train. The power is furnished by the water from Lycoming Creek, and is unsurpassed. In 1844 Mr. Manly retired, and the firm became C. G. Heylman & Brothers. In 1852 the senior died, when the firm was reorganized, with E. G. Heylman as head. In 1859 J. W. Heylman disposed of his interest to H. D. the firm continuing the same in name until 1857, E. G. Heylman purchasing the interest of the heirs of E. G., Sr., and also of H. D. Heylman. Various changes were caused by the death of one and the retirement of others, and in 1874 E. G. Heylman, Jr., purchased all other interests and became the sole proprietor. March 1, 1876, Peter Herdrie became lessee, E. G. Heylman, Jr., remaining as superintendent. The mill was remodelled in 1861, and the capacity increased, by the addition of the third puddling-furnace, to fifteen hundred tons per annum. In 1872-3 additional nail-machines were made. It is contemplated to further extend the capacity by adding six nail-machines and one more puddling-furnace. In 1865 the works were damaged to the extent of \$30,000 by the unparalleled freshet in Lycoming Creek, and, in 1870, a loss of \$60,000 occurred by overflow. Measures have been adopted to secure the establishment against a recurrence of like mishaps. The power is furnished by three overshoot water-wheels. The value of manufactured products amounts to \$75,000 per annum, one-half of which is on account of nails. There are forty men and boys engaged, some of whom assisted in laying the foundations nearly forty years ago, and are still employed in the works.

The town is pleasantly situated, containing twelve or fifteen beautiful cottages, all occupied by the superintendent and others connected with the nail-works, and one large store-room with public hall overhead, in which the different religious denominations hold services. The land on which the town is located was first settled by Mr. Reed, of whom it was purchased by Manly & Heylman. Mr. Reed erected a dwelling here in 1800 that was suffered to remain until 1874. This was, in 1800, the only house between Newberry and Trout Run. Thirty-seven years ago Messrs. Manly & Heylman commenced the undertaking, the development of which has far exceeded the modest expectations of its projectors. The works are still being improved, although its originators have all "crossed the river" never to return; the point of departure of each having been the scene of their earthly labors, where so much toil, means and anxiety had created a monument to their skill and industry. Their only representative, C. G. Heylman, Jr., to whose courtesy the writer is indebted for much of the above information, is still operating the works his ancestors built up.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

Down among the fastnesses of the Bald Eagle Mountains lies a medium of terra firma, which, in honor of De Witt Clinton, was named Clinton Township, and by decree of Lycoming County, in December, 1825, was separated from Washington, and formed a government of its own. The Susquehanna River winds around the northern and eastern sides, and the Bald Eagle Mountains rise their lofty peaks on the south and west. The first settler in the limits of

Clinton appears to have been Cornelius Lowe, who, during the year 1778, leased of Francis Allison the lands now owned and occupied by the last of the Mackey family. A copy of the old lease will be found in the annals of this township. Mr. Lowe did not comply with all of the conditions of the lease, as he was to remain five years and make certain improvements, which he was unable to do. Shortly after he had located, rumors became rife of trouble with the Indians Shawnee John, a friendly brave, who had commingled with Lowe's family, was sent up the river to ascertain the grounds of fear. He returned in a short time, and warned Lowe to move at once. He acted upon the advice, sent his stock across the river, and, loading his family into canoes, started them down the river, remaining himself to reconnoitre. The old gentleman barely escaped, and, while passing down the river in his boat, was attracted by a light on Fisher's Island, which proved to be the conquest of the enemy.

At Lewisburg the Indians were at their work of destruction, but he escaped, and stopped not with his family until he had reached New Jersey.

He never ventured to return to his home in Clinton. Cornelius Lowe, of Williamport, is a grandson of the old pioneer.

Nicholas Shaffer settled in Black-hole Bottom, in 1784, on lands now owned by Francis Porter. In 1795 he erected a mill on the site now occupied by a saw-mill, near the residence of Mr. Porter. The mill was destroyed about 1820, but rebuilt, and in 1834 passed into the possession of Robert Porter, father of the present proprietor. James Butler settled in the upper end of the valley about the same time. His descendants are now living in Pennsville. John Michel-tree emigrated from Cumberland County, and located on lands adjoining Butler's. Moses Hiss also settled near the same place; none of his representatives are now living in the township.

William Mackey first came to Clinton Township in 1783, and purchased of John Bell the tract of land originally improved by Cornelius Lowe, and which is now occupied by his grandson. Mr. Mackey returned to Northumberland, and remained until 1803, when he settled permanently here, and soon became one of the substantial men of the County. He improved his lands, purchased of Dr. Priestly fruit-trees, and set out the apple-orchard where William now gathers his apples and manufactures the cider with which he so liberally regales his friends in his bachelor home. Grandfather Mackey died in December, 1821, at the old homestead, leaving the same in possession of James, his son, and father of the present proprietor. James died June 8, 1845, leaving William as the sole male descendant of the Mackeys, with whose decease the Mackey race bids fair to become extinct.

Peter Stryker settled near the site of the Lutheran church, in 1783 or 1784. Mr. Stryker died in 1795, and was buried in the Lutheran graveyard, being the first interment. John Law-on settled, in 1788, where Montgomery Station is situated; his descendants are now many of them, residing in Milton.

The Coleman family came into the valley in 1789, and erected a grist-mill where Thomas's extensive flouring-mill now stands. The Colemans purchased large tracts of land, all of which have passed into the hands of strangers. The Tebnocks settled, after the war, on the lands vacated by Cornelius Lowe in 1778.

David Bear and family came into the valley in 1798, and improved the beautiful place now owned and occupied by Mr. Walcott, on the bank of the Susquehanna. The Bear and Mackey families were allied by marriage, and have many descendants still living here.

Cornal Miller settled, about 1784, where his daughter, Mrs. Moore, now resides. As before stated, the people were provided with facilities for grinding their grain, in 1795, by the erection of a mill. The old mill was difficult of access, and fell far short of the modern flouring establishments then reached. Water furnished the power to turn the stones and grind the grain, but ingenuity had not yet devised means for separating the flour from the bran; to do this, each customer was required to turn the bolt by hand and bolt his own grain. Near the site of the old mill, Benjamin Frick and Peter Shelly built a wool-carding machine in 1828. Mr. Shelly, who is still living, tended the machine for four years, and sold to Waltham. The carding apparatus was soon sold out, and disappeared from Black-hole. The site of the old mill appears to have been central, as here, in about 1800, the first school-house was built. A Mr. Troman taught school in the valley some years before by passing from house to house. The first regular school was taught by Nathaniel Smith, in 1802, at the place now occupied by Beeber Hess. Mr. Smith believed in Solomons, and acted upon his precepts, as the many shoe backs carried from his presence by untidy boys would attest. The old school-house has long since been unroofed with the things that were, and in its stead are now to be found seven fine brick edifices for the use of the public schools of the township.

CURACIES.—The Methodists were here, as almost everywhere else in the United States, the pioneers, and commenced holding religious services in private houses, barns, or wherever the people could congregate, as early as the close of the

last century. They were dependent upon the Baptists for a church in which to worship for many years, but in 1874 erected a house in which services are now held. Rev. Amos Owen appears to have been the first laborer in the field. The Lutheran and Reformed Societies jointly built a church in 1817, where the present Lutheran house now stands. The old house was destroyed in 1838, and on its site the present beautiful structure was built. The first Lutheran pastor was Rev. Mr. Eyer; first Reformed, Rev. Mr. Engle; the Rev. Mr. Feigler now presides as pastor. The Baptist Society erected a church in 1836. The first Baptist preacher within the limits of Clinton was George Thomas Sauley, an old Revolutionary soldier. He was followed by Rev. George Higgins. A new house was built in 1874, the pulpit of which is occupied by Rev. Mr. Hunck.

The Presbyterians erected a church at Montgomery, which was dedicated in 1875. The Rev. Mr. Campbell is present pastor, and, although his church is small, he has awakened an interest which promises to develop a greater field of usefulness in the future.

INDUSTRIES.—There are at present two extensive flouring-mills in the township, one built in 1832, by Whitaker & Frederick, burned in 1875; rebuilt by Samuel Miller the same year. The other was originally built about 1815, this was rebuilt in 1855 by Peter Berger, and is now owned and operated by William Thomans. At Montgomery Station there are in successful operation one steam-saw-mill, a planing, sash, door, and blind factory, doing a very extensive business, a wood-work machine factory, and a tannery, all of which employ about one hundred and fifty hands. Montgomery Station is the only town in Clinton Township. The location is pleasant, and particularly favorable for business. The land was originally settled by John Lawson, in 1783, and through subsequent transactions became the property of Robert Montgomery; it was laid out in 1870 by Mr. Finn Barber. The town now contains one hotel, a neat, attractive, and well-kept house, two stores, post-office, and the several manufacturing establishments before mentioned. The surface of Clinton Township is raised. That portion adjacent to the river and along the Black-hole Creek is very fertile, and is not over-yield in beauty or productiveness by any portion of the County. Farming engages the attention of the people generally, and is very profitable here.

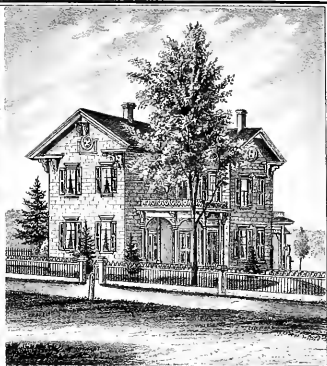
The township is well watered, the streams affording an excellent water-power. The first township officers, appointed in 1826, were Overseers of the Poor, Michael Sichter and Peter Bastian, Road Supervisors, James Lawson and John Lilly; Auditors, Samuel Bear and James Mackey; Town Clerk, John Swisher.

OLD-TIME LEASE

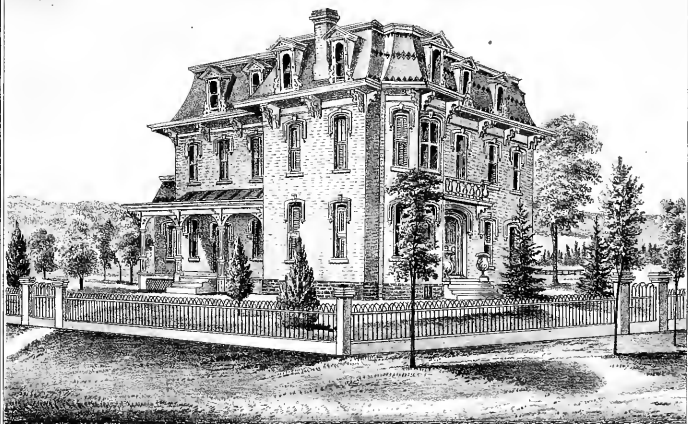
The First Lease in Clinton.—This indenture, made this second day of November, anno one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one, between Francis Allison, of the city of Philadelphia, Doctor of Divinity, of the one part, and Cornelius Low, of Raritan, in New Jersey, of the other part, firm, witnesseth that for and in consideration of the yearly rent and covenants hereinafter mentioned, the said Francis Allison has let and to farm, let to the said Cornelius Low, a certain tract of land near Mundy Hills, on the west branch of Susquehanna River, in the county of Berks, formerly known as Black-hole Bottom, but now called Fairfield, containing three hundred and twenty acres of land, with the usual allowances, to have and to hold the said tract of land to the said Cornelius Low, his heirs and assigns, for the term of five years, to commence from the 25th day of next March, he, the said Cornelius Low, yielding and paying yearly and every year the sum of five pounds currency during said term, at or on the 25th day of March, to the said Francis Allison, his heirs or assigns, and paying also during said term all taxes and quit-rents due from the same; and the said Low agrees for himself, his heirs and assigns, that he will make no unlawful waste of timber, shall fence all his fields with good and sufficient split-rails, and leave all in good and lawful repair; he shall also leave all the houses he may build thereon in tenantable repair, shall plant, fence in, and ever secure from cows an orchard of a hundred apple-trees, which shall be planted before the end of three years; shall close time in the five years clear and sow and fence five acres of meadow, and shall not bring any under-tenants on said place, nor parcel it out into other smaller farms; only himself and sons or family shall have permission to build as it suits their convenience, provided always that they not hinder said Francis Allison to fix one or more of his own children or friends on said tract, and to build and to make such improvements as they think proper, and shall leave for this purpose a convenient place to build and improve; nor shall they from the said Low, his heirs or assigns, meet with any trouble or molestation, provided that they do not disturb him by encroaching on his improvements, or hinder him to carry them on to the best advantage in a reasonable way; and the said Low further covenants and agrees to and with said Francis Allison he will not clear above fifty acres of the walnut bottom, nor sell his lease to any person, nor settle any one there in his right, without the consent and approbation of said Francis Allison, his heirs or assigns, who, if they like said tenant, shall confirm said bargain; and that he will



RES OF J.S. CRAWFORD, M.D.
WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING CO., PA



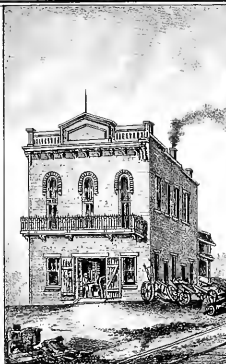
RES OF PETER REEDER,
HUGHESVILLE, LYCOMING CO., PA



DR. M. STECK,
HUGHESVILLE, LYCOMING CO., PA





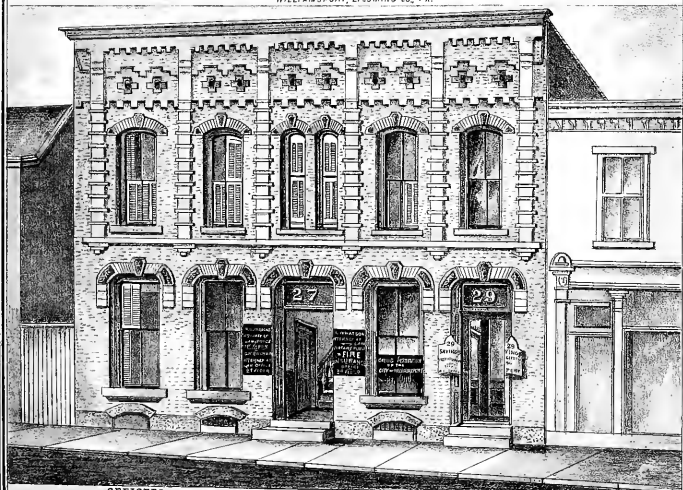


BLACKSMITH SHOP



RESIDENCE.

JOHN VANVOICE,
WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING CO., PA.



OFFICERS:

President, JAMES H. PERKINS.

Vice-President, HENRY C. PARSONS.

Secretary and Treasurer, A. NIEMEYER. Solicitor, HENRY W. WATSON.

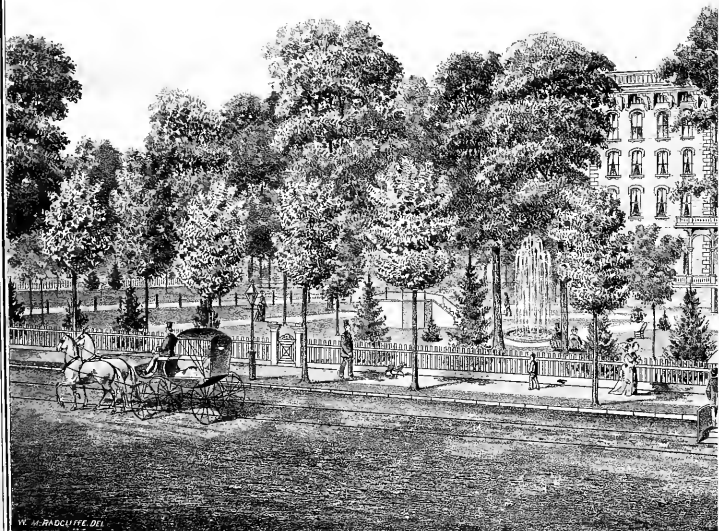
SAVINGS INSTITUTION
OF THE
CITY OF WILLIAMSPORT.

Manly Eder,
Henry C. Parsons,
Goshay Hess,
John B. Caryell.

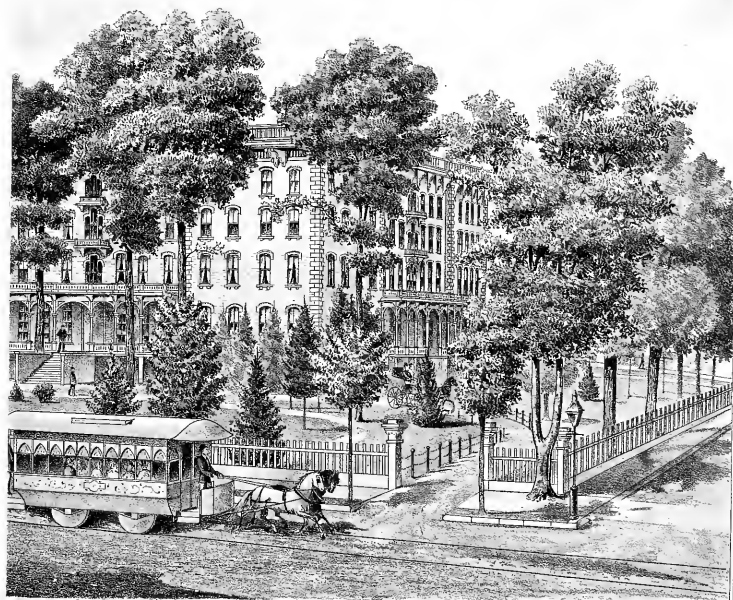
Trustees:
Wm. F. Logan, John B. Beck,
Henry White, James H. Perkins, John K. Hays,
George W. Lenta, Garrett Tinsman, Henry W. White.

H. H. Corbin,
H. W. Watson,
John K. Hays,
Henry W. White.





HERDICK HOUSE
WILLIAMSPORT, LYC.
IT IS LOCATED IN A PARK OF FIVE ACRES SHADED BY GRAND OLD FOREST TREES.



HOUSE,
OMING CO., PA.

AND AFFORDS A DELIGHTFUL RESORT FOR THE COMFORT OF ITS GUESTS.

at the expiration of the five years put the said Francis Allison in peaceable possession of said premises, according to the above covenants and agreements, and that if the rent be not paid yearly, as it is agreed, it may and shall be lawful to said Francis Allison to distrain for said rent, according as the law directs; and if no distress be found to render and possession is further agreed by both parties that if said Francis Allison, his heirs or assigns, inclines to sell said lands before the expiration of five years, he or they shall give the first offer of said land to said Cornelius Low, his heirs or assigns, and timely notice before it be offered to any other person to sale; and if said Low build thereon a saw-mill, he shall, at the expiration of his lease, leave it in good repair, and be allowed the judgment of two or three honest men for his building and making this saw-mill, according to its real worth at the time.

In witness whereof, both parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written. Witness present:

KIRKEL RENNICK,
FRANCIS ALLISON, JR.

CORNELIUS LOW,
FR. ALLISON.

MUNCEY TOWNSHIP.

Munsey Township, as originally organized, embraced nearly or quite one-half of Lycoming County as now bounded, and all of that portion of the County which was at that time open to occupancy by the whites north of the river.

The township was organized in 1772, twenty-three years before Lycoming County was set off from Northumberland, and was, up to 1795, within the jurisdiction of Northumberland County.

The first constable was John Robb, who, with his brothers, David and John Smulder, was probably the first settler within the township, about the year 1771. A great deal of the history of this town is inseparable from that of the County, and has been adverted to in the general history of Lycoming.

Joseph and Samuel Wallis settled very soon after. Samuel, it will be remembered, was the original proprietor of Munsey farms, now belonging to Mrs. Hall. He bore quite a conspicuous part in the early political history of the County. He was the first person invested with authority to administer the oath of office to incoming officials after the County organization, as he was also the first Associate Judge of the County. He also brought the first kounds to the County. These dogs were in great demand among the neighbors. It is related that William Fleming obtained by some means one of the offspring of these wonderful canines, for which he was offered by Mr. Henry Shoemaker the best horse in his stable, but no temptation was sufficiently great to separate young William from his pup.

The first religious exercises were held at a very early date, probably very soon after the first settlement, as there appears to have been a church organization previous to 1780. See sketch of Old Emanuel Church, in general history of the County.

The first school was held in an unwhimsy log school-house, that stood on East Water Street, back of Muzley's store, at what date does not appear. See Munsey Creek and Munsey Borough.

The first white child born in the County was the daughter of John Smulder. She first saw the light in 1771, very soon after her parents had established themselves in their new homes. She was christened Mary. The house then occupied by her parents stood on the bank of Glade Run, immediately back of Mr. Walton's barn, and near to where stands the most remarkable apple-tree in Lycoming. This tree is over one hundred years old, measuring several feet from the ground, eleven feet and seven inches in circumference. In former years the annual product was about seventy bushels of apples.

The wonderful fecundity of former years has exhausted the fruit-giving qualities of this ancient landmark, and it remains now a relic of the past, linking the blissful peaceful present to that era, every step of which is crisscrossed with the blood of our ancestors.

THE FIRST SURVEY.

In 1768, 1615 acres of land were surveyed south of Munsey Creek, which were divided into plots in May, 1776, and settled as follows: 300 acres improved by Mordant McKinney, 299 acres by Peter Smith and Paulus Shop, 376 by John Brady, 300 by Caleb Knapp, 300 by John Smulder, 30 by John Young, 67 by Jerome Yumet. These tracts are now embraced within the limits of Munsey Creek Township.

THE OLD QUAKER CHURCH.

Immediately back of Hall's Station, not over one hundred yards therefrom, is to be found all that remains of the old Quaker meeting-house. About ninety-five years ago Samuel Wallis erected a building here, and tendered it to the Society of Friends to be used as a house of worship. For some reason the offer was not accepted, and the house was devoted to other purposes, the Friends building a

house for themselves. For long years the house remained a monument of a past age. Generations followed each other in rapid succession, entering upon the field of action and departing beyond the veil, but the house still stood, and not until within the memory of the school-boy of to-day did it yield to the destroyer, Time. An excavation and a pile of stones are all that is left to reward the curiosity-seeker of the present, and connect this generation with those which have long since mouldered to dust.

About half a mile distant from the foundation of the old church are the ruins of its builder's first residence. Over one hundred years ago Samuel Wallis built his first house here. Within pistol-shot, in another direction, is the spot where Fort Munsey was erected. In another direction, but a few rods distant, is the old cemetery, where lie the bones of John Brady. Truly this is a historic spot, one well calculated to engender within the mind recollections of the past.

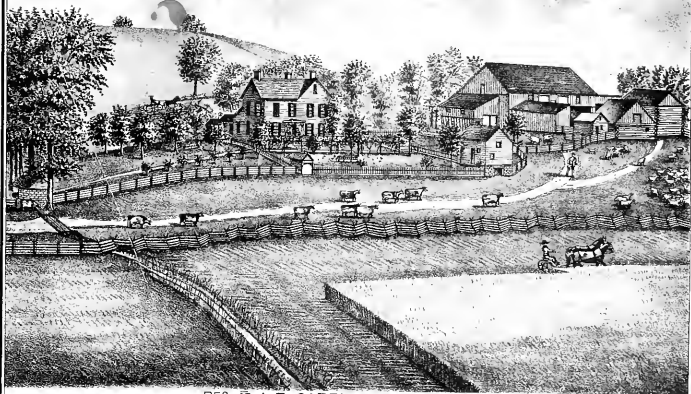
Munsey Township of to-day is far different in extent to that organized in 1772. Successive townships have been cut off, and its borders restricted, until it is about the smallest in the County. Though among the least in size, it is by no means the least important. Its agricultural resources are unsurpassed. Wealth abounds among the farmers, which is evidenced by the fine improvements seen on nearly every tract along the stream. Farm-houses that can only be the abode of wealth, all surroundings in keeping therewith, show conclusively that here taste, refinement, and riches are found among that class of our people who have for years contentedly remained in the background, when their true status was in the front. The township is well supplied with school-houses that are creditable to the intelligence and liberality of the people. Nothing is wanted in Munsey Township to make it the fairest Eden of the West Branch. For records of the original settlers, first improvements, etc., see annals in general history of the County.

COGAN HOUSE TOWNSHIP.

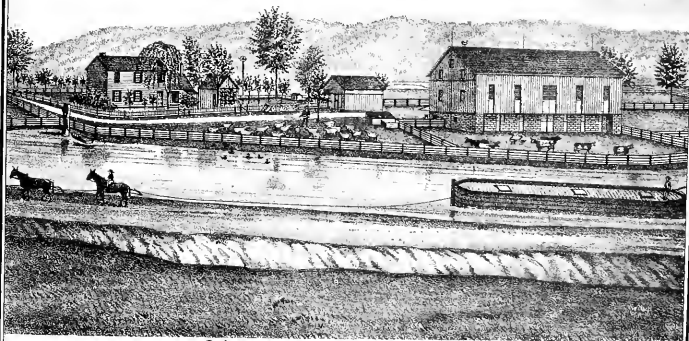
For seventy years after the settlers had entered upon the lands of Lycoming, in the vicinity of Munsey, Jaysburg, and Pine Creeks, the vast extent of territory lying between the head-waters of Lycoming and Pine Creeks remained an almost unbroken wilderness. The wolves, the elks, and the deer retained undisputed possession. On rare occasions, perhaps, some venturesome white man would penetrate the forest depths within the present limits of Cogan House to hunt the game so abundant, but no effort was made to settle the country until 1842, when Charles Senter, Joseph Stryker, Adam Fawcough, Benjamin Quinly, John Akin, and John Welch located in the western part of what is now Cogan House Township, and made quite extensive improvements. Some of these pioneers of thirty-five years ago still live in the enjoyment of the fruits of their early toil on the land originally located by them; others have crossed the river, leaving their possessions to their descendants. A petition to set up a town-hill organization was granted, and confirmed December 6, 1843. The first township officers were as follows: Justice of the Peace, Joseph Stryker; Supervisor, John Akin and G. Bots; School Directors, Joseph Stryker, John Welch, Benjamin Quinly, Paul Stryker, Charles Straub, and G. Bots. In 1846, two school-houses were built, one at Schuyler's Mill, the other near Benjamin Quinly's residence. The first teachers were Lucy Doctor and Lucinda Moss, who were engaged for during the year 1846. Religious services were held in various places as early as 1846, by Rev. Mr. Kellum and Rausby, but no church was built until 1849, when the Methodists erected a house at the summit. The first act of manufacturing lumber here was made by Mr. James Wool and his son Robert, in the summer of 1844. This was before the days of the application of steam to such purposes, or before the fine water-powers of the streams of the locality had been utilized. The power to drive the saw in this primitive arrangement was furnished by Mr. Wool at one end of a pit-saw, and Robert at the other. To-day Robert is proprietor of a mill driven by steam, which cuts 1,800,000 feet of lumber per annum.

Cogan House Township is eminently a lumber country, and large interests are involved in its manufacture, the total production being about 12,000,000 feet per annum, divided between eleven mills, some operated by steam, others preferring the slower but less expensive and less hazardous plan of utilizing the aqueous fluid before vaporization. F. R. Weed operates two mills, producing 3,000,000 feet per annum; Eisenhart & Myers, one, producing 600,000 feet; David Conns and Charles Parsons, one each, equally, 600,000 feet; R. & J. Wool, one steam mill, capacity about 2,000,000 feet; Cassimer Nitze, one, 800,000 feet; Gilbert's Estate, one, 2,000,000 feet; Isaiah Hays and Charles Lanson, about 600,000 feet each; Christian Running, 1,200,000 feet per year.

The agricultural resources are necessarily limited, owing to the surface being excessively rugged and mountainous, with but little arable land, and that along the margins of the streams; hence the attention of the people is devoted almost entirely to the manufacturing of lumber, of which there is seemingly an inexhaustible supply.



RES. OF J. B. CARPENTER, PIATT TP., LYCOMING CO., PA



RES. OF JOHN McLAUGHLIN, PIATT TP., LYCOMING CO., PA



Brawley came soon after. William Egan settled in the same neighborhood. Egan did not live long to reap the fruits of his labor, as he was killed by a flash from a tree about 1795. Captain Isaac Sealey settled on Larry's Creek, one and three-quarters miles from its mouth, in 1785.

The first child born in the township was John King, son of Robert King, about 1780; he is yet living at the old homestead, a very worthy citizen.

The first religious meeting was conducted by Richard Parriott, the Methodist minister in charge of the circuit, in the year 1791, near where the Larry's Creek Wagon-Factory now stands.

The first school-house was built in 1796 at Level Corners. The first school taught was in the school-house at Level Corners, about the time of or soon after its completion.

The first church erected was completed in 1746, about one mile below Larry's Creek, on the road to Williamsport, and known as the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first mill was built in 1787 or 1788, for sawing lumber, by Captain Isaac Sealey on Larry's Creek, one and a half miles from its mouth.

A grist-mill was built in 1794 near the river, on Larry's Creek, by Abraham Strank. The site has been occupied ever since for the same purpose. The old mill was burned in December, 1849.

A grist-mill was built at the mouth of the creek, in the year 1800, by John Knox, a native of Ireland, which is yet in operation, having been repaired several times and passed into the hands of different owners; it is now owned by David Trump.

About 1805 or 1806, a furnace was erected on the creek by Henry Thomas. It was varied on for some years, when a forge was built, in 1826. In course of time the old furnace made way for a saw-mill, which was removed subsequently, and a grist-mill was erected, which is still in operation. The original dam is yet standing, and furnishes a head for the present mill.

A wooden-mill for manufacturing cloth, etc., was erected on the same stream about 1848, by John Hillier, and is yet in operation, being carried on by James A. Ankle and Captain Daniel Arman; this mill stands on the old plank-road leading from the mouth of Larry's Creek to English Centre, and is supplied with water from the creek.

There are several coal-beds of more or less extent in the southwestern portion of the township.

The principal business of the town is farming, the lands along the streams being productive and valuable. The town is well watered with streams, that furnish power for driving any manufacturing establishments that might be erected.

Shewart's Run, in the western part, running through the coal regions, empties into the Susquehanna.

Hanford's Run empties into Larry's Creek from the west; Sealey's Run, from the northeast. Glen Run runs through the eastern part and empties into the Susquehanna.

There are now four school-houses in the township, conveniently located, and room for several more.

The name Larry, which is perpetuated in the romantic stream of the name and a post-office hamlet near the mouth of the stream, was the distinguishing part of the name of a venturesome Indian trader, an emigrant from the land of the Shawnee, who, about 1770, wooed himself a bride among the daughters of the forest, and located on the banks of the stream which forever hereafter shall bear his name.

The only towns or hamlets in the township are Millville, located on Larry's Creek, about two miles from its mouth, which contains several dwelling-houses, one large grist-mill, owned by Thomas Brothers, and doing an extensive business, one saw-mill, owned by Matthew Marshall and John M. Thomas, one blacksmith-shop, one store, and one church, which was dedicated 1876, and occupied by the M. E. Society at that place.

Larry's Creek Post-office, at the mouth of the creek, on the river, is a small place containing about seven houses. Large quantities of lumber are shipped from this point by the canal to distant markets.

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP

Mifflin Township was organized in the year 1796 from Lycoming, and at that time embraced all the northwest portion of the County. It was named in honor of Governor Thomas Mifflin. It is bounded on the north by Cogan House Township, east by Anthony, south by Pratt, west by Porter, Watson, and Cummins Townships. James Stevenson was Assessor of the township in 1797, and probably the first elected.

The first settlement was made by John Murphy, from Allentown, near Larry's

Creek and about two and a half miles from its mouth, about 1788. Mr. Murphy was a manufacturer of clocks, and many specimens of his handwork are still in existence.

Sarah Murphy, daughter of the above, born early in 1790, was the first white child born in the township.

A Mr. Dome moved in some time after Mr. Murphy, and built a saw-mill a short distance above, on the creek, about 1799.

Burrows Moore also located near the mill soon after its construction.

Immigrants were very slow in finding their way into the neighborhood. The great distance from the river, two and a half miles, doubtless deterred many; and as there were unnumbered locations on the banks of the river every way as desirable, but little progress was made in settling the interior at an early day.

There were two hunters residing here in 1826, who devoted their time exclusively to the chase, John Olen and Joseph Robinson. These men had families, and resided in the vicinity of where Sallaburg is now located. Their homes were of the most primitive character. Devoid of everything that to-day would be called comfort, they existed here something after the manner of the Indians, and perhaps but a little more civilized.

A school was taught near the site of the first saw-mill, in the year 1829, in an abandoned building.

A house was built for schools in the year 1834, up the stream from the location of the first school, in which Louis F. Carey presided for a time, and trained the youth of the neighborhood in the rugged paths of learning.

The first religious meeting was held in the fall of 1826, by the Rev. John Bowen, at the residence of Anthony Pepperman, which was the regular place of worship until the completion of the school-house, in 1844.

The first house exclusively for worship was built in 1818, for the M. E. Society. This house was purchased by the Evangelical Association after the erection of the new church, in 1859, by the M. E. Society.

The Lutherans erected a house in 1849, which is still standing, but is seldom occupied for religious worship.

Besides the Methodist and Lutheran churches, both of which are located at Sallaburg, the Evangelical Association have a house and society near the head waters of Canoe Run, in the southwest part of the township. The Evangelical Society also occupy the old house purchased at Sallaburg.

There are six school-houses within the township proper, outside the hamlet of Sallaburg.

Owing to some unfortunate differences between the people of that town, no effort has been made to do themselves justice by the erection of a suitable building for school purposes. They are now dependent upon the courtesy of the Evangelical Association for the use of their church for school purposes.

The industries are few, the attention of the people being mainly devoted to agriculture and manufacturing lumber. There are seven mills for cutting lumber, one driven by steam, the others by water. Large quantities of lumber are annually sent down the creek and shipped to market, via West Branch Canal.

The surface is somewhat rolling, but the larger portion of the land in the township is well adapted to farming purposes. The principal productions are wheat, corn, potatoes, etc., which are raised in great abundance.

The only grist-mill is located at Sallaburg, which does a large business.

A very destructive fire occurred in the northern part of the township, on Larry's Creek, about 1871, which burned over a large extent of territory, destroying in its course the large steam saw-mill belonging to William N. Carter, several buildings, school-house, and scattering devastation through the valley generally.

In the southeast section of the township are located the Danville Iron Company lands, where, in former times, large quantities of excellent ore were mined and taken to Danville for smelting. The presence of coal for smelting purpose, that the ore may be manipulated near the mines, does it necessary to develop a large and uncommensurate business at this point. Iron ore has also been found in small quantities on Canoe Run, but not sufficient to justify operation.

The southern part of the township is well watered. Larry's Creek and its branches drain nearly the entire length of the town. The northern part is mountainous, and would probably be well adapted to grazing purposes.

McHENRY TOWNSHIP.

McHenry Township, named in honor of Major A. H. McHenry, was organized, by decree of the court, August 21, 1861, from Brown and Cummins. Edward D. Trump, Major A. H. McHenry, and Thomas McCurdy were appointed by the court to determine upon the advisability of dividing the two townships in such a manner as to form a third. They reported in favor of the division—hence the decree as above. The township is bounded on the south by Cummins

Township, east by Pine township, on the west by Jersey Shore and Cowles's township.

The first survey was warrant No. 456, to John Nixon, dated May 17, 1785, surveyed September 26, 1785, for 519 1/2 acres. It commenced at a point about sixteen miles from the mouth of Pine Creek, near the present site of Jersey Mills, extending up Pine Creek four miles to the mouth of Trout Run.

The first settler was Claudius Bontman, who pitched his stakes at the mouth of Callahan's Run, sixteen and a half miles from the mouth of Pine Creek, about October 17, 1785. Comfort Wauzer, son-in-law of Bontman, settled, about the same time, one mile below, on the creek, on the same tract of land that was subsequently settled by Abraham Harris, Esq., in 1802.

Mr. Bontman, the pioneer in this section, was a native of France, and is supposed to have moved into Pine Creek from Buffalo Valley, where his daughter was seduced by the Indians. McGinnis says, in Pitzschheim, that Mrs. Bontman and daughter were killed at the time the attack was made on Sergeant Lee in 1781. He afterwards says, page 274, that Miss Bontman recovered. Mrs. Bontman was probably not injured. Miss Rebecca, a girl of fourteen or fifteen, attempted to escape when the attack was made, was overtaken by an Indian while crossing Limestone Run on a log, and knocked off by the Indian, who avoided using the blade of his tomahawk. She was scalped, and left near the stream. She was afterwards found by a rescuing party, cured for, and lived many years. She was married to Isaac Stone, and had three sons, Charles, John, and Alpheus; two daughters, Mary, who married Louis Hostremer, and Elizabeth, who married John Shaver. She lived to a good old age, but never had any hair on her head after the scalping.

Mr. Bontman continued to reside on Callahan's Run, the place he first settled, for some years, when he moved to the lower point of the bottom, where he died at the age of 95.

The first child born in the township was William Bontman, son of Claudius and Esther Bontman, in the year 1787.

The first school for the township was taught by Robert Young, in 1804.

The first religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Isaac Grier, a Presbyterian clergyman, about the year 1798, at the house of Rice Bontman. There being no building for religious purposes, the people assembled in school-houses for worship.

The Baptists have formed a society known as the McHenry Baptist Church, which is the only organized religious society in the township.

The first building erected for school purposes was built one-half mile above where Claudius Bontman settled, in 1808.

There are now four houses in the township devoted to school purposes; all modest, unpretending buildings, but fully sufficient for the accommodation of all the youth of the township.

The first mill built in the township was erected on Trout Run in the year 1800, by Jeremiah Morrison and brother. They operated the mill successfully until they had cut all the lumber within a radius of eighty rods, when, the expense of moving the logs becoming too great, the mill was abandoned. Another was erected in 1819 by McHenry & Budd, which is still standing and in good repair, although not operated. Two mills were erected on Mill Run, one about 1812, the other about 1810; both built by George and Abner Campbell. The first was burned in the year 1835; the second has disappeared—it was run successfully until about 1818. A large gang-mill was built at Harris's Island, sixteen miles from the mouth of Pine Creek, in 1845, by Crane, Day & Baldwin. It has changed hands several times, and has done a great deal of work. The timber being scarce, but little is now done. A mill was built at the mouth of Harris's Run about 1810, by Abraham Harris, Esq., was operated by him a long time, and was finally destroyed, in 1846. In 1849 an overshot mill was put up on same site by George Bown & Sons.

A steam mill was erected about 1870 by Charles M. Lupton, three miles up Harris's Run, which was operated two or three years, and removed, on account of scarcity of timber, to upper Pine Bottom, where it was destroyed by fire in October, 1875.

Near the east boundary of the township, on Bark Cabin Branch, a large steam mill was built in the year 1850 or 1851 by Lucius Trueman, and by him operated for a time.

There are no manufacturing in the township. Fair farming lands are found along the creek bottoms, also in the Carroll lands, in the east part of the township, which are cultivated with considerable success. All the different cereals are produced. Buckwheat is made a special crop along the creek bottoms, and potatoes on the Carroll lands.

The inhabitants are industrious and economical, and probably are as happy as their neighbors who live within the sound of the whir of busy machinery.

The surface of the township, like Cummins, is generally mountainous, and is underlaid with coal and iron, which are, as yet, undeveloped.

PINE TOWNSHIP.

Pine Township was organized from portions of Brown, Cummins, and Ogden House, by decree of the Court of Lycoming County, dated January 27, 1857.

The first survey within the present limits of Pine Township was lottery warrant No. 53, to Ludwig Karcher, dated 17th day of May, 1785, selling for four hundred and nineteen acres, including the first fork of Pine Creek. The land was surveyed during August, 1785, and patented October 28, 1788.

The first permanent settlement was made by John Norris, who located on lands covered by warrant 1508, surveyed by Hughes & Fisher, about nineteen miles from the mouth of first fork of Pine Creek, on the west bank of same, where the town of Texas is now situated. Norris located at this spot in the year 1800. He was childless. An adopted son is still living, a wealthy, respected citizen of Wellsboro', Tioga County, this State.

Philip Moore erected the first grist-mill in the township, about 1803. This was a very creditable structure for the times. As late as 1836 the walls of the mill were still standing. A small saw-mill was built by Norris about the same time. There being no other mills nearer than Jersey Shore, the enterprise of this early settler contributed very largely to the convenience of the few settlers in that locality. He also erected about the same time a large two-story frame house, divided into four square rooms below, and otherwise conveniently arranged for a dwelling-house. This house was subsequently, in the year 1806, used for a female seminary, Mr. Norris and his wife officiating as teachers. They were eminently successful as teachers, and educated some of the most amiable and accomplished ladies of their day. Among the pupils who received their education wholly or in part within the precincts of this ancient seminary of learning a few names have been preserved.—Ann Blackwell, afterwards the wife of Benjamin Lamb; Hannah Blackwell, wife of Henry Lamb; Maria David-on, daughter of Hon. James David-on, one of Lycoming's first judges; Elizabeth Burrows, wife of Tonic Corryell, Esq., of Williamsport. It is a fact worthy of record that this venerable couple celebrated their golden wedding a few years since in the same room in which they were married, at the house now occupied by him on Water Street, in Williamsport. Elizabeth, our pupil of seventy years ago, has dropped by the wayside, and preceded her husband into that tabernacle where her pilgrimage will never end. Jane Morrison, afterwards married to Samuel Morrison; Phebe Morrison, married to Thomas Martin; Elizabeth Porter, who remained in the state of single blessedness during her life; these pupils have long since ceased to live as humanity understands life, but the memory of the old seminary will ever remain as a monument to the worthy pair who exerted themselves to promote the good of their fellow-men.

In the year 1803 the Rev. William Hay, an independent clergyman, purchased fourteen tracts of land of the matronate name of James Wilson of Mrs. Perkins. These lands commenced about a mile and a quarter west of Moore's mill, and extended westward about four miles.

He disposed of these lands to parties in England, who, in 1805, commenced the settlement subsequently known as the English settlement. The following are the names of a portion of these settlers who obtained titles to lands directly from William Hay, viz., Henry Hoxes, John Hay, Joshua Blackwell, Peter Blackwell, Joseph Magaz, and John Crook.

In the year 1807 or 1808, Mr. John Crook was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands. He was buried in his own land. His was the first death in the infant colony.

The first child born in the settlement was Sarah, daughter of Peter Blackwell, in the year 1806. Sarah, in the course of years, married Captain George Davis, of the merchant service, and at last accounts was residing in New York. These settlers soon tired of the isolation of their location, and all abandoned their lands as early as 1812. One located on Pine Creek, thirty-seven and a half miles from Jersey Shore. Others moved to Jersey Shore, so that the settlement was entirely broken up. Seven miles below Moore's mill a settlement was commenced in the year 1830, which was continued.

The following are the names of these settlers who, with their descendants, have redeemed Pine Creek from the state of nature: John Bonnell, William English Shuldrack Stradley, John English, Peter Cole, William Bontman, and James Callahan. These people immediately set to work to surround themselves with the conveniences of civilization.

In 1832, Bailey & Fishers erected a saw-mill about half a mile above the town of English Centre, for manufacturing lumber for market. A large steam mill was built in 1849 by Crane & Co., which was converted soon after into a factory for extracting osseous from bark, by Henry Garrett. This proved unsuccessful. It was subsequently converted into a tannery, and is now having a very large and profitable business.

A grist-mill was built at the lower end of English Centre about 1852 by Hiram

Barbour, which is still in operation, although it has been subjected to various fortunes.

The first public school-house was built at English Centre in the year 1839. The first school was taught by Louisa Fields, three years previous.

The first religious exercises in the township, after the commencement of the permanent settlement, were held at English Centre, in the month of December, 1842, by a lay preacher and two laymen.

The first church erected was dedicated July 1, 1850, by Rev. Gideon H. Day, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman. There are now five school-houses within the township.

There are in operation three saw-mills, manufacturing lumber for market.

The interests in Pine Township are few. Formerly much attention was given to lumbering, for which the extensive forests of the township afforded excellent opportunities, but the supply running short and the demand getting less, more attention is given to agriculture.

There are extensive beds of coal, gray lime, and iron, which need but an outlet to develop inexhaustible sources of wealth.

Texas Post-office is situated in the northeast part of the township, on Little Pine Creek.

Oregon Hill is near the northern part. English Centre, in the southern part, at the junction of Lick Run with Little Pine Creek, is the most important town in the township. Otter Run Post-office is situated in the southwestern part, on Otter Run.

MONTGOMERY.

Conrad Weiser, in his mission to the West Branch, speaks of his visit to Ontonago, where resided the somewhat noted Frenchman, Madame Montour. She subsequently married a Seneca chief, named Carandawana. By her first husband she had three sons, Andrew, Henry, and Robert. The service of these people to the early settlers at a time when friends were scarce, and which, from their peculiar training and Indian mode of life, they were so eminently fitted to render, deserves more than a passing notice.

The three sons of Madame Montour were life-long friends to the whites, and Andrew particularly interested himself in watching over the interests of the settlers of this valley. In 1763 he is mentioned in connection with an expedition that penetrated as far as Muncy Hills, and there had an engagement with the Indians. Montour gave directions as to manner of proceeding, and informed the party of the character of their foes. He was valuable as a spy, and, being constantly on the alert, saved the scalp of many a settler by warning him in time of approaching danger. Being tolerably educated, he and his brothers were for a long time in the employ of Government as interpreters. They were never known to prove recreant to the trust reposed in them, and for their fidelity were rewarded by Government with large tracts of land. One was located in this County, and was surveyed in 1769, and set apart for the exclusive occupancy and use of Andrew. The town of Muncyville, located near Loyalsock Creek, and near the site of the ancient Indian town of Ontonago, perpetuates his name, which will ever be remembered with reverence by the residents of West Branch Valley. His brothers were likewise rewarded with numerous located in different parts of the State.

JERSEY SHORE.

By an Act of the General Assembly, approved March 15, 1826, the territory included within the following boundaries was incorporated into a borough, and called Jersey Shore, beginning at a post on the river-bank, thence north two degrees east two hundred and twenty-eight perches to a post; thence north forty-four degrees east two hundred and fifty-two perches to a post; thence south thirty-nine and a half degrees east one hundred and forty-five perches to a elm on the river-bank; thence by the several courses of the river-bank upwards to the place of beginning. The limits of the borough were extended in 1828 to include Long Island, the property of John Bailey. The rights and privileges conferred by the Act were the same as to Williamsport. The borough of Jersey Shore is located on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, fifteen miles west from Williamsport, on a beautiful plateau of ground. The location is a charming one,—the rich and highly cultivated farms around give evidence of abundance and prosperity, whilst the mountains which partially enclose the valley impart an air of picturesque grandeur to the scene that enraptures the mind of the tourist and pleasure-seeker. The buildings are largely constructed of wood, and the town has suffered considerably from fires in consequence. There are a few fine structures of brick, and more are being added every year. Many of the residences exhibit a taste and skill in architecture rarely excelled in a small town. The Pennsylvania Canal passes through the place, affording the only convenient means of communication with the seaboard. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad is two miles distant, on the opposite side of the river.

First Settlement.—Captain Richard Manning, with his two sons, Reuben and

Thomas, settled immediately back of the borough limits soon after the purchase, in 1784. Here, in 1798, Samuel, son of Reuben Manning, was born,—the first child born in the vicinity of the borough. The land, including the borough, was purchased of Thomas Foster by one of the brothers, and, in 1800, laid out in town lots. At that time there were but four houses in the place, one of which was occupied by Gabriel Morrison as a tavern. The town grew rapidly for a time, as within a very few years all of the useful trades were represented. In 1802 John McEwin started a store, Benjamin Leane a blacksmith-shop, and John Morrison a carpenter-shop. Samuel Beal was the first Justice of the Peace, in the same year. In 1805 William Miller commenced business as a Jeweler, James Watson as conveyancer, and Jonathan French as physician. In 1806 Samuel Updegraph, the first hatter, commenced business, and, in 1809, Richard Webb, first shoemaker, Thomas Colbert, cabinet-maker, and, in 1820, Aaron V. Parsons, the first attorney. The first school in the town was taught, in 1816, by Rev. John H. Otter, in the old academy building.

A wooden structure, built by David Craft in 1815, for a wagon-shop, was purchased by the M. E. Society, and converted by them into a place of worship in 1821, being the first house dedicated to public worship in the place. The name of Jersey Shore would seem a peculiar title for an inland town to one not familiar with the circumstances of the christening. Thomas Foster settled in about 1785 on the island which has been known as Long Island from a time to which the memory of man reacheth not; Reuben Manning on the main land immediately opposite. They had emigrated from a part of New Jersey known as Jersey Shore, which lies opposite to the "Long Island." The analogy was so perfect that the new location received the name of the old, notwithstanding the place had been named Waynesburg in 1805, and was so called on the post-office records for many years. The first election of borough officers in 1826 resulted in the selection of Solomon Riesters, Burgess; John Schlomoeker, Andrew Ferguson, John Fisher, William Turner, Thomas Colbert, and Abraham Lumshe, Council; James Watson, Clerk.

The growth of the place has been slow, but every improvement has been of a permanent character. The people evidently adopted the old proverb, *fast, faint, and have been contented* with a gradual augmentation of wealth, and to-day Jersey Shore probably has more wealth than any other town in Pennsylvania of equal population. Every branch of business is represented here, and all appear satisfied with the measure of success attained. At present there are six stores for sale of general merchandise,—one clothing-store, one grocery, and two drug-stores, three restaurants, five hotels, one bank, one printing-office, four livery-stables, three harness-makers, two tin and stove-stores, three cabinet-makers, one confectioner, one cigar-store, two cigar-manufacturers, five physicians, two dentists, two lawyers, three public halls, one town hall, and one conveyancer.

In 1803 a tannery was started by Samuel Crawford, in the western part of the town. About 1813 it became the property of Abraham Lumshe, when it passed into the hands of Robert Spomone, by whom it was much improved and operated for many years. The ground is still occupied for the same business. A Junco started a tannery at an early day, which, in 1830, was purchased by Benjamin and Shooker. In 1866 it became the property of Benjamin and Shooker, and is still in operation.

The foundry and machine-shop now owned and operated by the Wilson Brothers was built in 1851. It is one of the most complete establishments in the valley.

The steam saw-mill of Wood and Childs was built in 1870, by the present proprietors. The building was first erected about 1838-40, and used for a distillery. This failed in 1841. It underwent the process of immigration for seventeen years, and was converted into a saw-mill in 1848 by Delate and Olley. The capacity is about four million feet per annum.

In the fall of 1859 a few public-spirited citizens, anxious for more light, started the Jersey Shore Gas Works, at an outlay of \$11,890. It is said that thus far the stockholders have experienced no difficulty in finding investments for the surplus dividends derived from the stock.

Near the borough limits, on a beautiful location, is the silent city, where repose those whose shades of life have ceased to run. The original cemetery comprised four hundred and thirty-two lots, sixteen by twenty-five, the property of Mark Slomaker, Esq., and laid out by Captain A. H. McCleary, the veteran organizer of Lycoming, in 1854. In 1863, a charter was obtained and a company organized, the members of which applied themselves to the task of suitably adorning the spot, which would soon become hallowed ground to every family in the borough; and well has the work been done. The people take a very commendable pride in their beautiful cemetery, and in its adornment have exhibited a refinement of taste rarely excelled.

Churches.—As before stated, the Methodists were the pioneer society in Jersey Shore, and commenced worship in a wagon-maker's shop. In May, 1831, the

society completed the brick structure now occupied by the African M. E. Church. This was occupied until 1846, when they moved to the house still occupied by them. Present number of communicants, one hundred and sixty-three.

The Presbyterian and Baptist Societies built a Union brick church in 1832, which they used jointly for ten years. In 1844 the Baptists built the house now occupied by them. It has been considerably improved since, and is now valued at about \$4500.

The Presbyterians continued to worship in the old house until 1850, when they took possession of the building yet occupied by them. See history of Presbyterian Church.

The first Baptist Society was organized January 17, 1827. First pastor, Rev. George Higgins. The Lutheran house of worship was completed in 1869, and dedicated by Rev. H. B. Winter, January 4, 1872. Rev. J. M. Seich has officiated as pastor since its completion. There is also a German Lutheran church, built in 1871; dedicated by Rev. Dr. Shaffer.

Schools.—The town is well supplied with facilities for education, there being a public school of five grades, with accommodations for two hundred and fifty or three hundred pupils. The West Branch High School is located here. President, Rev. Joseph Stevens; Principal, Mr. Shearman. This school was first opened in the old Union church, in 1850, which is still used as a school building, while the faculty and pupils are provided for in a building adjoining. The reputation of this institution is second to none in the State.

The pupil here is surrounded with a healthy moral atmosphere, the society being unexceptionable, the scenery interesting, and all surroundings tending to produce a condition of the mind the most favorable to good and lasting impressions.

MUNCEY BOROUGH

Was organized by Act of the General Assembly, approved January 16, 1827. It was originally settled by Quakers. It was laid out by Benjamin McCarty, in 1797, and by his named Pennsborough, in honor of William Penn, and in that name was incorporated in the year 1826, but was changed as above in the following year.

The borough was bounded as follows, beginning at a post at the northwest corner of a lot of John Riebsam, in the middle of the main street, a road leading from Muncy Bridge thence said road bearing, thence south eighty-seven and a half degrees, east nineteen and four-tenths perches to a post, thence still by the said lot of J. Riebsam, south one degree, east twenty-three and six-tenths perches to a post or corner of a lot of John McElroy, thence by the same and over land of Isaac Walton, north eighty-three degrees, east twenty-two and one-tenth perches to a post corner, thence by the same, and over lands of Isaac Brewer, J. W. Allen, and Abel Edwards, south one degree, east two hundred and eleven and seven-tenths perches to a post in a line of lands of said A. Edwards and heirs of William Wood.

Institutions.—Prominent among the institutions of Lycoming County is the Lycoming Mutual Fire Insurance Company. By Act of General Assembly, passed March 20, 1840, Jacob Haines, Benjamin Jones, Robert Wilson, Edward Lynn, Geraham Biddle, Peter Shoemaker, Samuel Rodgers, James Rankin, John J. Crouse, Joshua Bowman, William A. Petriken, Cudwen S. Wallis, Jacob Davidson, and Jacob Platt, were constituted a corporation under the name of Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Company, for the purpose of insuring their respective properties against loss or damage by fire. The original incorporators were declared by said Act to be the first directors. This Act was to remain in force for twenty years. The privileges embraced in the charter were extended perpetually, by Act passed March 29, 1854. By Supplementary Act, passed May 1, 1861, the company was permitted to take risks on property of every class or description included in their charter, according to discretion, under conditions stipulated.

The name under which the organization was effected being too local for general business, by Act of April 26, 1870, "County Mutual" was stricken out, and it is now known as "Lycoming Fire Insurance Company." It is not probable that any of the gentlemen who appended their names to the petition for the incorporation of this company dreamed of the magnitude to which its business would attain in a short space of time. It was a modest affair, set on foot by a few modest gentlemen in the modest little town of Muncy, for the very laudable purpose of uniting their means to reimburse any one of their number who should be unfortunate enough to suffer by fire.

The real secret of its wonderful success is found in the fact that in no case has the following been departed from: "No debt is ever permitted to accumulate against the company. It is economical in all contingent expenses, and prompt in the adjustment of all honest claims."

A statement of the losses paid each decade will convey a correct idea of the rapid increase of business. The losses paid for the year ending June 10, 1842,

were \$2863.84. To the year ending June 10, 1852, \$65,694.18. For June 10, 1862, \$123,154.73. For year ending June 10, 1872, \$1,037,666.56. During this year losses to the amount of over \$450,000 were paid in Chicago alone. It has recently erected and occupied a new building, which, though modest in its exterior appearance, will compare favorably with the finest insurance buildings of the day in its interior arrangements.

The officers selected January 1, 1876, were: President, W. P. I. Painter; Vice-President, Henry Ercord; Secretary, James M. Bowman; Treasurer, W. H. B. Walton.

The *First National Bank* was organized February 23, 1863, with a capital of \$100,000, and Henry Johnson, T. G. Downing, Joshua Bowman, Jacob Cook, James Bowman, Thomas Wood, Daniel Clapp, E. N. Green, B. Langeacre, Edward Lyon, Joseph Gadykumet, Robert Montgomery, Daniel Lloyd, J. M. Bowman, incorporators.

Henry Johnson, first President, and John M. Bowman, first Cashier, served until January 18, 1875, when they were succeeded by John M. Bowman, as President, and De La Green, Cashier.

The total amount of paper discounted for the first eleven years of its existence was something over \$10,000,000; nearly \$1,000,000 per year. This in a town of less than fifteen hundred inhabitants, the assessed valuation of whose property is about \$300,000. Property is assessed at thirty-three and one-tenth per cent of its cash value, thus giving a total wealth of \$900,000 for fifteen hundred inhabitants, or \$600 to each person in the borough. By previous estimates it appeared that the wealth of each person in the County, February 1, 1796 (eighty years ago), was 46 cents. Have our happiness and usefulness as citizens kept pace with our increase of wealth and facilities for doing good?

In the town is a fine building for public school purposes. In this assemble each day the youth of the borough, under the supervision of six teachers, are fitting themselves to fill the places of those who, now prominent in the ceaseless whirl of business, to-morrow will be forgotten. There is also to be found here a seminary for young ladies, where the daughters are disciplined in such a way as to prepare them for their work in life.

The town boasts of five churches, viz.: Episcopalian, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Lutheran. The different denominations have each very creditable structures for worship.

The public-school building is a lasting monument to the enterprise and liberality of the citizens of Muncy. The structure is centrally located, on high ground. It is three stories high, with a large cupola, from which a fine view can be obtained of the Muncy Valley and portions of many of the surrounding townships.

Besides the main building there are two wings, for entries and stairways. The entire length is eighty-two feet, width seventy-eight feet. It is divided into eight school-rooms, each provided with cloak-room. The rooms are separated by broad halls, running the entire length and breadth of the building, furnished with all modern appliances for comfort and convenience, heated by Reynolds's heaters, three in number, and cost \$25,000.

Muncy is accessible by railroad and canal from all parts, the Catawissa branch of the Philadelphia and Reading road passing through the place. The town is beautifully situated in the heart of the valley, and surrounded on nearly all sides by high hills. The people are contented, and appear happy, honest, and industrious.

There are several manufacturing establishments, a number of stores, two hotels, livery-stables, and all other essentials.

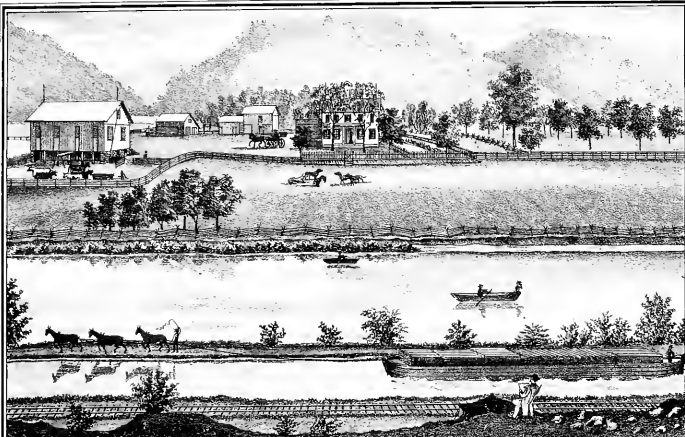
HUGHESVILLE BOROUGH

By an Act of the General Assembly, approved April 23, 1852, the town of Hughesville was incorporated into a borough, and was bounded as follows, viz beginning at a point on the land of Edward Lyon; thence running south forty and a half degrees, west two hundred and ten perches, to a point on the lands of A. Bodine; thence south forty-nine and a half degrees, east seventy-eight perches, to a point on the lands of Thos. Ellis; thence north forty and a half degrees, east two hundred and fifty-one perches, to a point of land on the aforesaid lands of E. Lyons; thence north seventy-nine degrees, west ninety perches, to the place of beginning.

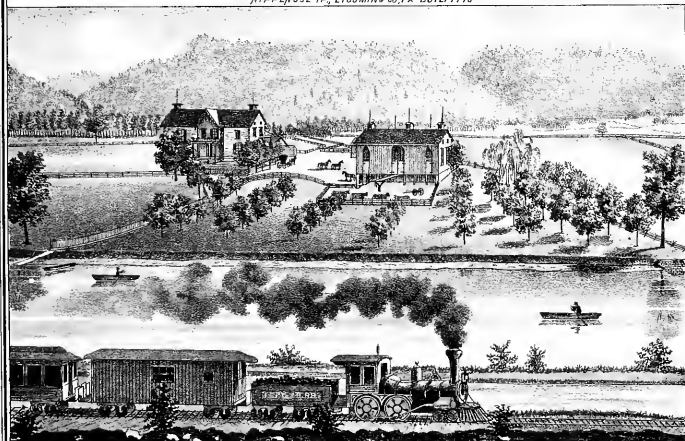
The land on which the original town was laid out was patented to John Deep, May 7, 1793, and by him conveyed to Samuel Harold, who, by his will, conveyed to his son John.

It was purchased March 23, 1816, by Jephtha Hughes, who laid out the town that derived its name from its projector. Mr. Hughes sold the entire plot to Daniel Harold, July 1, 1820. Extensions have been made at different times since the organization, to meet the spread of improvements.





RES. OF JAMES V. CRANE,
NIPPENOSE TP., LYCOMING CO., PA. BUILT 1776



RES. OF GEO. W. CRANE, NIPPENOSE TP., LYCOMING CO., PA.

The industries of the place are varied and numerous, and are constantly increasing in number and importance.

The Hughesville Foundry and Machine-Shop commenced operations in 1861; William Snowden, proprietor.

The West Street Iron Works were started in 1863 or 1870; Frontz & Robins proprietors.

Catonal Foundry, R. H. Edwards, proprietor, commenced business in March, 1876.

These establishments are complete in all their equipments, and, having all facilities near at hand, are able to turn out anything from a common plow to a complete saw-mill. There are several large establishments for manufacturing wood into various shapes for convenience and use.

John Laird & Co., brick and manufacturers, turn out \$30,000 worth of manufactured goods per annum.

Canasaugo Bedstead Manufactory, L. G. Huling, proprietor, is capable of doing an extensive business.

Miller, Latsch & Co., planing-mill, sash, door, and blind factory.

John R. Townsend, manufacturing sleighs, chairs, and bent stuff generally.

William King, sleigh and buggy factory.

George Lutz, wagon factory.

There is also a large flouring-mill, owned by John Ulrich, capable of grinding several hundred bushels of grain daily.

The various trades in the town are represented as follows:

Four blacksmith-shops, two wheelwrights, four stores for sale of general merchandise, two grocery-stores, two drug-stores, two millinery-stores, three shoemakers, one shoe-store, two jewelry-stores, and three hotels.

A very fine school building was completed, November, 1873, at an expense of \$7000 to the district, and devoted to the uses of public schools. There are at present three grades, in which are taught an average of two hundred and ten scholars. There are but three religious societies in the town, the Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical Association, and Lutheran, all of which have houses dedicated to their respective forms of worship. Here is a good opening for an enterprising Presbyterian or Episcopalian to enter the harvest, and secure some of the fruit that evidently needs but a leader to be gathered into the garner.

The town contains about nine hundred inhabitants, and presents every appearance of a vigorous, healthy place. Its people appear to have imbibed the true inspiration, and are on the certain road to success and wealth. They are surrounded with all the elements which, judiciously manipulated, will become an endless source of profit. The Muncy Creek Railroad passes through the place, and affords a convenient connection with the Philadelphia and Reading road, at Hall's Junction, six miles distant.

Public schools received but little attention in Hughesville, until recently. In 1875, the Board of Education commenced the construction of a building, designed to accommodate the entire school-attending part of the population. This building was completed and opened for school purposes in November of the same year. The same plan has been adopted in the erection of this building that has been carried out by the enterprising people of this place in all their improvements, viz., to profit by experience, and let none of the errors of the past mar the usefulness of the present. This building, erected at an expense of \$7000, is complete in all modern appliances, and can accommodate two or three hundred pupils comfortably. A. H. Hill, Secretary of the Board, has been nurturing in his efforts for the completion of the building, and is deserving of much credit for his zeal in a good work.

PICTURE ROCKS.

The following description of the town is selected from the *Gazette and Bulletin*, and will serve as introductory to the sketch of this lively little place:

"Picture Rocks is a small town, situated on the Big Muncy Creek, about seven and a half miles above the borough of Muncy, and two miles above Hughesville, the present terminus of the Muncy Creek Railroad. Here a large ledge of rocks rises nearly perpendicularly, over two hundred feet above the creek, which washes its base. The valley at this point is about three-fourths of a mile wide, increasing in width as you go southward, and surrounded on the east, west, and north by rocks and mountains. The basin in which the town lies covers an area of probably five or six hundred acres; the soil is chocolate loam, peculiar to the Muncy Valley, while the hills are well adapted to fruit-culture.

"*Early History.*—Picture Rocks is said to have been the camping-ground of the Monie tribe of Indians; and on the banks of the stream, at the foot of the ledge, pictures were found painted on the rocks and trees, the bark having been peeled off the latter for that purpose. Long after the valley had been settled, these rude pictures and hieroglyphics remained, and there are still persons living in the valley who remember their existence. Large numbers of arrow-points and

other relics also testify to the truth of this statement. Hence the name Picture Rocks.

"*Commencement of the Town.*—In the fall of 1848, two families—viz.: A. R. Sprout and Abram Burrows—removed from Susquehanna county in this State, and started the first sash, blind, and door manufactory in Lycoming County. The towns then contained one house (into which families moved), a barn, and a saw-mill. Other friends and relatives soon followed, and, after consulting against the early prejudices of the people in regard to 'Factory Sash,' etc., and the prejudice against 'Yankees' (from which came the name Yankee-towns), and against *scrub oaks* and *oak sprouts*, over which the Sprouts and Burrows were victorious, they built the town of Picture Rocks, on the spot where the *oak sprouts* so often and defiantly reared their heads. (This was not the battle of Fair Oaks, for, had they been *fair*, they would not have given the compuncus so much trouble.)"

The land on which the town is located was purchased of John Tice. Henry Rely first leased the same under warrant dated June 3, 1773, and sold the same to Abraham Singer, who conveyed it to John Tice, by whom it was sold to A. R. Sprout and Abram Burrows in the fall of 1848. At that time but little attractiveness was to be found here, the land being considered worthless, owing to the seeming impossibility of clearing off the rocks, old trees, and overgrowth, the accumulation of ages. It was a barren, desolate appearing scene, having but little semblance to the beautiful town which now occupies the site; when then lay immense boulders that the industry of hundreds of men would, seemingly, be insufficient to remove, now stood attractive outcrops, surrounded by grassy plate and fruit-trees that evince refined taste and contentment; where lay logs that had been mislaid by the elements had thrown them to the ground, now are found thrifty strawberry-beds that yield a large revenue. On the banks of the Canasaugo, which were then covered with a dense growth that could be scarcely penetrated by the deer, now stand factories and shops, all teeming with active, busy life. The transformation has been sudden, and all brought about by less than a dozen poor but earnest men. The inspiration that prompted all this was but determined will of Mr. Sprout and his co-laborers, that know no failure. Well have they been rewarded for their toil and deprivation! The heritage left to those who follow after is not alone valuable for its situation and beauty, but for the instructive lessons in endurance and determination with which every sprout and fruit-tree that has been planted, every house built, every factory and shop established, is replete. There need be no fear that these lessons will be forgotten. The descendants of such an ancestry must be less than known to mar in the slightest the work of their parents.

In 1848, Mr. Tice owned and operated a saw-mill here that had been standing for many years. This mill was purchased by Sprout & Burrows, and the factory referred to in the *Gazette and Bulletin* started in connection therewith, which is the parent of all the industries of the town. First because the most extensive, are the furniture-works of S. H. Burrows & Co. These were started about 1850, and employed two or three men. The establishment now employs thirty to forty men, and produces furniture to the value of thirty-five thousand dollars per annum. The buildings are large and spacious, containing all the most approved appliances for manufacturing. The brooding works of John P. Little & Son were started January 1, 1876, and consist of machinery necessary to change the crude material into every conceivable shape and form used by man. The products are plan-hulls, sash-runners, rockers, wheels, and shills. The firm of Frontz, Clark & Co., undertakers, etc., is likewise a new enterprise, inaugurated by several young men whose ingenuity has supplied them with all conveniences for their business.

"*Hay-Press, Box and Crate Factory.*—Here is an institution peculiar to this locality. The building is two stories high, thirty by sixty feet, and furnished with stam and shuffling,—the latter principally the invention of the proprietor, A. R. Sprout, Esq., who is largely interested in the fruit and berry culture, and who felt the necessity of having boxes and crates which would better protect and preserve the fruit, etc.

This factory is a novelty from beginning to end, combining ingenuity with mechanism, and is worthy of a visit. The basement or first story contains the engine and boiler, shuffling, etc., while a large room is appropriately arranged for the packing of strawberries, peaches, etc. The engine and shuffling are detached from the building, placed upon solid masonry, and anchored a depth of six feet under the walls. By this arrangement there is no shaking or trembling of either the engine or the building, and the shuffling never gets out of line.

When the machinery is fully manned, one quart box can be made every second; while with ten hands at least ten thousand are made per day, which is the average run of the establishment.

This establishment has recently been purchased by Eddy Brothers & Co., who are engaged in manufacturing rakes and bundles.

E. T. Sprout moved to the place in 1849, and commenced the manufacture of a patent spring, of which he was patentee. This was discontinued after a time, and he becoming the sole owner of the old sash and blind factory, his attention is devoted to that interest.

A summary of the interests in Picture Rocks is furnished by A. R. Sprout, who appears to have been the leading spirit in the embryo town. He came to this place, accompanied by A. Burrows and family, in the fall of 1848, and commenced improvements, where the town now stands, by the erection of an establishment for the manufacture of sash, blinds, and house-building materials, while the site was still, for the most part, in a state of nature. The manufactory, for a time, was carried on under the firm name of Sprout & Burrows. The year following, by reason of the admission of E. T. Sprout and others, the firm name was changed to Sprout, Burrows & Co. From that time to the present, a period of twenty-eight years, many changes have taken place, one after another branching off and starting different interests, all of which are doing thriving business. A. R. Sprout, after having built up several establishments, has retired from manufacturing life, and is now extensively engaged in fruit-culture, which he has found very pleasant and profitable employment.

Picture Rocks was incorporated as a borough September 27, 1875, since which time the town has been greatly improved. It now contains a population of four hundred, two stores, an excellent graded school, and every other branch of business necessary to the development of a town. Thus far the place has been free from the contaminating presence of liquor-venders,—no liquor of any kind ever having been sold in the place.

The Baptist Society of the place was organized in 1849, and has gradually increased in strength and influence yearly. A Sunday-school has been connected with the church since its organization.

The Methodists erected a house within the borough a few years since. They have now an interesting Sabbath-school, and a large number of communicants.

The town was built upon the strong and sure foundation of temperance and morality,—the strong auxiliaries of Christianity,—and so long as the people adhere to the principles enunciated and practiced at the outset by its founders, so long will they be prosperous and happy. The oldest person in town is the venerable Mrs. Sprout, a hale, hearty lady of eighty-four. The old lady has been engaged in knitting socks for twenty years, and during that time has woven together yarn sufficient to cover five thousand pairs of feet. Her average is now about two hundred pairs per year. She claims that twelve pairs per week is not a big week's work. The aged lady is, without doubt, unrivaled as a knitter.

The first house of worship built in the neighborhood of Picture Rocks is still in use by the Baptist Church of that place, and is now within the limits of the corporation.

The circumstances connected with the building of this house being a little out of the common course of things, it is deemed proper to give some account of the same, with a hope that it may be an encouragement and perhaps of service to those situated as were our Baptist friends twenty-five years ago.

This society numbering about twenty, all of whom were the laboring class, having been organized about one year, found themselves without a house of worship, except an old dilapidated school-house which through necessity they were compelled to occupy. The supplying preacher for this little band arrived one Saturday evening at the house of one of the brethren, intending to preach the next morning. In speaking of the Ancient Tabernacle, he remarked that he dreaded to attempt preaching in that pig-pen of a house with such ceilings and broken walls. A person remarked that he once read of a house being built by having a general turn-out of the people, when a day's work put up a decent log structure in the new settlement, where service was held. At this suggestion the account of the same was produced and read, when a project was started. It was agreed that the morning service should particularly bear on this subject.

After service a meeting was appointed to take place during the week; its object being "business." At this meeting arrangements were entered into for carrying out whatever plans might be adopted. Officers and committees were appointed, with instructions to report previous to the day on which work was to commence. A lot was procured, and permission to cut timber and quarry all the stone necessary was obtained from friends outside of the church. Others gave free use of saw-mills, and what other machinery was necessary for making sash, blinds, doors, etc. All things being ready, a general invitation was extended to aid in the work. On the day appointed, old and young flocked to the place of rendezvous, and the labor of building a church commenced. Men and boys with teams started in gangs, some cutting and hauling timber, some quarrying stone, others hauling to the spot selected. Mills, sash-factories, and all other appliances that could facilitate the work were put in requisition. This was a busy community—all united in the very laudable task of erecting a sanctuary where the altar of God could be set up. The ladies had not forgotten that the physical man

needs attention, and at once a collation was spread on hastily improvised tables that caused the arduous laborers to forget the toil of the morning, and the zeal slackened not until the curtain of night had shut out the orb of day, and forced a cessation of labor. The impetus afforded by this one day's labor insured success, and within eight days the house was completed and ready for occupancy, free of debt. The house has been occupied for twenty-five years, but will soon, like all things temporal, be deserted and forgotten, as the site is to be occupied by a more modern and imposing structure.

Situation of the Town.—The situation and surroundings of Picture Rocks give it much the appearance of an immense amphitheatre, it being almost entirely surrounded by hills that have narrow valleys between, answering as gate-ways. The broadest of these natural portals opens to the southward into the main valley below. The rapid flow of water from the mountain has dislodged and deposited immense quantities of boulders, and they now underlay the entire valley, forming an unsurpassed system of drainage that adds greatly to the health of the place. At a depth of twenty-five feet ice-free, pure, soft water is obtained, unequalled for family use or laundry purposes.

MONTGOMERVILLE.

Boundaries: Beginning at a post at corner of lands of Charles Lloyd and Frederick, thence south 73°, east 148 perches, to a post; thence south 17°, west 80½ perches, to a post; thence north 74°, west 168 perches, to a post; thence north 13°, east 40½ perches, to the great road leading from Williamsport to Muncy; thence along the west line of land of N. Burrows, north 281°, east 40½ perches, to place of beginning. Approved February 19, 1850.

Such were the original boundaries of Montoursville. The town of to-day reaches far beyond these limits, and additions have been made as occasion required. Montoursville, as it appears to the view in 1876, presents a striking contrast to the place when first visited by our forefathers. Now, broad streets, well-paved walks, then, a single path leading through the place. Now, fine villas, churches, school-houses, mills, and factories, teeming with busy life; then, solitude reigned supreme, except as broken by the howl of the beast of the forest which started the advance of civilization.

The Indian town of Ostungny was situated on both sides of Loyalsock Creek. Conrad Weiser was the first white man to enter its precincts, in 1737.

But little is known of the place from 1777 until 1808, at which time John Elze settled here, and is still living in the town.

In 1812 General Burrows, from Perot and Lathrop. The same year a grain-house was erected, the first shingled building put up in the place. The labor necessarily expended to make these lands tenable can hardly be appreciated in these days of stone everything.

In 1814 James Moore purchased of General Burrows some land, and bridged the Loyalsock Creek. He built a log house where George Budd has since lived. General Burrows laid out the town about 1820, and commenced disposing of lots. The price averaged about fifty dollars per lot. Thomas Lloyd was interested in the town with General Burrows. Thomas Walter, a blacksmith, occupied the first house built in the town, the property of John Elze.

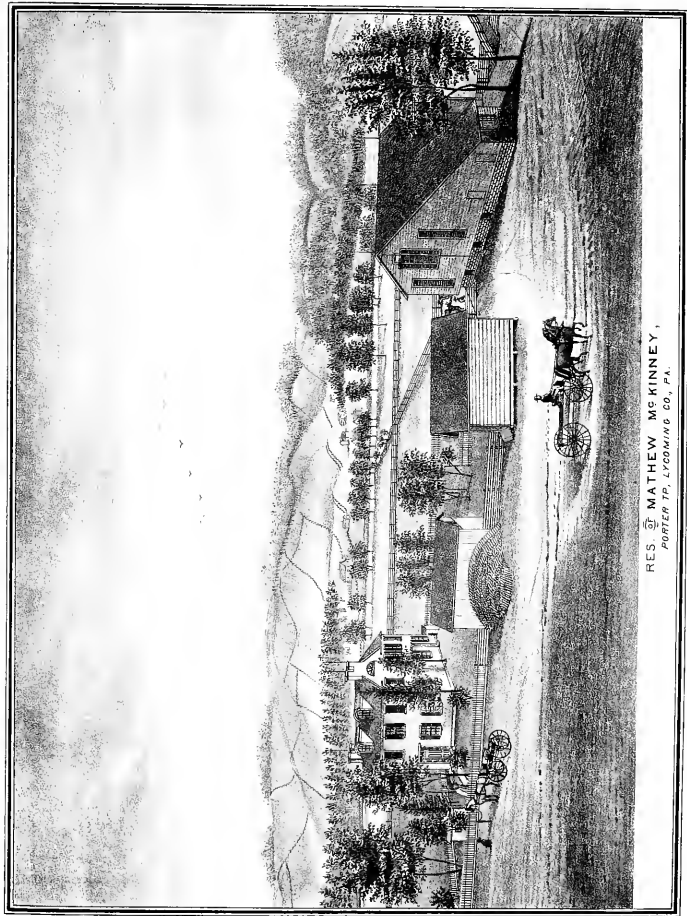
Thomas Chapman purchased a lot, and built near the site of the old Lutheran church, this about 1825. The land for the cemetery was donated by John Rocks; fellow; the first interment was made in 1812.

In 1828 General Burrows erected the first grist-mill, now known as the State Mill, subsequently purchased by the State. Burrows & Tomlinson opened the first store, in 1830. At this time there were not over twelve houses in town. In 1833 N. Burrows built the first brick house, which is still standing, although the sterner of forty-three winters have bent against it.

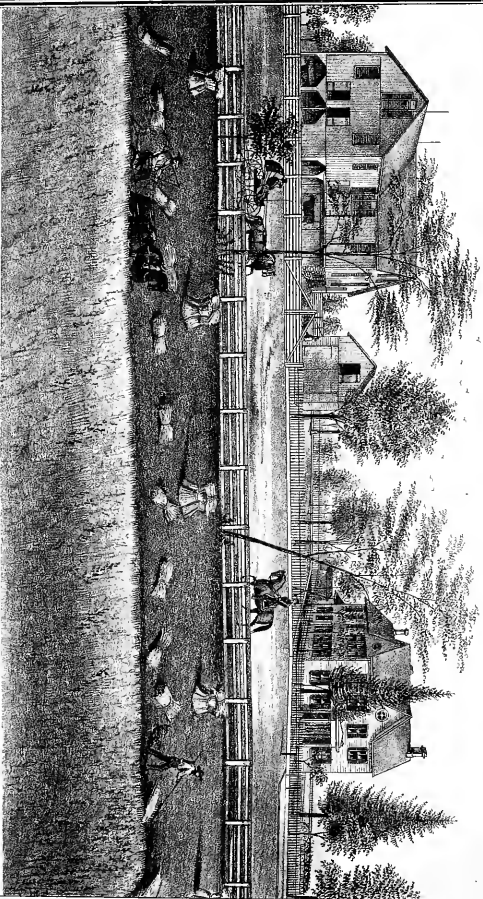
In 1818 the octagonal stone building just standing in the graveyard was built for a school-house. There are some still living who helped complete the first school taught in the place. This building was occupied for schools, also for religious meetings, for many years. Services were held here at an early date by Rev. Mr. Mart, Presbyterian clergyman of Williamsport; also by Methodist ministers who took this place in their rounds. General Burrows contributed land for a Methodist church, of which the society availed themselves in 1838, a year after his death, and built a house dedicated to worship, which is still standing, and is at present occupied by the Grangers as an office. A new church was erected for this society in 1867.

The Presbyterian and Lutheran Societies jointly built a church in the year 1838, to be used as a Union house of worship. The Lutherans completed the present edifice in 1870. The Presbyterians still occupy the old house. Besides above, the Episcopalians now have a house, and regular services are held therein.

In 1842 Lloyd's flouring-mill was put in operation, rebuilt the year following, and is yet running, doing a large and profitable business. About this time John



RES. OF MATHEW MCKINNEY,
PORTER TP., LYCOMING CO., PA.



RES. OF JUDGE J. C. FERGUSON,
PORTER TWP., LECOMING CO., PA.

mon Bruner was appointed Postmaster, and the place was named Montoursville, in memory of the white man's friend, Andrew Montour. Previously it had been known only by the expressive name of "Tea Town," a name given to the place by reason of the strong penchant of the old lady residents for the Oriental herb.

In 1847-48 the paper-mill was erected. This flourished for many years, giving employment to a large number of hands, and it is presumed, reasonable profits to its proprietors; but within the past year the extreme high price of the crude material has forced a suspension of operations.

A town hall was built in 1855. The business interests for 1876 are as follows: Two large merchant flouring-mills, one the old State mill of fifty-two years ago, now operated by Loth, Weaver & Co., the other the Lloyd mill, carried on by Allen, Baid & Tool; two drug-stores, one grocery-store, six general merchandise, one hardware, two hotels, two confectioneries, barbers-shop, shoe-shops, meat-market, etc.

Dr. Tomlinson was the first physician to administer healing to the physically weak, in 1841. There are now three physicians. The present population is about fifteen hundred.

But few if any places on the West Branch have more beautiful surroundings than Montoursville; but few places have greater business facilities than are to be found along the banks of the Susquehanna and Loyalsock. The place is rich in materials for wealth; the land of enterprise alone is needed.

The communicants of the different churches were, in 1869, as follows: Presbyterian, twenty; Episcopalian, twenty-five; Lutheran, ninety; Methodist, one hundred and forty.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

Brown Township was organized in the year 1812, from portions of Mifflin and Pine Creek Townships. It is bounded by Tioga County on the north, east by Pine Township, south by McHenry Township, west by Clinton County. The Pine Creek divides the township into two nearly equal parts.

The first settlement was made by Jacob Lamb, at the junction of State and Pine Creeks, in November of the year 1794.

The first child born was Benjamin Lamb, the son of Jacob and Jane Lamb, in the month of March, 1795. He was reared through his mother, to Governor Simon Snyder. He is now residing at Tiffin, Ohio. Mr. Lamb moved to this place from Milton in a boat. When near Jersey Shore his little daughter Mary, who was sleeping in the boat, tumbled off into the river and was drowned. Her body was recovered and buried in the Pine Creek burying-ground, this is supposed to have been the first interment in the cemetery.

It required two cautions to transport Mr. Lamb's goods to his new home.

He erected a grist- and saw-mill the following year, which were the first in the township.

The first religious exercises were held at Lamb's residence, in the year 1805, by Rev. Wm. Hays.

A church was erected the same year and used for a Union house, being open to all religious denominations, near the Rathskammer rock.

The first school was taught by John Campbell, a Scotchman, at Black Walnut Bottom, in the year 1806. He taught seven days in the week. A school-house was erected the same year in the Walnut Bottom.

William Blackwell settled near the County line in 1805; Jacob Warren, Andrew Gamble, and John Morrison, followed soon after.

Philip and John Lamb, sons of the first settler, erected a saw-mill in Black Walnut Bottom in the year 1811, which was operated by them for several years, when it passed into the hands of Bernard Duffey.

About 1819, Jacob Warren, Esq., built a mill about one mile above Upper Trout Run, on Pine Creek. About 1840 a mill was built on the same site by John Chodreck & Co., which has ceased to exist. Another was built by John T. Bowen about 1847, below Cedar Run on Pine Creek. A mill was built on Upper Trout Run in the year 1846, and is now operated by James Duffie. Eli Haines erected a mill in the year 1846 about four miles above Cedar Creek, on Pine Creek.

There are now four mills in operation, engaged in cutting lumber for market.

Of school-houses in the township there are five, all used for public school purposes.

A church was built in 1849-50, about one mile below Cedar Run, by the Baptist denomination, who have a very flourishing society. This is the only dedicated church in the township. It is used, however, by the Methodist and such others as choose to avail themselves of the liberality of their Baptist friends.

The surface of this township, like that of most of the towns north of the Susquehanna River, is mountainous, and susceptible of sustaining but a small population at farming. The bottoms along the creek are generally occupied, and at some points quite densely.

Cedar Run Post-office is a lively little place, containing, besides the post-office, one hotel, one school, and one store. It is situated on Pine Creek, thirty-four miles from its mouth.

The inhabitants of this township are isolated from commercial centers, which militates greatly against the development of any interest. The Pine Creek Railroad is laid out up the creek, to pass through the township, which, when completed, will undoubtedly open new industries and new sources of wealth. It is well watered by numerous streams which flow from east and west into Pine Creek.

PORTER TOWNSHIP.

Porter Township was organized May 6, 1840, from Mifflin, and named in honor of Governor David R. Porter.

William McClure made an improvement about one and a half miles above Jersey Shore, on the river, in the year 1772. He left with others at the breaking out of the war, but returned in 1784, when he found his claim to his settlement contested. He succeeded in gaining his place, but sold out to his brother, James McClure, in the year following, and moved to Fort Pitt. James McClure took out a pre-emption warrant for the land on the 3d of May, 1785, upon which he had a survey made July 10, 1786. Patent was granted to him 10th of April, 1787. He was followed by Thomas Nichol, John McLewane, Thos. Foster, Wm. and Jeremiah Morrison, and Richard Salmon, in the same year.

The first child was born east side of Pine Creek, to John McLewane, and named Ferguson, about July, 1785.

The soil, climate, and many advantages of this locality invited immigration, and the first settlers soon found themselves surrounded with neighbors, and introducing the customs and style of living peculiar to more advanced settlements. The soil, rich and productive, responded bountifully to the primitive mode of culture. The forest and streams supplied a never-failing source from which to draw meat, and the industrious pioneer soon found himself in possession of every means of comfort he could desire.

The first school was taught by George Austin, a Scotchman, in 1808, near the borough line of Jersey Shore. A school was also taught in 1809, a mile above, by Gabriel Morrison. The first school-house was built in 1809, near where Dekaher now lives.

In 1810, the first religious meeting enjoyed by the settlers was held at this pioneer school-house. Here, also, was organized the first Sunday-school in this part of the County. The first Superintendent of the Sunday-school was John Foster, a hard preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who preached the first sermon in the school-house above mentioned. The first Methodist class met in the same house in the year 1816.

This is the only house ever erected in the township for religious worship, and this exclusively for that purpose.

There are now two fine buildings within the township devoted to the use of public schools; one of which is located about one-half mile above Jersey Shore borough, the other about one and a half miles from the borough, on the Pine Creek Road. They are both creditable buildings, and every way fitted to answer the purposes of their construction.

A small mill was built on Pine Creek in 1833, opposite Robinson's Island, but did not last long. Colonel Edward Hatch constructed an extensive mill on the site of the old one in 1848, which afterwards passed into the hands of Edward D. Trump, and is capable of large business. This is the only mill in the township outside of Jersey Shore. Jersey Shore, being the business center, has absorbed all the interests except farming. The township is peculiarly located, being bounded on the south by the Susquehanna River, and west by Pine Creek. Along the flats adjacent to these streams are large bodies of the finest farming lands in the State. As a consequence, the attention of the people is given almost exclusively to the cultivation of the soil.

The only streams of any consequence are Pine Creek, which runs along the western border the entire length of the township, Nichols Run, which flows through the township, and a small run in the eastern part, which, on account of its insignificance, has never been dignified with a name.

Within this township are three extensive lime-quarries, each of which produces large quantities of the best lime. They are located along the east bank of Pine Creek, near Robinson's Island, and orness, one by Harvey Bailey, another by Mr. Jones, the other by Hon. James Q. Ferguson.

The first lime ever used as a fertilizer in this County was burned at Bailey's kiln. These quarries, and their workings, are becoming very important industries. Farmers are beginning to appreciate the worth of lime as a fertilizing element, and to use it quite extensively on their lands. The consequence is a large home demand for the article.

WATSON TOWNSHIP.

Watson Township was organized January, 1845, from portions of Cummins and Porter, and named in honor of Oliver Watson, Esq., now President of the West Branch Bank, at Williamsport. It is bounded on the north by Cummins Township, on the east by Milfin and Porter, south by Porter, west by Jersey Shore and Connersport Turnpike. It is divided by Pine Creek, which flows south nearly through the centre.

The first settlement was made by James Alexander, in the year 1784, at the mouth of what is now called Tombs's Run, then known as Alexander's Run. Mr. Alexander had made a settlement at this place in 1773; but, exasperated, with all others, at the time of the Big Runaway, or before, and returned ashore in 1784.

The first child born was Abigail Mills, daughter of James Mills, born at the mouth of Alexander's Run in 1786.

A saw-mill was built at the mouth of Gamble's Run about 1793; it has long since disappeared.

The first school was taught by Robert Young, near the settlement of Mr. Alexander, in 1807.

The first school-house erected in the neighborhood was built near the present residence of Henry Tomb, about 1825.

The first religious meeting was held by Rev. John Thomas, a Methodist clergyman, in the year 1805, at the house of William Miller, who resided near the northern line of the township.

The Methodists have a society, but no place exclusively for worship has ever been erected in the township.

INDUSTRIES.

A furnace was built on Furnace Run, about three-fourths of a mile east of Pine Creek, in the year 1817, by George Heister. The ore was obtained from a bed near the furnace. Although the ore was of an inferior quality, it was used for several years. The establishment passed into the hands of James Shear, who operated it until 1820 or 1821, when it was removed to Pine Creek, where it was operated as a blast-furnace by various parties until 1836, when it passed into the hands of David Vickers and Lewis M. Walker, who established a forge for manufacturing bar iron, which they ran with varied success until 1848, when Mr. Vickers erected a large grist-mill on the site of the furnace, that is doing a successful business at the present time.

A water-mill for sawing lumber was built about 1851 or 1852, by Earningsworth, on the site occupied by the first mill in the township, at the mouth of Gamble's Run.

There are at present three school-houses for the use of public schools in the township.

The surface of the township is rough and mountainous, and sparsely settled, except along the borders of the streams, where the soil is rich and quite productive. The principal interest is the cultivation of the soil. The township is well watered, being divided by Pine Creek, into which flows from the west Lower Pine Bottom Run and Vicker's Run; from the east, the two forks of Tombs's Run and Furnace Run. The proposed route of the Pine Creek Railroad being up the Pine Creek, will pass through the township; this, if completed, will greatly facilitate intercommunication among the people.

Tombs's Run Post-office, situated on Pine Creek, near the centre, north and south, is the only town. The location is favorable for business, and, when the people learn to utilize the means at hand, will be a place of some importance. The Tombs family is well represented in the township; they own a large portion of the best land in the creek bottom.

The venerable patriarch, Henry Tombs, resides on a stream which bears his name, near the centre of the township.

WOLF TOWNSHIP.

This township was taken from Muncy in the month of September, 1834, and named in honor of George Wolf, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1829-35. It having formed a part of the original township of Muncy, its history is but a repetition of the history of that township and the early history of Lycoming County. The first settler within its present limits was David Aspen. The exact date of his settlement cannot be definitely determined, as his name does not appear on the assessment lists for any year previous to 1778. It is probable that his location dates about 1777 or 1778, as, on the 8th of August, 1778, Rachel Silverthorn visited his cabin, then standing on the farm now owned by Mr. M. Steek, near Hughesville, and warned him of the approach of the Indians. Aspen left, and remained at Fort Muncy a few days, and returned to look after his effects. His acts from that moment will be known by his friends only on Resurrection morn, as he never returned. "Killed by the Indians," engraved on a marble, would probably convey the correct impression as to his fate, had there been anything

found over which to erect a stone. The first public improvement was made by Mr. Clayton, who, in 1816, erected a grist-mill. The old mill is now owned by Mr. Lyons, and is doing a fine business. The next was a mill built by Mr. Bryant in 1842, which is still in operation. The first school was taught in 1814, in a room of a building then standing on the farm now owned by Christian Kuhler. The Old Log School-house, the pioneer in every settlement in America, was built in 1818. The architects and principal builders were Mr. Hill, father of Dr. Hill, of Hughesville, and Mr. Steek, grandfather of Dr. M. Steek, of same place. The house was erected and finished off in an incredibly short time. The expedition manifested is accounted for from the fact that Mr. Hill, then a young man, was addressing the daughter of Mr. Steek, and he conceived that many of the thorns that spring up in courtship's pathway might be blunted by gaining the good graces of the old gentleman, who heeded the legs, while the candidate for matrimonial honors did the tough work. A reputation of being a sprightly workman was no discredit in the day of the construction of the "Old Log School-house."

There are many fond recollections clinging to the spot where once stood this ancient temple of learning, that the gray-headed of to-day love to dwell upon. Here many yet living received the first rudiments of their education. Here, about 1820, the Methodists organized the first religious society in the township, and many long since gone to rest and others still living date their entry upon the journey which leads to heaven whilst listening to the word of life that dropped from the lips of the primitive preacher within its sacred walls. The M. E. Society continued to worship in the school-house until 1844, when they erected the creditable structure they now occupy.

The Lutheran Society was organized, and the church erected, in 1850. This was an offspring of the old Emanuel Church, a history of which will be found elsewhere. At the first communion, the Rev. George Parsons broke the bread for eighty people; this was in March, 1851. To-day they count one hundred and ninety on the rolls of the church, who are watched over by the Rev. M. L. Heister. The value of the church property is about seven thousand dollars.

A Union Sabbath-school was organized in the "Old School-house," under the charge of Jacob Shoemaker and Mary Campbell, in 1827, now numbering one hundred and fifty pupils and twenty-five teachers.

INDUSTRIES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

In 1842, Mr. Bryan built the wooden-factory now owned and operated by Bryan & Culter. The buildings originally cost fifteen thousand dollars, and were spacious for the time. About the same time a wooden-mill was started by the Narver Brothers, which, in 1872, was converted into a flouring-mill by J. H. Strocher. In 1868 or 1869, Messrs. Sprout & Sandeis established a factory for making pumps, agricultural implements, etc. This was operated by Sprout & Lyon for some years, and then purchased by George Steek, who is doing a large business. One and a half miles from Hughesville, and along the Muncy Creek Railroad, can be seen one of the most productive limestone quarries in the State. The road runs along the base of the ridge for some distance, and affords a ready means of transportation. The lime is of fine quality, and is eagerly sought by farmers for fertilizing purposes. Iron ore of fine quality is found in the northern part of the township. No steps have yet been taken to develop it to any extent, but inexhaustible quantities can be mined there, and the land of enterprise alone is needed to develop a source of wealth that would greatly enhance the resources of the township.

Near Hughesville, two very fine sulphur springs have been discovered, the waters of which are said to possess medicinal virtues. They are visited annually by numbers in quest of health, who are, or seem to be, greatly benefited by imbibing of the waters.

SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP.

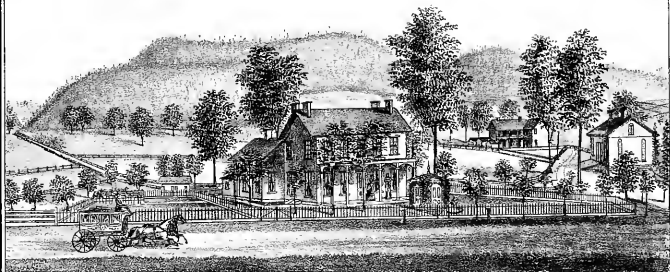
Susquehanna Township was organized from Nippewese and Armstrong, in the month of December, 1835.

The first settlers of which it is possible to obtain any record were Anthony Moore, Thomas and John Miller, Alexander Beatty, the Gibbons, Bennets, and Hephsons.

John Gibbons, the father of William and Robert, hearty man of sixty, located in the township in the year 1801, and made the first improvement of any considerable extent. There were occasional cleared spots sparsely watered about in the wilderness, but no effort had been made up to this date looking to a permanent settlement.

The first schools were taught by Penabaker & Lee.

The first religious exercises were conducted by Rev. J. H. Grier, who appears to have been the first to scatter the seed which, rightly nourished, developed into



RES. OF G. P. SMITH,
NIPPENOSE TP, LYCOMING CO., PA.



EXCELSIOR CARRIAGE WORKS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1830.
JAMES E. NICE, PROPRIETOR.
JERSEY SHORE, PA.



love and charity, in the greater portion of the territory west of the Lycoming Creek.

At this date, 22d of February, 1876, Mr. Grier is still living at Jersey Shore, and it must be a source of never-fading joy to him that he was the first to break the bread of life to the many he will soon meet in the bright hereafter.

There is no regularly dedicated church in the township, the people still following the good old way of worshiping in school-houses and private residences, and in many cases within the temple erected by the Great Architect, the heavens for a canopy, the earth for a carpet.

Agriculture is the principal industry of the township. Many years ago, a grist-mill was erected by the Gillespies on Mill Run, about three-quarters of a mile from where it empties into the river.

A factory for the manufacture of cloth was built by one McKinley, about the same time, near the grist-mill, but all vestige of each has long since passed away. Within the past two years G. F. Braun has erected a steam flouring-mill near the site of the old mill, which constitutes the only diversion from the agricultural industries of the town.

The township is small and sparsely settled, the only land suitable for cultivation being found along the bank of the river, which makes a large bow nearly encircling the township.

MUNCY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Muncy Creek Township was organized from Muncy. Any history of Muncy Creek Township, prior to the organization of same, would be a repetition of that of the County, to which the reader is referred for information as to early history of this locality. This valley was the scene of most of the important events that were enacted within the limits of Lycoming County for the period antedating the Revolutionary war. The first Indian war-very hard at an engagement with the whites within the County reverberated among the hills that indolge the valley. For possession of this place there was a fearful and perpetual struggle. The Indians appreciated its worth as well as the whites. At no place had nature been so lavish of her bounties as in fitting this place for the habitation of man. Forest and meadow, mountain and vale, were so pleasantly inter-spaced as to lend beauty to the landscape, and afford every facility for profit and enjoyment to its habitants.

It is surrounded on all sides by hills, which afford natural barriers to the ingress of intruders. The soil within is a rich alluvial, not exceeded in fertility in the State. It is not at all surprising that our ancestors had to contend so earnestly for possession of the lovely vale.

The first school taught within Muncy Creek Township was presided over by Moses Bickel in the old Bauman Church, on the road between Muncy and the present site of Hughesville, about the year 1800. Another school was opened about the same time near the southwest corner of Muncy Manor, and was taught by George Hogg. This school was patronized by General Burrows, Mr. Wehl, and others.

The first building erected for school purposes exclusively was built on the plank-road near the manor line, by the co-operation of the neighbors, and called the Guide School-house. This was completed about the year 1816. In this house, in the year 1818, a Sunday-school was organized, being the first in this part of the County, and was sustained as a union school, all denominations contributing to its support.

Samuel Rogers was probably the first Superintendent. The old Guide School-house is no more; it is among the things of the past; but the curtains of oblivion will never enfold it. It will live in the memory of the descendants of those whose nurture and means erected it, until death shall enshroud in the mantle of forgetfulness all things temporal.

The site is now occupied by a neat two-story brick building, within which the rising generation are enjoying the amusements of the free-school system.

The township is bounded on the north by Muncy and Wolf, on the east by Wolf and Merdland, south by Northumberland and Montour Counties, and west by Susquehanna. The township is well watered, being divided into two unequal parts by Muncy Creek. Besides Muncy Creek, which is a stream of considerable importance and affords a water-power capable of driving a vast amount of machinery, there are many small streams running in all directions in the town, affording abundance of water for all purposes. Within the borders of this township is located the famous Muncy Dam, which was completed in 1828, at a cost of \$23,478.64. The following description of this dam may be of interest to the readers of the present day:

The dam at Muncy is constructed of crib-work filled with stone covered with spars. The space between the stone and abutments is nine hundred and seventy-three feet; the wice of the dam is eight hundred and sixty-three feet, the chute thirty-eight feet, the height of the comb of the dam is nine feet, and the comb

of the chute five feet above low-water mark of the river. The dam is twelve feet high from the bottom of the river.

The towing path around Muncy Hills is also within the limits of this township. It extends from Muncy Dam to the head of slack-water navigation near Port Penn, a distance of about four miles, and cost \$13,363.06. The enterprising people of Muncy borough have connected themselves with the main canal by a branch which was constructed altogether by local enterprise, at an expense of \$380.00.

MUNCY TROUT-PONDS.

This is an enterprise commenced within the past few years, and gives promise of assuming considerable proportions, as the facilities are unsurpassed. In 1872 A. B. Sprout located upon an apparently swampy waste near Muncy borough, and by hard toil and the exercise of considerable ingenuity opened up a trout-pond of about one-half mile in extent. He caught and placed within the ponds about seven hundred mountain trout, and gave his time to the care and propagation of this delicious fish. Fine buildings were erected for the entertainment of man and beast and for propagating purposes, at an outlay of \$10,000. In the spring of 1874 the ponds contained over two hundred thousand fish of all sizes. About four thousand pounds had been marketed up to this time, finding a ready sale at one dollar per pound.

THE MUNCY VALLEY.

The Muncy Valley possesses many features of beauty that, without doubt, entitle it to rank among the loveliness of our State. Never will the writer forget the exultant thrill of pleasure that leaped for utterance when, as, descending the Muncy hills on a quiet autumn day, we gained the first glimpse of the valley that was to be our future home.

Before us, from north to south, extended the broad, undulating valley, rich with its vast fields of grain and clover; the creek winding higher and thicker in its southward course, its banks fringed with graceful elms and stately oaks (the oaks on the men who have saved these noble trees from the hands of the spoiler), and, dotted here and there, its substantial dwellings and commodious barns told the story of increasing prosperity.

Westward loomed up the bold peaks of the Bald Eagle, its sides now dark with shadowy pines or bright with the crimson and gold of the dying year. At the base, sparkling and glinting in the sunlight, coursed the blue waters of the West Branch, and along the near bank by the quick-looking town of Muncy.

Northward were swelling hills, with cattle grazing thereon, and farther in the distance laurel-crowned hills, glowing with the many hues of autumn.

"How generously has nature lavished her gifts! On every hand are beautiful landscapes to delight the eye, and with increase of youth will come the cultivated taste that will rear tasteful homes, and plant, and prune, and beautify until every nook and corner shall seem an earthly paradise."

"You are very sanguine," said a voice at my side. "You have yet to see the dark side of our home."

Strange, that in every Eden should lurk the serpent, the demon that covets but to destroy! There it reared its head in the shape of the lion, black walls of the distillery,—the worm of the still,—wreth, its biting army of life, staggering men gazing at you with bleak and cloudy eyes as they wait for the next drunk, and in the distance the desolate home, with its sad-faced wife and neglected children.

And the men who thus, for the sake of gain, transformed the gifts of a kind Providence into a deadly curse, were looked upon with respect, nay, more, the business was considered not merely a necessary evil but a public benefaction. "Else," said the farmer, "where could we find a grain market?" And so, year after year, were kept burning these consuming fires, until after years were slaked and the once happy homes blighted.

How many have thus been ruined, body and soul, God only knows! Let us turn from the dark picture, thankful that these soul-destroying fires are no longer burning in our lovely valley, and that a healthier public sentiment no longer encourages their existence,—that, in their stead, may be seen the smoke from many engines, with the pleasant hum of machinery, and the throng of well-dressed, intelligent men that find steady employment and good wages therein; and every year adds to the number of tasteful cottages, and smiling gardens, blessed results of the industry, importance, and solidity of these workmen.

Let us also be thankful for the Local Option law, which, it is hoped, will help in the good work; and may the time soon come when every dwelling in the Muncy Valley shall be enroled under the name of temperance and reform!

THE NAME OF MUNCY.

The source from whence Muncy derived its name is involved in some doubt. It is known that a tribe of Indians, called the Monneys, were often here, and occu-

pied portions of the territory. There was always some significance to the Indian names, and Muncy was probably not an exception. The Moravian missionaries claim that it is a corruption of *Minsink*, signifying where there are Minnies. This was stumbled upon accidentally by the writer when busily engaged in trying to throw some light upon the question which appears involved in so much obscurity, viz., the origin of the name. If the reader knows nought of the feelings of the chemist who has for months busied himself in trying to produce some compound yet unknown to science, when at a moment least expected the obnoxious elements adhere, and the compound is produced, he can judge somewhat of the ecstatic emotions that converted the writer's mind into chaos on getting sight of this valuable contribution that had been handed down for ages from the old missionaries. Find now the significance of the word *Minsink*, and the question is solved; but alas! for the fallacy of human hopes. In vain Webster, Zell, Appleton, and a score of others have been examined; no such word is to be found. It is left for the people of Muncy to determine whether the Moravian missionaries were frauds, or they had words not to be found in the vocabularies of the present. Thanks to Dr. Steck, of Hughesville, and Mr. Thomas Wood, of Muncy, the matter is set at rest in an article compiled by them, which appeared in the *Muncy Linnæan* some months ago, and which is here reproduced entire.

Camsanga, we claim, is the earliest name given to Muncy Creek, and handed down to us by good authority. Conrad Weiser, a learned German of that remote period, has left for our benefit the report of a tour through this valley as early as 1737. Starting from Tulpehocken, he passed up the West Branch of the Susquehanna, crossing the mountains to the waters of the North Branch, and thence to Onondaga, in the State of New York. In passing where the town of Muncy now stands, he gives in his account, with other interesting incidents, the name of the creek as pronounced by the Indians at that time.

Mr. Weiser was the authorized agent of the Government, and, from the character of his report, a very intelligent and conscientious man. It was written in German and translated by Dr. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, who was well known as a man of learning and integrity.

The report, as translated, found its way into the great work of Mr. Schoolcraft, published by order of Congress about twenty years ago, entitled "Information respecting the history, condition, and prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States, collected and prepared under the direction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs," and is found on page 324 of this celebrated work.

In the translation by Dr. Muhlenberg, the name of the creek is given as Camsanga. There is no doubt this is the name of the stream as given to Mr. Weiser, in the language of the Iroquois, and is the *Lomsamsanga* mentioned by Huggins, the Camsanga spoken of in the Colonial Records. The difference in the sound is readily accounted for in the great difficulty always experienced in finding letters in the English language to convey correctly the sounds of an unwritten dialect. We prefer the name as given by Mr. Weiser, as it is based upon authority that cannot be doubted, and is certainly more euphonious.

Ocochepoheny.—It is claimed that *Ocochepoheny* is the Shawnee name for Hickory Flats. If so, there is but little doubt it refers more especially to the beautiful level lands east of the mouth of the creek, as hickory is known to have been one of the principal growths of the original forest, and even at this time is found on the little streams, and often in the fields, as shade-trees.

Ocochepoheny, signifying Hickory Flats, would be a very appropriate name for the level lands referred to, and no doubt was the name of the place, without any reference to the creek. Mr. Weiser says, we came to a creek called Camsanga. Seventeen years after, on another mission, with other guides and escort, he came to a large creek ten miles below Olatunga (Loyalsock) where Madame Montour lived, and he calls it Camsanga. It is not claimed for the name, Muncy Creek, that this was the original name of the stream.

In 1768, when the first surveys were made in the valley, and preparation was being made to make permanent locations, we first fixed the beautiful name of Muncy applied to the settlement, in the fort, to the farms, and to the creek. Not that there was anything in the name to characterize the place or description of the stream, but simply because the tribe of Indians found there by the pioneer settlers were designated as the Muncies.

In tracing up the history of this tribe, or remnant of a tribe, it appears from Schoolcraft, part iv, page 617, that in early times the Susquehanna Valley had been assigned as the hunting-ground for the remnants of various tribes who had fallen under the power of the Iroquois. Such were the once powerful Shawnees and Delaware, the Nanticoeks and Concoys, a tribe of Susquehannocks, of Maryland, and the Muncies and Mohicans, who were in absolute subjection to the Iroquois.

The West Branch was the headquarters of the Iroquois and their dependent tribes, in a war they were then waging with the Catawbas and Cherokees of Virginia. This was the resting-place after their campaigns. Here the small bands

of the Six Nations collected in council, and hence as many different names might have been given to any particular place as there were fragments of tribes dependent upon their masters, the Iroquois. This was not the home of the Muncies; they were here under the direction and by order of the most powerful confederacy of aborigines, known at that day as the Iroquois. They had no right then to alter or give names to streams or places; on the other hand, the council-fire of their masters had committed the chiefdomship of this valley to Shikellimo, who, by the Proprietary Government of Pennsylvania, had been ordered to guide and be the companion of Weiser in 1737, when he came to the creek, and calls it Camsanga. And as additional proof that the name is the proper one, and that the orthography is correct, we are informed that Mr. Weiser understood the language perfectly, having lived with the tribe many years when a boy.

Schoolcraft, in speaking of him, calls him the celebrated Indian linguist, and again, in speaking of the language of this powerful confederation, he says, "I follow the orthography of Conrad Weiser, no person having attained the skill in that language which he possessed."

The Muncy Flats, as the level land about the creek where it empties into the Susquehanna was called, was surveyed in the year 1768. About this date the first permanent settlement was attempted, and the name Muncy given to the place; Muncy Manor, afterwards Pottsville, and now Muncy.

About that date the name occurs in the Colonial Records and Archives of the State, and it is not claimed that Muncy was the aboriginal name of the creek, nor is it asserted that *Ocochepoheny* is the name of the creek, but that the word signifies "Hickory Grounds," or "Hickory Flats." We believe, therefore, that it was the name of the country, and not of the stream.

The name handed down to us by Conrad Weiser dates back to 1737, and comes directly from the Iroquois, who owned the country, and undoubtedly had names for streams and places. What is now called Muncy Creek may have had other names in former times given by tribes whose history has been lost. But the only aboriginal (or Indian name) that is handed down to us, and backed by authority that cannot be doubted, is Camsanga.

But to the article referred to, which was written by "T. W.," under date of January, 1874:

"*Who Shall Decide when Doctors Disagree?*"—Why do authors of the local history of this valley so widely differ as to the aboriginal name for Muncy Creek? You may remember an address recently delivered before the Muncy Valley Farmers' Club, by Dr. M. Steck, in which, in extolling its resources and beauty, he designated it as the Camsanga Valley (the aboriginal name of the creek). And since which, you may also recollect, of your borough, your contemporary, *Now and Then*, published July last (No. 7), says: "Ocochepoheny Gave is the euphonious appellation of the favorite emancipation ground of the Muncy Piscatorial Club"—the Indian name of Muncy Creek." It is thus seen that with "Muncy" now in use we have three widely different names for our creek, and each aspiring to give its name to the valley. We are editorially informed that, although *Now and Then* is not a "big" publication, it notwithstanding contemplates "big" things, which are no less than a history of the times. Your correspondent, being an admirer of many of our Indian names, as well as desirous that our aboriginal history shall be authentic, has sought for the reason for this discrepancy in names. Without any visit that either of the three shall be discredited, and having no pretension to the professional knowledge of the laws of "Euphony" according to your brother editor, he would, however, for both poetry and song prefer the retention of Camsanga to that of the piscatorial selection.

The earliest record obtained by your correspondent is the narrative by Conrad Weiser of his journey up this valley to Onondaga, A. D. 1737.* He says, "March 7, crossed Zilly.—Quaquehe (Chisquispah)—the 8th reached the village where Shikellimo lives (near Milton). The 21st proceeded, accompanied by Shikellimo, etc. In the forenoon they reached the large creek Camsanga. It was very high, and we were taken over in a canoe, not without great danger. The next day two English traders attempted to cross, but their canoe was overturned by the force of the current, and one of them was drowned, and the other only escaped by swimming. To-day we passed a place where the Indians in former times had a strong fortification on a height. It was surrounded by a deep ditch; the earth was thrown up in the shape of a wall, about nine or ten feet high and as many broad. But it is now in decay, as from ignorance it had been deserted beyond the memory of man (see north bank of the creek). The 22d we came to a village called Olatunga, from a rock which lies opposite. However, before we came in sight of the village, we reached the large creek, which looked more dreadful than the one yesterday (Loyalsock)."

I have quoted this well-known fortification and arrival at Loyalsock more fully

* For C. Weiser's narrative, see Schoolcraft's *History of the Indian Tribes in the United States*, part iv, page 326.

to establish the identity and place of our creek. It is not necessary to explain to my reader of our Colonial history the high standing for veracity and knowledge of both Conrad Weiser and his comrade Shikellimo (the father of the *Indian author Logan*). He was the accredited and resident chief by authority of the Six Nations and Colonial Government on this river, and doubtless knew by name every creek to its source, as also all the Indian towns.

In addition, we also find in vol. vi. p. 442, Colonial Records, a report of this same Conrad Weiser to Governor Morris, dated A.D. 1755 (eighteen years later), up this river to Olshtucky (Loyalsock), accompanied not by his former companion Shikellimo, who died six years previous (A.D. 1749), but by his eldest son, John Shikellimo, who succeeded him as chief, and was as familiar with every locality as his parent had been.

The report dated June 12, A.D. 1755, says, "Last night I arrived safe at my house from Olshtucky, an Indian town about forty-five miles above Shamokin (Sunbury). I left one sack of flour with them—the same I did to the Indians at *Canasago*, about ten miles on this side of Olshtucky. In my going up I took John Chikellamy with me, and as we passed *Canasago*, where a town now is, John told me that it would be very unmanly or unwelcome to me not to say something to them Indians, chiefly Shawonees and Chickasaws. There are about twenty men in the town when they are all at home," etc.

It is important to notice that it was "the Indians at *Canasago*" that received the flour, and likewise that "as we passed *Canasago*, where a town now is," John told me," etc. It will thus be seen that this town was built at *Canasago Creek*, within the intermediate visits of Conrad Weiser; and that John Shikellimo called his attention to it on their way "past," and that it was inhabited by Shawonees and Chickasaws. Mead's history quotes largely from this report, but in that connection omits the mention of this town, the names of the tribes inhabiting, or that they "passed *Canasago*." In a different connection he states that the "Muncy tribe also had a village on the beautiful flats near the present town of Muncy." The Muncys at a later day no doubt had a town, and may have been the subsequent occupants as nomads of this village.

Mr. Mead says, "The Indian name of Muncy Creek, at least the one given the oldest of the old papers, was 'Oochepoehny,' and by some tribes 'Lonsarago,' and the level land around the south side of the creek was called Oochepoehny flats. Those flats were surveyed so late as 1768, thirteen years after Weiser's donation of the sack of flour, and the meadow then found on them no doubt had been cultivated in corn."

The term Oochepoehny is from the Shawonee language, and signifies *Hickory ground, or flats*, from the word *Ocheah*—a Hickory tree—and *Po-Gau*—in or among; called by traders Hickory ground. The term *Canasago* is from the Iroquois, and signifies town on a rock or high place, from the word "*Canas*," Town,—"Ar," rock—and "*ago*" a place—also "*Keonago*," the high place. See Schoolcraft, p. 482; Webster, p. 1630. The name was in use among the Six Nations at the same period; as we find in the Colonial Records, vol. v. p. 474, in 1750. Conrad Weiser visited a Tuscarora town ("Canasago") eighteen miles from Oonondaga, N. Y., and on the present list of post-offices we find it in Allegany County of that State. These translations are problematic, and perhaps may be varied. The height on which the ancient fortification stood on the north bank of the creek may have been the site of the original town, and thus given its name to the stream. And if so we then have in *Canasago* a name strongly applicable to its meaning in the Indian language.

In conclusion, it does appear that our valley has been occupied for many ages by a nomadic people who have given names to its localities and streams for the time, and changed by the next occupants, or retained as chosen made it. We, therefore, have *Canasago* as the aboriginal, Oochepoehny intermediate, and finally Muncy, in commemoration of the last tribe who inhabited our valley.

LYCOMING TOWNSHIP.

The history of this township is intimately blended with that of old Lycoming, from which it was taken, December 2, 1858, and retained the old name. The names of the original settlers in this territory will be found in the annals of old Lycoming, in the list of taxables for 1787. After the Revolutionary war, the Haynes, Quigdes, Groves, Andy and William Knight, Adam Tide, Siverly, Artley, David Kulp, settled along Hougland Run. As Conn, Jacob Rickert, Adam Han, Mr. Winkle, Jacob Bower, William Blair, and Catherine Reed settled and improved along the banks of Beauty Run. Mr. Kyle settled the place now owned by Robert Haynes, on the creek, in 1784. These old settlers have long since passed beyond the vale, but their places are filled by their descendants, many of whom still occupy the lands their fathers had made in the wilderness, and by their industry in adding to the accumulation of their ancestors have established for the residents of Lycoming Township an enviable reputation.

The attention of the people is largely directed to agriculture, the most honorable occupation that can engage the hand and mind of man. The township is now well supplied with schools and churches: one church, at State Road, was built in 1865, by the Evangelical Association, which is here a prosperous and rapidly increasing society. The Lutheran Society have a place of worship at Hougland Run. Lycoming County is largely peopled with members of this religious society. What their particular faith or creed is, to the writer has never been made clear, but enough has been seen of the people to convince the most incredulous that whatever their teachings may be, or however contrary to accepted orthodoxy may be their creed, the lives of its adherents, so far as observable, illustrate in a remarkable degree the three cardinal virtues, faith, hope, and charity. The schools of the township are five in number: one built at Robinson's place, one at Quiggle's, one at Hayes's mill, one at Maple Spring, one at Mount Pleasant, and one at the State Road. The churches evidence the prevalence of Christian Fellowship, the number of schools and the manner in which they are sustained give evidence of an appreciation of education. As before stated, agriculture is the principal business in the township, for which the lands along the streams and in many places the adjacent hills are well adapted, the soil is reasonably productive, not so much so that the tillers of the same yield obedience to the Divine command while seeking to extract therefrom the substance that supports life. Perryville, a little hamlet about one mile from Cogan Valley Station, on Elmira and Williamsport, was originally settled by John Haynes, who emigrated here from Ireland in 1796. This is a pleasant little town, containing but a few residences nestled among the hills that border Lycoming Creek.

UPPER FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Upper Fairfield Township was organized September 12, 1851. The christening name given to the new township was in honor of James Pollock, who at that time was President Judge of the Third Judicial District, of which Lycoming County formed a part. Judge Pollock was superseded, November 6, 1851, by Alexander Jordan, and the citizens of the new township being dissatisfied with the name, the Legislature was petitioned to change the same to Upper Fairfield, which was accordingly done, by an Act approved January 29, 1852. The township was formed by the division of Fairfield near the centre, north and south.

The industries of the township are not varied, farming being the principal business of its people.

There are two small saw-mills, of small extent and doing but little work. About 1859 or 1860 a mill was started by Dr. Tomlinson at Loyalsock, capable of cutting fifteen million feet of lumber annually. The fire fund, so destructive to mill property in this region for a few years back, destroyed the mill in the year 1869, and with it, apparently, Dr. T.'s ambition as a lumberman, as nothing has grown from the ruins as yet. There are two grist-mills within the town,—one at Fairfield Centre, one at Loyalsock,—that convert the grain of the farmers into materials for supporting life, besides doing a fair business as merchant mills. The township is not densely settled. The soil being but moderately productive generally, the attraction for settlers is not so great. The industries, as shown above, are few, but the people have evinced a spirit in the matter of surrounding themselves with every facility for diffusing information that is very commendable. The township is small, and a small population compared to what may be found in many other localities in the County. There are now a few Methodist Episcopal church at Fairfield Centre, another in process of construction in another part of the town, one Protestant Episcopal church, a German Lutheran, German Baptist, Evangelical Association, and Independent Methodist. The number of communicants at each is considerable, evidencing a healthy moral tone in society. Five school-houses, where the youth avail themselves of the benefits of the public-school system, are scattered about the town.

Fairfield Centre, in the southeast part of the town, contains, besides several dwelling-houses, a grist-mill, blacksmith-shop, and store and post-office.

Near this place, in the hills, are found indications of the presence of lead, copper, and silver. Sufficient attention has not been given to demonstrate their existence in quantities to pay operation.

Loyalsock Post-office is located on Loyalsock Creek, northwest part of the township. It contains a Methodist church, two hotels, one store, shoe-shop, blacksmith-shop, etc. The location is pleasant, and peculiarly favorable for lumbering business.

The township is bounded north by Plunkett's Creek, east by Muncy, south by Fairfield Township.

Loyalsock Creek washes the entire western border.

The country is well supplied with water, a large number of small streams flowing through the township, affording for grazing stock and dairy purposes every facility to be desired.

OLD LYCOMING TOWNSHIP.

August 23, 1785, soon after the purchase consummated at Fort Stanwix, 1784, that portion of the new purchase included between the Lycoming and Pine Creeks, north of the West Branch, was erected into a new township, to be called Lycoming. The following November the limits were extended across the West Branch, and included the territory on the south side of same, including Nippenose Bottom. This portion of the township was cut off May, 1786, to form Nippenose Township. The name Lycoming is a corruption of Legan-imme, an Indian name, signifying a sandy stream. The residents along its banks can judge of the appropriateness.

In early times an Indian village, called French Margot's town, was located upon the right bank of the creek, a short distance from its mouth. It is quite probable that towards the occupants of this town the attention of Captain Hanbriest was directed in his expedition made up the river some time in the year 1758. March 25, 1786, the County Court of Northumberland appointed John Johnston as Constable of the new township, Amos Sutton and John McAdams, Overseers of the Poor, William James and William Hammond as Supervisors of the Roads, William James and Samuel Sutton, Viewers of Fences, Bratton Caldwell, Assessor. The township, as then organized, embraced all of the new purchase now within the limits of the County, except a small portion west of Pine Creek. This was embraced within Pine Creek Township, which yet belonged to Northumberland County.

This territory was the principal field of operations of the Fair-play Men. It is safe to infer that all settlers west of Lycoming Creek previous to 1785 were associated more or less intimately with that somewhat celebrated company.

They were all outlaws in the eyes of the authorities, and were forced to the adoption of measures for security of persons and property, not only against Indians, but also their falling enemies, land-sharks or speculators.

Captain Simon Cud appears to have been the first permanent settler at the mouth of Larry's Creek, if Larry Burt, the Indian trader, is excepted. He pitched his wigwam on the creek which bears his name, in the year 1770.

The three Kings, Robert, John, and Adam, became citizens of this township as early as 1774. Lycoming Township is indebted to the apparent utility of the soil west of Pine Creek, which, from its barren appearance, promised but little return for the labor of tillage for these its most faithful citizens. The King brothers brought with them health, strength, and any amount of energy, and soon formed from the vast wilderness an oasis at which all their neighbors loved to assemble. They leave a numerous line of descendants. James Alexander settled on Pine Creek near where the venerable patriarch Henry Lamb now resides. John Lemon settled near Linden; Joseph Haines near the mouth of Lycoming Creek; all in 1773.

Thomas Ferguson settled west of Dougherty's Run, on lands since owned by James Gray; John, James, and Thomas Hughes west of present site of the town of Linden; Bratton Caldwell, a celebrated Fair-play Man, and first Assessor of the new township, near Linden. These settlements were all made in the year 1774.

Henry Dougherty and Andrew Armstrong settled in 1775; the first at the mouth of Dougherty's Run; the last near Big Spring, on the farm since owned by A. Stewart.

For further list of first settlers, reference is made to the returns made by Bratton Caldwell, Esq., for the year 1786.

As before observed, all the territory between Lycoming Creek on the east and Pine Creek on the west, which was the prescribed limits of Lycoming Township in 1785, was conceded by the Proprietaries to belong to the Indians, and efforts were made by said authorities to prevent intrusion upon the hunting-grounds.

The Indians watched these encroachments with great alarm. Experience had taught them that the restless spirit of the hardy adventurer was deterred by no restriction from the accomplishment of his desire. Knowing themselves the exceeding fruitfulness of the lands they attempted to hold, they feared the avidity of the whites would be satiated by nothing less than the occupancy of their entire domain and exclusion of themselves.

Complaints were made to the Provincial Government, and, at a meeting of the Council, held in Philadelphia, September 18, 1773, it was determined to check the flow of immigration into the disputed lands. All officials were enjoined by proclamation to prevent said encroachments. The proclamation was drafted, and, overflowing with a redundancy of words, and brunting threatenings that should have deterred the most hardened, hurled at the offenders. This was promulgated on the 20th day of September, 1773. Such windy effusions could not turn back the men who would take their lives in their hands and push fearlessly among the wily foes all knew they must meet here. Immigration continued, and the country was dotted in a few years with settlers' cabins for the entire distance

between the two creeks, and as far into the interior as it was found profitable to penetrate. Many of these early settlers were laid to rest in this wilderness before they had long trod the rugged path of their choosing. Many a hapless victim of savage barbarity bitterly rued the day ambition led him to penetrate the forbidden territory.

All who remained alive abandoned the settlements and moved down the river when the ravages of the Indians became no longer boundable. The principal party returned after the return of peace, and generally occupied the spots their labor had improved years before.

Old Lycoming has been greatly reduced in size since the defining of its original limits. The last curtailment was effected in 1858, when it was reduced to its present limits. The encroachments of the boundaries of the ambitious city of Williamsport have reduced it some little since. The present boundaries are as follows: North by Lycoming Township, an offspring begot 1858; east by Loyalsock; south by the city of Williamsport; east by Woodward, another offspring begotten in 1855. Along the entire eastern boundary plows the big sandy stream, or Lycoming, to-day.

Before the War of the Revolution Alexander Irvin located on this stream, on the farm now owned and occupied by J. R. Hayes, Esq., who was known far and near for his extreme ugliness. His neighbors, in a spirit of derision, nicknamed him Captain Beauty. So generally did he become known by this name, that it was finally given to the stream, which yet perpetuates the cognomen of the homeliest man that ever inhabited Lycoming County.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

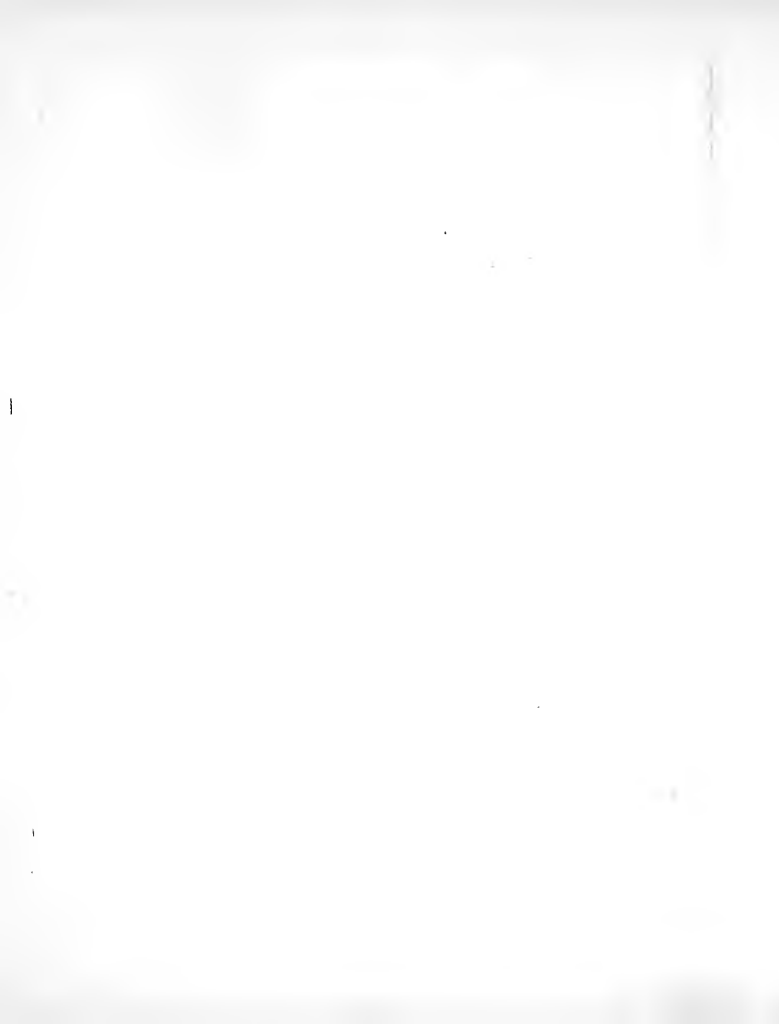
At the August term of the Court of General Quarter Sessions for Northumberland County, held August 23, 1785, it was decreed absolutely that all that portion of Bald Eagle Township above White Deer Run, commencing at a point above Widow Smith's, on the west bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, should be erected into a new township, to be called Washington. At that time all that portion of the territory then purchased, south of the river, was known as Bald Eagle Township. The western boundary was unknown, but supposed to run from a point opposite the mouth of Pine Creek. Since that time seven other townships have been erected out of this territory, and still there is a chance for perpetuating the name of some illustrious one who is desirous that his name should be known to posterity, and kept alive by giving it to a new township.

The custom of giving to new towns the name of some person, who, just at the right moment, is riding on the wave of popularity, appears to have prevailed to considerable extent among the rulers of Lycoming County. The desire to do honor to the memory of those who have been conspicuous in the affairs of a people is a very creditable ambition, and should be allured to whenever an opportunity offers itself.

The first officers for Washington Township, as appointed by the Court, were as follows, viz.: Constable, Jacob Emmons; Overseers of the Poor, Nicholas Shaffer, Thomas McCormick; Supervisors, Seth McCormick and Justice Bennet. These officials were appointed in the March term, 1787. The Assessor for the year 1786, Seth McCormick, Esq., returned fifty-two taxables. Many of these had been residing in the township for several years, and all had at this time made more or less improvements.

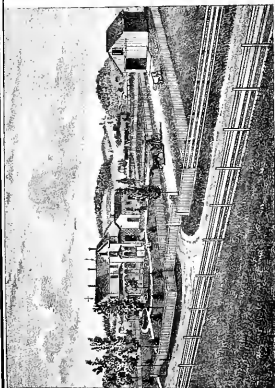
EARLY SETTLERS OF WASHINGTON.

Thomas and Seth McCormick settled near the centre of the township in 1776. The lands improved by Seth are occupied by his grandson. One of his descendants, Seth, is now living in Williamsport, and has for many years been an honored member of the Common Council of the city. Another, J. Hammond McCormick, is a resident of Milton, and at present Deputy Sheriff of Northumberland County. Thomas Silymoun settled near the present site of Elmport at a very early day,—his son, upwards of eighty years of age, is still living on the same place. Robert Foreman located near the same place in 1790; his son John is now residing on the old homestead. Charles, William, and John Brown were also among the first to settle Washington Township. Matthew Brown, one of the framers of the first constitution of the State, the Lytles, and the Forleys, were also old settlers, having come into the valley soon after the Revolutionary war. Their descendants are still living in the township. Wm. Sedua is now living on the place improved by his father, who was one of the first settlers. The Snyder family were the original owners of the ground where Elmport is now situated. James Hammond located on the farm now belonging to Samuel Scott. Old Mr. Oakes, with his family, consisting of seven sons, settled in the township among the first; many of the descendants are still living. The Moores, Carters, and Castes, Robert and John Eason, were also among the early settlers. The first church was built by the Presbyterians in the year 1800, on the grounds now

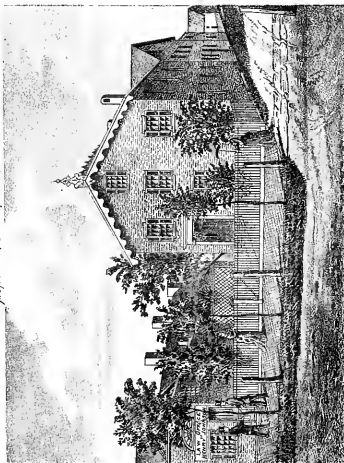




Benj. W. Thompson



RES. OF GEO. H. ROGERS,
MUNCY TWP., LYCOMING CO., PA.



RES. OF HENRY JOHNSON,
MUNCY.

occupied by a church belonging to the Lutheran Society. Thomas Hood was the first Presbyterian pastor. The Baptist Society erected a church about 1810; Thomas Smiley was the first pastor. At Blomspout there is a Methodist church, erected in 1852; the Baptist in 1853. Robert Dunbar, one of the early settlers, donated the grounds upon which the Baptist church stands, and superintended the construction of it. There are two stores for the sale of general merchandise, one tannery, a wagon-factory, shoe-store, and one hotel. The town contains about twenty-five families.

The first mills erected in the township were those built by Andrew Culbertson, opposite the mouth of Lyeonung Creek, work upon which was commenced about 1775. They were completed in 1778, whether before or after the runaway is not settled. This property, be it observed, was within the present limits of Armstrong Township.

The limits of Washington have been very much curtailed since its original organization. In 1783 a portion, viz, four opposite the mouth of Lyeonung Creek up the West Branch, as far as, and to include, Nippenose Valley, was attached to Lyeonung Township. Later, the southern boundary was extended below White Deer Ridge. It is now bounded north by Limestone and Armstrong Townships, east by Clinton and Brady, south by Union County.

The township is traversed east and west by Bald Eagle Mountains and White Deer Ridge, which occupy a parallel position to each other,—one on the north, the other on the south boundary. Between the two ridges there is a fine valley, nearly the entire length of the town, east and west, through which flows the White Deer Hole Creek, affording fine drainage and abundant water-power. The power thus afforded is utilized for mill purposes. On the one stream and its tributaries are located seven or eight saw-mills. The milling operations are confined mostly to this creek. Spring Creek rises in the Bald Eagle Mountains, northeastern part of the township, and flows southeast, emptying into the river.

The principal industry of the township is farming, for which there is an abundant field in the extended valleys of White Deer Hole and Spring Creeks. All the cereals are raised in abundance. The township is poorly supplied with schools, the people as yet not being fully aroused to the great good obtained by a proper appreciation of the free-school system.

Near the centre of the township are located quite extensive lime-kilns, the products of which find a ready market among the farmers for fertilizing purposes.

Notwithstanding the curtailment of the limits of the territory of this township, it has steadily increased in wealth and population.

Magle Hill Post-office, situated in the extreme eastern portion of the township, near the base of the Bald Eagle Mountains, is a thriving place of some importance, containing one saw-mill and one store, by Stanley & Bros.

Blomspout is located near the centre of the township, north and south. It contained, in 1874, twenty-eight dwelling-houses, three stores, one hotel, a private school, by Miss J. Foreman, a M. E. Church, regular Baptist Church, one tannery, wagon-shop, blacksmith-shop, cabinet-shop, and post-office. It is surrounded by an extensive farming section, and will, in time and with due enterprise, attain to considerable importance.

SKETCHES.

Andrew Culbertson purchased land of John Cox opposite Jaysburg, in April, 1774, and erected a mill on the stream from which the city of Williamsport derives a portion of its supply of water.

The mill was erected some time previous to the war. The race was dug, under contract, by Wm. Hepburn, afterwards Colonel, Senator, and Judge. This was the first work done by Mr. Hepburn in the County. It is related that, while at work on this race, he was visited by a celebrated pugilist named Jones, from up the river. Jones was conscious of his prowess, and sought at all occasions to get up a muss. He commenced by annoying Mr. Culbertson, an old man, upon which Mr. H. remonstrated. Jones turned upon Hepburn, who gave him a blow that sent him out of time. No effort was made on part of Jones to renew the contest. The old mill has long since been numbered with the things that were. The house erected by Mr. Culbertson is yet standing.

LOYALSOCK TOWNSHIP.

The territory between the Loyalsock Creek on the east, and Lycoming on the west, was organized into a township by the court of Northumberland County in the month of February, 1786, and embraced all of that portion of Blaney Township north of the river, between the creeks above named, to an indefinite distance to the north. The people have preserved the aboriginal name of the creek, which was a corruption of *Lewis-quak*, signifying the middle creek, that is, a creek flowing between two others. As the name is significant of the location of the creek, it is equally significant when applied to the township. Loyalsock is a

historic stream, and many scenes have been enacted on its banks that will form a conspicuous part of the annals of the County. The country contiguous is fertile and beautifully located, forming a delightful home for the dusky inhabitants who fought so strenuously to retain possession. At the mouth of the creek was located the town of *O-tan-wa-kin*, once the residence of the somewhat celebrated *Madame Montour*. Here for ages had the tribes that inhabited the rich valleys assembled year after year to celebrate their feasts and to carry on their barter. Here by the bones of many generations whose souls had departed for the happy hunting grounds, all forming ties that bound them to the spot almost immovably. But they formed a barrier to the march of civilization, and, according to the purpose of that Divine arrangement of earthly affairs that seemed to the Canadian the strong vantage ground possessed by reason of enlightenment, the Indian gave way; not, however, without well-entrenched resistance. The first settlements in Loyalsock were made, very soon after the purchase of 1763, by the unfortunate Peter Smith, the *Covenhoven*, and Mr. Brown, who, with his family, suffered death by burning rather than expose themselves to the brutality of the savages, in the summer of 1778. The Harris family also were among the early ones. Many of the descendants of the original stock still occupy lands first inherited by their ancestors, and have added much to the wealth and prosperity of the County. Samuel Harris was among the notable men of the County, having been selected to represent his fellow-citizens in several prominent official positions since the organization of the County. The somewhat noted David McKinnon, Deputy Surveyor, Deputy Sheriff, and Sheriff, was born on the Loyalsock, about the time, or soon after, the big runaway. His father moved from here in 1784, and settled in Nippenose. The early improvements have been noticed in the history of the County. The names of all early settlers will be found there likewise, as Loyalsock, until 1786, formed a part of Blaney Township. Loyalsock was among the first settled, and has retained pre-eminence among its sister-townships ever since. The soil is fertile in many places and is owned by an industrious, intelligent class of people who, early appreciating the necessities of a people who would be prosperous and happy, surrounded themselves with schools, churches, mills, factories, etc., that attract those seeking new homes; and, as a legitimate result, every avenue of business is well occupied. Agriculture forms the principal business of the people, as the rich, arable lands respond humbly to the cultural, affording an abundant supply of all essentials of life. The facilities for education are unsurpassed in any portion of Lycoming County, schools being numerous and well sustained.

SHIREWSBURY TOWNSHIP.

Shirewsbury Township was organized but about nine years after the organization of Lycoming, the first officers having been appointed and the first assessment returned having been made in 1804, seventy-two years ago. Its location is among the ridges of the Alleghenies, at the extreme eastern portion of Lycoming County. Its surface presents in appearance the general features of all localities among these mountains. The presence of minerals has been established, but so remote from means of transportation that as yet no effort has been made to develop any mines. The soil is good in many localities, and produces all kinds of cereals and fruit in abundance. Schools are numerous, and show an attendance that promises well for the intelligence of future generations. The township is well watered, and would afford a fine field for stock-raising.

WATSON TOWNSHIP.

Watson Township was organized in the month of January, 1845, and named in honor of one of the judicial officers of the County.

WOODWARD TOWNSHIP.

Woodward Township was organized November 28, 1855.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson Township was organized in 1824. At the time of its organization, Sullivan formed a part of Lycoming County. Its limits were curtailed by the erection of several new townships, and in 1847, Sullivan having taken off, the township was reduced to about its present size. The position, on the extreme northern boundary, is isolated from market and any public route of travel, but its inhabitants are industrious and orderly, and by their efforts have made the valley of Jackson Township its habitations for an enlightened and worthy people. The soil being much better than that surrounding, attention is devoted to agriculture almost exclusively, for which reason the township generally is far in advance of other new localities, in all that gives a people prominence. The farms and buildings evidence abundance and contentment. Schools and churches attest a thirst for intellectual and moral culture, not excited by the people of any portion of

Lycoming County. It required considerable courage and a strong will, supported by a purpose not easily thwarted, to strike out so far from the lines of travel, in the days when Jackson was first settled.

People who possessed all these requisites have handed down to their descendants a heritage that is worthy of care, and faithfully it is being guarded. The productions now are scarcely equalled in the County for quantity or quality, and when the railroad shall penetrate the mountains, affording a more ready conveyance to market, Jackson Township will be more generally known and appreciated.

ARMSTRONG TOWNSHIP.

Armstrong Township was organized February 7, 1842, from Clinton. For a short time the territory was included in Washington Township. In 1787 it became a part of Lycoming; in 1825 it was organized into a new township, and called Clinton. In 1842 it was again divided. The division gave the Armstrong Township of to-day, which was named in honor of Judge Armstrong, a prominent official of the County, and subsequently a member of the lower house of Congress. Its history will be found in the annals of Clinton and Washington, and but little can be added to that already said.

The first mill in the County, above Lycoming Creek, was built by Andrew Culbertson within the present limits of Armstrong. There is but little of the soil that is susceptible of cultivation, the surface being mostly mountains. Duboisstown and Rocktown lie along the river, opposite Williamsport, and have become quite important for the different manufactures carried on, lumbering, tanning, and cabinet-making forming the principal business. The mountains of Armstrong are filled with resources that need development; among others the Black Marble Quarries, that have been opened recently, but a short distance from Williamsport, are well worthy of consideration. The quarries referred to are those which are owned by the Pennsylvania Marble Company, of Lycoming. The property of the Pennsylvania Marble Company is situated in a small and picturesque valley surrounded by high mountains, about two miles from the Susquehanna River, and nearly opposite the city of Williamsport. It consists of four farms, with buildings on three of them, and includes one hundred and sixty-six acres of good land owned in fee. For this the company have paid \$300,000 of their capital stock; the remaining \$50,000 of the stock will be sold from time to time, to provide such working capital as may be found necessary. The discovery of the existence of black marble in the neighborhood of the property in question was made by Mr. Remington, the superintendent. That discovery led to a careful geological examination of the district concerned, and the results of that examination induced the commencement of two quarries.

Of one of these two quarries Mr. R. says that it "is situated in a high and bold bank (the only one of the kind in the valley), which is about one-fourth of a mile long, and, perhaps, ninety feet high, and affords as fine an opportunity for extensive operations as any company could desire. The various examinations made, and the work done here, prove the existence of a very fine-grained, intensely black, ancient marble, and in such quantity above the water level as will take years to exhaust (a single acre includes three and a half millions of cubic feet), also that blocks of as large a size as are ever called for can be had, free from seams or upheaval cracks. Sample pieces have been dressed and beautifully polished by several of the marble-dealers, and large blocks have been quarried, showing as much as thirty or forty square feet of surface, free from those discolored spots so frequently to be found in the marble imported from abroad."

As there is no black marble quarried elsewhere in the Middle States, nor any quarried in the Southern or Western States, a full opportunity for success is thus presented to the company. "Indeed," to quote Mr. Remington again, "one of the leading marble men of Philadelphia, on being asked about it, replied, that the article was wanted, and could not be had, and that there would be no difficulty in making sales;" and another says, "he thinks 100,000 cubic feet can be sold annually." Black marble has been and is extensively used in the old world, and is the only reason known for its limited use here, has been its non-production. It is now greatly in demand for tiling; indeed, for this purpose alone it is believed the business would pay well, as the depth of color and toughness of the stone would give it command of the market; whilst for counter tops and facings it would be much superior to white, and as often chosen as that color for a large variety of purposes. It would, too, be almost exclusively used wherever bituminous coal is burned. Besides the bank mentioned, the company have two others of considerable extent and height, one of which has been proved by an extensive opening, and found to contain the same beautiful material.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

Penn Township was organized from Muncy and Moreland, in 1828, and was named in honor of the first Proprietor of Pennsylvania, the friend of humanity

who in 1682 landed on our shores and devoted his life to the cause of Christianity. But little can be said of the township, as but little appears to be known by any person now living. Its first settlers were among those whose names appear in the assessment lists of Muncy Township. Its surface is rough and mountainous, offering but little attraction for the farmer. Its mountains are well covered with forests, the conversion of which into marketable shape occupies the attention of the people to a very great extent. The greater portion of the land lies high, and is healthy and reasonably productive when thoroughly cultivated. The people are generally hardy and industrious, but, like all countries where lumbering comprises the principal business, but little progress is made in improvements.

ELDERD TOWNSHIP.

Eldred Township, named in honor of Judge Eldred, was organized November 16, 1838, from Hepburn, the parent of nearly all of the township east of Lycoming Creek to the north of Muncy. The first settlers in this locality were largely of the Quaker persuasion, whose track is ever strewn with evidences of thrift and industry that explain the early development of many important interests in the then remote region. Just when the first white made a settlement here is not known, but from the fact of there having been a society of Friends organized near the present site of Warrensville as early as 1798, it is presumed that the township was occupied soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. The Winners, Wilsons, Marshalls, and some others emigrated from New Jersey, in 1798, and located near Quaker Hill, forming a settlement of Friends, who here sought and obtained immunity from ostracism on account of their peculiar religious tenets.

Samuel Carpenter, one of the first settlers, and a man of much spirit and enterprise, located the land where the town of Warrensville is situated, cleared up a farm, and as early as 1802 erected a grist- and saw-mill and carding-machine,—the first manufacturing interests started in the new settlement. These works have long since disappeared; their founder for many years has slumbered in the last long sleep, but his labors here will not soon be forgotten. The first school-house was built of stone, about one-half mile east of Warrensville, in 1826. Lewis P. Reeder was the first to wield the rod and direct the youthful mind in its journeyings along the rough and thorny path of knowledge. The school-house answered a humble purpose, being occupied during six days of the week by those who by culture were fitting themselves for life's duties, and on the seventh by those who were preparing to enter upon life beyond the river. It still stands as a link between the past and present, and forms a spot around which cluster many tender recollections. Religious exercises were held in the vicinity of Warrensville in 1798, but not until 1844 did the people deem it necessary to erect a tabernacle exclusively for religious worship. The altar had been erected in barns, fire-houses, or wherever else the people could be the most conveniently gathered. In 1844 a church was erected near Warrensville, for the use of all religious denominations; the Rev. Z. M. Ellis officiating as first pastor. He continued his labors here for twenty years. In 1858 a house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Society which was occupied by them until 1870, when it was purchased and occupied as a Good Templars' Hall. This was the first church in Warrensville. In 1859 the German Baptist church was erected, and in 1850 the Evangelical Methodist. The numerous houses of worship evidence a zeal for moral and religious training that speaks well for the people of the village of Warrensville.

Warrensville was organized in 1841. The location is pleasant and healthy. The founder, John Weisel, is still living, a resident of Williamsport; his son, Dr. George Weisel, was the first child born in the town. From a very small beginning the place has attained considerable importance as an interior town,—the population now, 1876, numbering upwards of two hundred. The improvements consist of two grist-mills,—one erected in 1862, by J. W. Milner, one of the principal men in building up the place; the other built in 1863, by John D. Griggs & Sons,—one saw-mill, two tanneries, two blacksmith-shops, two wagon-makers, two shoe-shops, one cabinet-maker, four bricars, one store, one hotel, two physicians, and one harness-maker. All the different trades and interests being so well represented, attest the enterprise of the people, and mark Warrensville as a place of no little importance.

There are several saw-mills in the township, mostly on Mill Creek. The soil of Eldred is not materially different from that of the greater portion of Lycoming County. The surface, like Cascade, Hepburn, and others, is in many parts rough and hilly, but affording ample field for the industrious husbandman. The principal points regarding Eldred Township have been furnished by Messrs. Champion and Wilson, representative men of Warrensville.

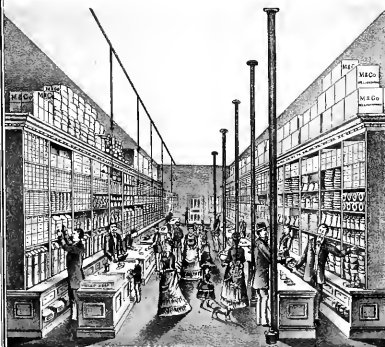




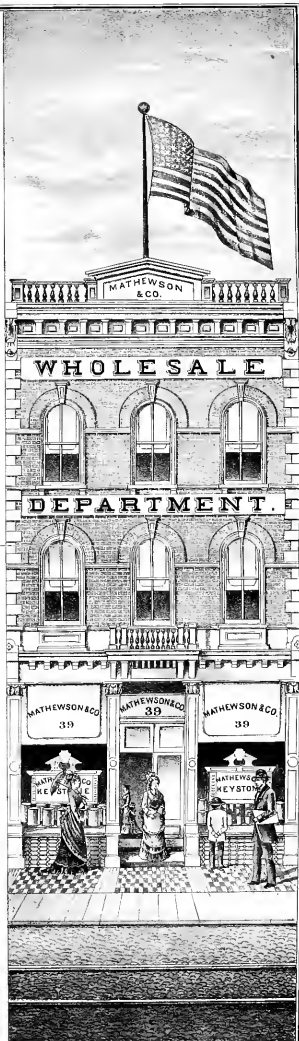
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FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

The territory now known as Franklin was cut off from Laidre Township some time during the year 1822, as the first assessment returns are dated November 6 of that year. It was named by some devotee of science in honor of the celebrated philosopher, electrician, philologist, and printer, Benjamin Franklin. The first settler appears to have been John Wrenn, who cut his way through the wilderness, and, turning aside from the rich alluvial lands along the creek, entered the mountains, and located where Thomas Ritter now resides, in 1804. The old pioneer died in 1850, leaving a large family, one of whom, Philip, is still living, at the age of eighty, now the spot to which the family moved when he was a boy of eight. The original John Wrenn was a great hunter, and many of his hairbreadth escapes from the panther and bear are related.

Solomon Reed settled near the same place about two years afterwards. John F. Reed, familiarly known as Sheriff Reed, a son of Solomon, died a short time since at an advanced age, regretted by all who had known him. Mr. Mickem settled on the mountain near where the German Reformed church now stands. Henry Funston settled on the present site of Lairdsville, and built a saw-mill in 1810.

In 1825 he erected a grist-mill, the first in the township, where stands the flouring-mill owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Barthow. The old grist-mill was destroyed by fire in 1858. John Hartman, John and David Meacham, William and Nathan Howell, and Peter Snyder, all settled in Franklin at an early date.

The first inhabitants appreciated the worth of education, and had a school in successful operation near where Ritter now lies, in 1810, taught by Mrs. Smith, daughter of Daniel Duncan, who first settled in Moreland in 1805. The township is now well supplied with schools.

The first church was built in 1817, by the Lutherans and Presbyterians, on the site now occupied by the neat edifice worshipped in by the German Reformed Society. The first preacher to expound the doctrine and the Divine law was a Rev. Mr. Rappas. The old disciple possessed considerable power as a preacher, but he unfortunately was addicted to the habit of drinking, and some of his most feeling and eloquent efforts were inspired by frequent libations of liquid poison that too often found their way down his throat. The habit increased on the old man, and he finally succumbed to the power of Satan, and left the pulpit in disgrace. Mr. Rappas was not the only preacher of his day who indulged in the use of liquor for the purpose of stimulating the brain and loosening the tongue.

The streams of Franklin Township are of great value, on account of the excellent power furnished for driving mills, there being thirteen saw-mills driven by water, with a capacity each of about fifty thousand feet of lumber per annum; also three steam mills, with a capacity each of about one million feet per annum.

A Mr. Downing started a tannery in 1830 on Little Muncy Creek, about half a mile below Lairdsville, which he sold in 1847 to Stein & Hawley, who sold the same to R. B. Paxton, the present owner. The facilities here are unsurpassed, bark being convenient, and the capacity of the tannery almost unlimited.

Lairdsville, the only town in the township, was laid out in 1852. The first improvements were made on the land by Benjamin C. Morris, who, in 1811, erected and started a hotel and store. A Union church was built in 1845, and is occupied by the different denominations. The town now contains twenty-five or thirty dwelling-houses, three stores, shoe-shop, post-office, and a good hotel. The location is pleasant, being surrounded by a good farming country. The soil of Franklin Township is reasonably productive, although the surface is generally mountainous. On Muncy Creek are located a few very fine farms, notably one above Lairdsville, which is not exceeded in fertility by any farm in the County.

The township is well supplied with educational facilities, the public schools being under the supervision of an efficient board of directors, who take an active interest in the promotion of the intellectual good of the young.

JORDAN TOWNSHIP.

February 7, 1854, by order of the Court, Franklin Township was divided by a line running north and south, separating it into two unequal parts. The portion over the mountains to the east was called Jordan, in perpetrate the name of Honorable Alexander Jordan, who occupied the position of law judge in the circuit of which Lycoming forms a part, from November 6, 1851, to the 20th of February, 1868, at which time Lycoming County was formed into a separate judicial circuit.

The first settler was William Love, who penetrated the mountainous wilds, after encountering innumerable difficulties, in 1812. Some of his family are still residing in the township. At that time Jordan Township was a trackless wilderness, no white man ever having entered into the unexplored mountainous country.

The land is high, but appears fertile. The farmers appear to enjoy abundance, and seem well satisfied with their country. The township is quite thickly populated with a hardy and somewhat original class of people, who are well contented to climb the mountain sides in quest of fertile soil, subsisting upon such productions as are afforded as the fruits of hard toil in a seemingly hard country.

The education of the youth and the moral culture of the people are neglected, as they are well supplied with school-houses and facilities for worship. The omnipresent itinerant preacher has long since found his way here, and much good has been accomplished. Notwithstanding the unfavorable appearance of the surface of Jordan Township, there are many worthy and well-to-do people settled here.

MORELAND TOWNSHIP.

Moreland Township was organized from Muncy Creek, during the year 1813. It is not readily understood what suggested the name Moreland to the Commissioners, unless the fact that the purchaser of real estate here gets Moreland to the acre than in any other part of the world was considered of sufficient moment to be promulgated.

The surface, like that of Jordan, Penn., and many other parts of Lycoming County, is very uneven, ranges of hills traversing this territory in nearly all directions. Different from that of many other sections, however, the slopes are more gradual, and it is not an uncommon scene to see the hills covered by their summits with fields of waving grain, and their sides decorated with handsome residences.

The first settlements in Moreland were made by the Smith family, before the organization of Lycoming County, and while the territory was known as Muncy Township. Colonel George Smith, who, years before had followed the fortunes of the soldier, and attained to a position of prominence in the army, located at the place now known as Smith's Mills, in 1790. He erected the first mill built in the township, in 1796. Major Smith, a grandson, is still living near Muncy. The major is a worthy descendant of an honorable ancestor, his career thus far in life having added new lustre to the renown of this branch of the Smith family.

Philip Cupp settled near where Wilson Cupp now resides, in 1798. Mr. Cupp left a large family, many of his descendants residing in the country he had adopted so long ago.

Joseph Hill, another of the followers of Washington, having been a sufferer in the uncomely encampment at Valley Forge, came into Moreland while it was yet a part of Muncy Township, and made his improvements where Mrs. Elizabeth Hill, widow of the old soldier's grandson, now lives, on the Muncy Road. Another grandson is found in the person of Peter G. Hill, the obliging landlord at the Lairdsville Hotel.

Peter Jones, likewise a hero of the Revolutionary war, settled near the Hill farm, about 1800. Mr. Jones's life was a striking proof of the truth of Solomon's solemn injunction: "My son, forget not my law; and let thine heart keep my commandments: for length of days, long life and peace, shall they add to thee." He died in 1850, but a few months before the close of his centennial year.

The first school to which the youth of our early settlers had access was taught within the present limits of Wolf Township, the first in Moreland having been taught on the farm now owned by Jacob Shipman, in the year 1800, by Mr. Tiernan. The house was primitive in design and structure. The venerated but active Jacob Shipman well remembers having sat under the teachings of Mr. Tiernan, seventy-six years ago.

The first church was built on lands contributed by Henry Frister, near the farm now owned by George Train. The grave-yard adjoining was first used for that purpose at the time of the interment of Mrs. George Smith, wife of Colonel Smith of Revolutionary fame. The doors of the old church were thrown open for all denominations except the Methodists. The Methodist creed at that time was but little known, and our ancestors were exceedingly averse of accepting any new theories in matters of religion. The township is now well supplied with churches, the Baptist, Lutheran, and Methodist Societies all having respectable houses of worship. Moreland, the principal town, is pleasantly situated, and is a place of considerable note, having a post-office.

MUNCY CREEK RAILROAD.

In 1861, Michael Mylott, H. R. Muhling, Robert Taylor, George Boline, and A. J. Detrick were constituted a corporate body to buy out and construct a railroad along the Muncy Creek, beginning at Muncy, in Lycoming County, passing up the valley of the creek as far as Laporte, in Sullivan County, and from thence connect with some line or lines running east to a market for the minerals of the

two Counties. Joshua Bowman, of Muncy, Michael Mylert, of Leporte, and H. R. Muhling, of Hughesville, were appointed Commissioners to open subscription books and canvass for the sale of stock. The first organization was composed of the following officers, viz.: President, Michael Mylert; Treasurer, Joshua Bowman; Secretary, B. Morris Ellis; Superintendent, H. R. Muhling; Directors, Edward Lyon, Baker Landeake, B. Morris Ellis, Robert Taylor, and D. W. Taylor.

A spirit of opposition to some of the measures proposed was early manifested by the citizens of Muncy, which resulted in the withdrawal of Messrs. Bowman and Landeake, citizens of that place, from the position they held in the organization. B. M. Ellis was made treasurer, and James Taylor director, vice Landeake. But slow progress was made in construction. A scarcity of funds embarrassed the operation to a very great extent. The opposition of some true obstacles in the way that would have defeated the enterprise had it been in the hands of less determined men. Every rail was laid under trying and discouraging difficulties. Opposition of enemies, apathy of friends, finally became too much for the indefatigable Muhling and his co-workers, and in 1867 work stopped, after three miles of track had been laid, from Hughesville, eastward. The hope of a road up Muncy Creek for a time was abandoned by many, but not by the friends who had labored so assiduously for it. It slept; but it was that refreshing sleep from which the healthy arouse with more life and greater vigor. Its slumbers had been closely guarded by the faithful trio, that no insidious foe should take advantage of the time of repose and permanently cripple the work. In April, 1870, an act was passed by the Legislature, expunging any public improvement to inability to be sold under execution for debt, of however insignificant amount. This was a well-directed blow, given by powerful combinations at the vitals of corporations of less strength, and well nigh succeeded in annihilating the Muncy Creek enterprise. But the watchful guardians were on the alert, and, after weeks of effort in Harrisburg, obtained the passage of an act repealing the obnoxious law, in so far as to exempt Muncy Creek Railroad from danger of being affected by it. Much credit was due to Senator A. H. Hall for the interest manifested by him in behalf of the feeble corporation. In June of 1872 a new organization was effected: James K. Book, Treasurer; E. Livingston, Secretary; E. R. Muhling, Superintendent; B. Morris Ellis, Dr. M. Stuck, Dr. Witt Bodine, James Taylor, and Henry C. Warner, Directors.

A new impetus was given to the work, and the same year the rail was laid from Hall's Station to Hughesville. The total cost of construction, including the grading two miles above Hughesville, and all equipments, was one hundred and forty-eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars. The total earnings for 1872 were seven thousand four hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty-three cents; expenses, same time, three thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents. The business of the road is steadily increasing, construction is going on, and soon the eastern part of Lycoming County will be connected with the outside world by rail.

It is probable that, had the road been in the hands of any less determined man than Mr. Muhling, the enterprise would have long since failed. But his sleepless vigils must be rewarded, and his strongest enemies cannot but wish him the success he has so well merited. When completed, Muncy Creek road will be of great importance. Along its contemplated route lie inexhaustible beds of mineral and forests of timber that it would take generations to destroy.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF LYCOMING COUNTY

The growth of the common-school system of Lycoming County, from its infancy years until it has assumed the commanding proportions of its present development, is at the same time both interesting and instructive. An enterprise the management of which is shifted at very short intervals to the care of different individuals, is sure to have its ebb and flow as well as its favorable winds—its dull and heavy plodding as well as its lively and progressive marches.

Our system is based on two broad principles to meet with universal approval. There are always those who will embarrass every enterprise that does not meet private ends and individual interests. So, our common schools have been assailed by the narrow-minded and bigoted on one side, and by the crafty and sycophantic on the other, and at no time have they steered free of the opposing forces.

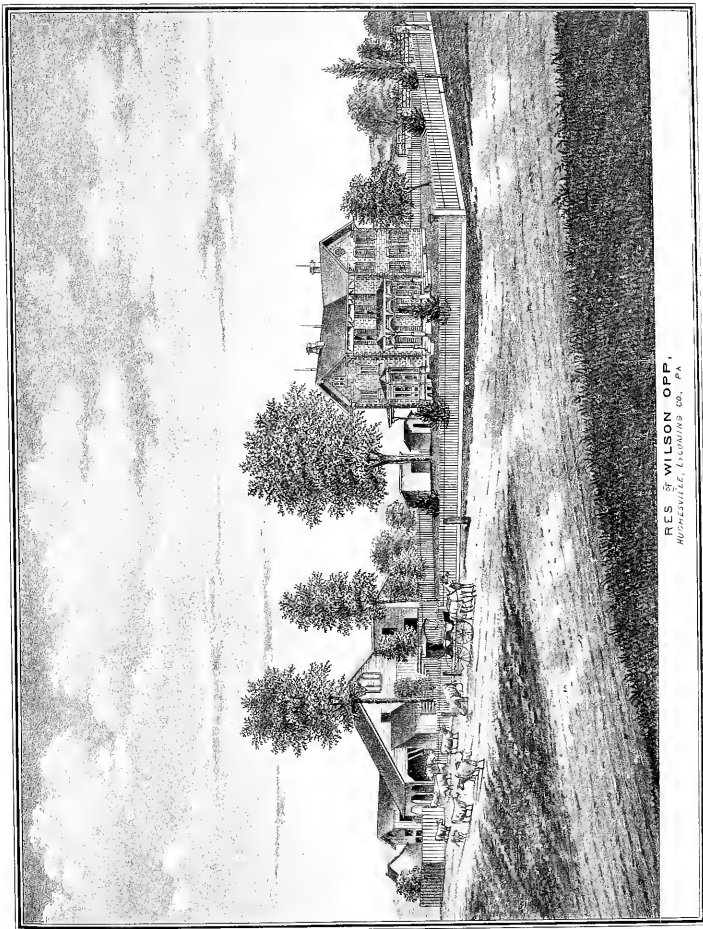
While the system was yet young, and clinging out a feeble and uncertain existence, there was but very little opposition to its claim upon the public attention, but when it promised to become a strong and permanent organization among the institutions of our country, it was met by a strong opposition, that, in many localities, threatened its entire annihilation. No outward movement or hostile attack was aimed at the system before the election of the first County Superintendent, in the spring of 1854. In the borough of Muncy the contest was exciting and severe, and at the first election the system was defeated by a decided majority. By the untiring exertions of Esquire Schuyler, the people were

induced to submit the fate of our common schools to a second election, in which they were supported by a small majority. In Muncy Township the struggle was no less spirited and vigorous. The opposition manipulated men of no decided convictions to their own advantage, and massed their forces with the most skillful strategy. The friends of the system worked with becoming zeal, went out among the masses and brought in the careless and indifferent, and, by swaying themselves of every possible advantage, at last succeeded in averting the blow that seemed almost inevitable.

In the spring of 1851 J. W. Barret was elected the first Superintendent of Common Schools of Lycoming County. Up to this time no graded schools nor County Institute were in operation; and outline maps, and charts, and all articles of school furniture existed only in the wild dreams of our common schools' ardent advocates. There was much to be accomplished. The need of all the modern aids to the teacher was as much felt then, perhaps, as now; but public sentiment needed close watching and careful training; and the standard could only be raised by slow and steady progress. The election of Superintendent was a new departure from the beaten track, and the first effective movement towards the establishment of a fixed and permanent school organization. Heretofore each teacher in the County was an isolated worker in the broad territory of common schools; the standard of qualification in one locality bore no relation to the standard in another, and the fruitless and disconnected operations in the profession could not claim even the semblance of a system. To unite these isolated workers for a common interest, to secure their co-operation, connect them into a professional relation, to meet the ardent expectations of friends and foil the secret phantasies of enemies, were tasks of most stupendous moment and of heartfelt concern. The system gave scope to the broadest theorist and profoundest tactician. Everything was to be done, and up to this time nothing had been attempted. Many vague theories and indefinite plans were necessarily advanced and as soon abandoned. Revolutions in discipline, school government, and school organization have occurred under the administration of almost every County Superintendent. Little real advantage could be gained, and little territory could be secured over which the next official would not wage as lively a skirmish as had his predecessor before him. No fixed method or immutable standard, for a long time, could be arrived at. The labors of one teacher would in no way supplement those of his predecessor, while very frequently their plans and methods were as widely different as they were futile and disastrous. But out of this originally very imperfect and defective system, and out of these untutored plans, vague theories, and opposite opinions of the first promulgators of popular education, has at last arisen the well-organized, symmetrical, and permanent organization of our common-school system. Mr. J. W. Barret resigned his position as County Superintendent before the expiration of his term of office, which left the vacancy to be filled through appointment by the Governor. Mr. E. B. Parker, of Jersey Shore, a man well qualified and eminently adapted to fill the position, was appointed to fill the vacancy. During his Superintendency he became so completely disinterested with the office that he never again allowed his name to be used as a candidate. He is still teaching; and his amiable disposition and fine gentlemanly qualities have won and retained the warmest sympathies and highest respect of all the teachers in the County.

Mr. Hugh Castles was elected Superintendent in 1857, and re-elected in 1860. During his administration the Teachers' Association was still kept up. Laws were passed with the laudable purpose of improving and perfecting the system, and raising it to a degree of perfection commensurate with the spirit of the age. The teachers in the field were poorly qualified, and very imperfectly acquainted with the principles of teaching. There was no consultation nor intercommunication of ideas between the different teachers of the County. No questions of general school interest were agitated, and no new plans and methods suggested and attempted; but each teacher was a solitary worker in the great field of popular education. The officials, observing this great defect in the system, and seeing no better way to remedy it, influenced the State Government to pass a law providing for the meeting of teachers in each district every two weeks, for the purpose of suggesting and investigating new methods and theories in general school work. The two days attended at the District Institute were counted in the number of days taught. For very many reasons this law was found to be impracticable, and after a short-lived duration it was finally repealed during the Legislative session of 1862.

Mr. J. T. Reed was elected successor to Mr. Hugh Castles in 1863; and during his administration the first County Institute was duly organized, which, for practical results, proved in the outset of as little value as the Teachers' Association. Since then it has been carried on to an encouraging success, and is now one of the permanent institutions of our public schools. In April, 1870, the first County Normal School was opened under the leadership of T. F. Galan, with a daily attendance of over one hundred pupils. The faculty was composed



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of T. F. Gahan, J. G. Griffith, W. R. Bierly, R. L. Christie, and Miss Florence Basard. Heretofore no instruction in theory and practice of teaching and school government was given in the County. Every teacher had his own method of instruction, and taught without any apparent motive or object. The effect of the normal training on our young teachers was most effective and damaging to the old patriarchs in the profession, and infused such a spirit of energy, enterprise, and advancement in the work of education that a demand for a more active and progressive individual at the head of affairs was vividly apparent.

In the spring of 1872 Mr. T. F. Gahan was elected to the Superintendency, and at once began to take more effective measures to unite the educational interests of the County, and secure the hearty co-operation of every worker in the field. He still lent his influence and a portion of his time to the support of the Normal School, encouraged poorly-qualified teachers to a more thorough preparation, and at once began to raise the standard of qualification. Well-qualified instructors were sent into the rural districts, and the old teachers, who for years had been following out the old routine of unclassified and unsystematized school labor, were either forced to attend the Normal for a better preparation, or surrender the field to their more active and successful competitors. As soon as the Normal teachers were given trial they were in demand, their salaries were raised, and the educational prospects of the County began to assume a most flattering and encouraging appearance. The teachers were now active and inspired, and pushing the work to a bold and successful issue, but as yet the masses of the people were but idle watchers of the important drama, or passive listeners to a play in which their sympathies were but very feebly enlisted. But to carry on the educational work to any degree of success, a favorable public sentiment must be created, parents encouraged and aroused to the importance of their interest, and their hearty co-operation permanently secured. To effect these ends the people must be brought out, and so the first Local Institute was held at Keiggleville in the beginning of January, 1873. The growing interests and excessive zeal manifested in these educational meetings prove their infinite value. The teachers and pupils look for them with wild anticipations, and the parents are clamorous for their reappearance. Drawing was introduced into the Normal in the spring of 1875, and in almost every school throughout the County drawing and painting were successfully taught. In order to exhibit the work of the different schools, and show their relative progress, the Superintendent instituted the Local Expositions. One of the favorable features of our schools, and a mark of significant advancement, is the examination at the close of each term of school. A new school building was erected in Muncy in 1874, that for neatness, convenience, and splendor has but few equals in the State. The interests of education were gaining such claim upon the public attention that in the spring of 1875 two Normal Schools were in operation, with an average daily attendance of from four to five hundred pupils. In 1876 the Muncy Normal was opened, under the supervision of Messrs. Baldwin and Howe, and the Lycoming County Normal at Muncyville, under the control of Messrs. C. S. Riddell and J. F. Strickly detailed as special instructors and lecturers. The common schools of Lycoming County, if not in their palmy days, have yet attained a degree of excellence and perfection for which the people and friends of education may feel an honest and sympathetic pride.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first religious services held in the County under the auspices of the Episcopal Church were conducted by the Rev. Caleb Hopkins, in Pennsylvania, as early as 1797, although the earliest records place the date of the formation of the first vestry on March 30, 1819. This date marks the organization of St. James Parish, which was the pioneer parish in the County, and for many years the only one in the County. A history of St. James Parish will be a history of the Episcopal Church, as the different ministries established prior to about 1840 were within the Episcopacy of this church.

The first record that would indicate the existence of a vestry is as follows: At a meeting of the congregation of St. James Church, held at Emanuel Church, State of the German Lutheran, in Muncy Creek Township, Lycoming County, State of Pennsylvania, on the 30th of August, 1819, the following officers were chosen, viz.: Samuel Shoemaker, Clerk of Vestry; Thomas Ailam, John Shipman, Benjamin Shoemaker, Matthias Woolley, Peter Dims, Vestrymen; Edward G. Lyons, Jacob Shoemaker, Esq., John Opp, Benjamin Smith, Wardens.

At this meeting Rev. Caleb Hopkins was elected Rector. He was a man of vigorous intellect and powerful frame. He served as a lieutenant in the war for independence, and served faithfully until peace was proclaimed, when he laid aside his sword and entered the field as a soldier of the cross. He resided on a farm near Hughesville, and preached every alternate Sabbath at Emanuel

Church. He resigned his charge during the fall of 1820, and Rev. William Eldred was elected to the vacant rectoryship. Mr. Eldred was a rather unique character. He was deterred by no obstacle, however formidable. It became necessary for him to go to Philadelphia for examination to be admitted to the deaconate. He performed the entire journey on foot, in midwinter. It would probably be somewhat difficult to persuade a clergyman of the present day that duty required such a sacrifice of personal comfort as was unaccompaniedly submitted to by this devoted follower of Christ. He was an earnest, conscientious Christian, devoting his life to the cause he had espoused.

His complete abnegation is illustrated by the following incident, taken from personal reminiscences of a Philadelphia clergyman:

"A clergyman from the city, who was appointed to visit the churches in the region of Mr. Eldred's labors, some time in the year 1825, arriving in the neighborhood of Mr. E., went in search of him. He saw, at a little distance, a miserable hovel, one story in height, and a little beyond a decent-looking mansion. As he drew near the hovel, a man came out with his sleeves rolled up, barefoot, and having every appearance of a common laborer. The clergyman, accosting him, asked for information as to where the Rev. Mr. Eldred was to be found. He smiled and replied, 'Brother, I suppose you don't know me in this garb?' It was the excellent Eldred himself. He labored with his own hands in cultivating the few acres attached to his hut. His occupation had then been planting potatoes; three or four wretched looking children, who followed him, had been dropping the potatoes while he performed the other necessary part of the labor. He invited the brother from the city into his house; told him he would see how a missionary lived, and insisted on his partaking of refreshment. The visitor thought that by retaining he would incommode him, for there appeared no signs of comfort. Two or three old chairs, with a little corresponding furniture, supplied the room. But the kind-hearted Eldred would take no denial. He repaired into the garret, and dressed himself in a more clerical garb; came down, and, as of old in the tent of Abraham a request was preparing, so now in his. He furnished for dinner a cup of tea, a small piece of bacon, and some bread, with a most Christian welcome.

"When we contemplate the evangelist Eldred, in the midst of these humble circumstances, and remember how long he had been accustomed to the comforts of the British metropolis: when we think of his wife, the daughter of a very wealthy manufacturer, exposed to these privations, we cannot but be astonished at the power of that religion which could so fully reconcile his heart to such poverty. We cannot but admire that ardent love for souls which led him to prefer a state of suffering affliction to the enjoyment of the pleasures of the world."

When he took charge of this parish, there was no other clergyman of the church within eighty or a hundred miles. "The churches at Jerseytown and Bloomsburg," he writes, "had been thrown into a state of confusion by some unhappy occurrences. At Snyder our cause had been so long neglected that but one male and two or three female would avow themselves Episcopalian; and with the exception of the Sunday-school there, not one, in any connection with our church, existed throughout this region."

In August, 1826, he succeeded, "after many fruitless efforts," in establishing a church Sunday-school—the first Sunday-school of any kind—in this borough; and three months later he reports it as having "ninety scholars and ten teachers enrolled, and conforming in every respect to our mode."

Other schools were soon established in the vicinity, and the mission work prosecuted with so much energy that to the Convention of the following year he reports (under head of St. James, Muncy) fourteen baptisms, four marriages, three burials, twenty-eight communicants, and three Sunday-schools, containing about one hundred and fifty scholars and fifteen teachers.

Worn out by three years' incessant labor, privations, and expense, and his overtaxed system prostrated by anxiety and excitement incident to the election of an assistant bishop, he died January 16, 1828.

Samuel Shoemaker, Esq., in a letter bearing this date, addressed to a friend in Philadelphia, says of Mr. E.: "He departed this life this morning at half-past one The last sermon he preached was on Sunday last. In the morning he complained of his head; he left this place after sermon; and after having visited several sick persons, went home, left his horse, and walked five miles further up the creek, where he was to preach. He arrived there at candle-light, went through the introductory service, took his text, and preached about half the sermon, when he was attacked with epilepsy. From this he recovered, but the fits returned with short intervals, until the following Sunday. Just before the last, he called his family, and took leave of them; he remained insensible from this until Wednesday.

"His loss is very much regretted; and to the church in this place it will not be soon supplied. He was instant in season and out of season; visiting the sick, and administering spiritual comfort to those who were weary and heavy laden."

An important event in the history of this church occurred in July, 1828, and during the ministry of Mr. Carter, Mr. Eldred's successor. On that date the Right Rev. H. U. Onderdonk administered the apostolic rite of confirmation to thirty-three candidates. The following year a sanctuary was erected on the present site, and finished at a cost of \$1946, September 23, 1839. Rev. Mr. Lightner was elected as rector of the church, at a salary of \$250. During 1838-9 a new church was erected at an expense of over \$8000, and consecrated November 13, 1839. The present rector, Rev. Mr. Lightner, is nephew to the Mr. Lightner referred to above.

Such was the beginning of Episcopacy in this County. The tender seed planted by the hand of the benighted Hopkins has produced fruit far beyond the fondest expectations of the modest laborer.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first Presbyterian Church on the West Branch was organized about 1793, under the name of the Pine Creek Presbyterian Church. There being no house suitable in which to hold the service, the ceremonies were held under a tree on the south bank of Pine Creek. Here, with the breath of heaven for a cover, the aid dressed in her leopards' garb for cushions, the impressive ceremonies of organizing the few devoted followers of the meek and lowly Saviour into a united band were consummated. Grand, indeed, must have been the scene, and strong the faith that could look forward to the consummation of the glorious results of the efforts that day began. The Revs. John Bryson and Thomas Hood were delegated to officiate on this occasion. Of the number assembled for the noble purpose, a few names have been preserved and handed down to posterity. A column of granite should be planted where the old tree stood, and these names carved thereon. Hamiltons, Lores, Jacksons, Stewarts, Crawford, Whites, Antes, Cornehorens, King, Carothers, and Culbertson, are all names that will not be forgotten so long as time shall last. The first elders were Robert Lore, John Carothers, and Mr. Culbertson, and afterwards, Hugh White, Robert Hamilton, and Isaac Smith. The Rev. Isaac Grier became their pastor, and officiated for twelve years, when he retired, leaving the church vacant until about 1814, at which the Rev. John H. Grier took charge, remaining here as pastor for thirty-seven years. Mr. Grier also occupied the stations at Jaysburg and Great Island. In 1842, Rev. Daniel Barber was associated with him as a co-laborer. In 1851, they both retired, and were succeeded by Rev. Joseph Stevenson, who still remains in charge. The labors of the early ministry were attended with much toil and anxiety; the salary small, and never promptly paid. The old church was commenced in 1792-93, but not completed until 1820. At the time Mr. John Grier took charge, in 1814, the house was sans doors, sans windows, sans seats, except such as each member of the congregation provided for themselves. It was no uncommon thing to journey fifteen or twenty miles to attend church, sit for long hours upon a rustic bench destitute of support for the back, and ride home in the night. It cost self-denial to be religious in those days, a self-denial that can scarcely be appreciated by the petted child of luxury of to-day, as, lounging upon the soft cushions which decorate the modern tabernacle of worship, the deep-toned organ and the sanctified choir are listened to.

Mr. Grier's salary for many years was \$200 per annum, payable in kind, that is, the kind most convenient to be paid from the family larder or granary. He was called upon to travel long distances through forests unmarked by any road or indication that civilized man had an existence here, to perform the marriage ceremony and various other duties which fell to the lot of the pioneer preacher. Shortly after having labored at his new field of labor he was requested to attend a wedding in Nipreux Valley. After a journey of several miles he reached a rude log cabin which he judged by the large assemblage of people there collected to be the scene of the interesting event in which he was expected to perform an essential part. The house was of logs, sixteen by eighteen feet, one and a half stories high, and crowded with all ages and sexes.

The mother of the groom had been crowded out, and occupied a seat on a stump, sorrowfully, doubtless, of the time when she, years before, had occupied the position of a blushing, expectant bride. After some delay the diffident young couple were led forth and speedily locked together in the thin insubstantial bonds of matrimony. The knot being tied, the ever-present jug of applejack was deposited on the bank of an adjacent stream and all invited to partake. In the mean time, the hum of busy preparation was heard inside the house, the door was taken from its rude hinges, placed upon two cumpy boards, and thereon was spread a collation that would do no discredit to a Delmonico. All did ample justice to the viands, and retired, none better satisfied than our new preacher with his success in this his first effort in the matrimonial business.

The groom on this occasion was John Shaw; bride, Susan Mellon, in after-years among the wealthiest and most respected people of the valley. Mr. Grier

has united upwards of seven hundred couples during his ministry. He yet resides in Jersey Shore, where, in April, 1876, the erythra had the pleasure of listening to his rehearsal of scenes of his long day that he had witnessed.

In 1832, the Presbyterian and Baptist Societies erected a brick house in Jersey Shore for public worship, and to this place the church at Pine Creek was removed, about 1833-36, and became the Jersey Shore Presbyterian Church. A further history of this church will be found in the annals of Jersey Shore. When Mr. Grier took charge, in 1814, he broke the bread of life to thirty members; the number now on the church rolls exceeds two hundred. A Sabbath-school was organized, in 1820, at the old church, with Samuel Humes as first Superintendent. He was succeeded by Mr. Jonathan White, who was too liberal-minded for the orthodoxy of some of the members of the church, and soon retired. The society at Pine Creek was the parent Presbyterian Church in Lycoming; the germ here planted, in the stormy times of 1780, has borne fruit far beyond the fondest expectations of its warmest adherents, and to day the new houses erected by Presbyterian Societies are seen in every hamlet in the County.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The term Methodist was applied to John Wesley and his few followers on account of the regularity and strictness of their conduct. At the time of the commencement of the religious exercises, in 1729, by these few devout men, the term had far greater significance than at present; then their adherents were required to abstain from doing harm by avoiding evil of every sort, as quarrelling, fighting, drunkenness, swearing, profaning the Lord's day, uncharitable or unprofitable conversation, to do good of every possible sort to all men. The only condition of membership was a desire to flee from the wrath to come and escape from sin. The simplicity of the original Methodist was in striking contrast to the arrogance, the uncharitable manner, of the teachers of the Church of England. It was to teach humility, sincerity of life and conduct, that John Wesley broke loose from the cold, formal State Church, and erected an altar for worship to the meek and lowly one of Nazareth. In 1729, while a fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, with his brother and a few others, he commenced Methodist by holding evening meetings. The simplicity of their faith and lives attracted attention among the thinking, and it soon became necessary to organize societies. To-day the different divisions of the Methodist Church in England alone number over two millions of members. In 1768 a few Irish emigrants landed in New York, accompanied by a local preacher, and organized the first Methodist Society in America. Philip Embury, the local preacher referred to, held meetings in his own room, and preached to an audience of five persons. In 1870, one hundred and four years subsequent to the dedication of the first Methodist Church in New York, the different divisions of the Church were represented by twenty-seven thousand three hundred and seventy-nine preachers, and two million two hundred and sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight members. In 1791, the Northumberland Circuit was formed, Lewis Browning and Richard Parns being the pioneer preachers. The first Methodist Society in Lycoming County was organized at the house of Abel Sutton, on Lycoming Creek; another at Lerry's Creek. Such was the beginning of Methodism on the new Continent and the West Branch. The membership was small, and generally composed of a class of people not famous for their literary attainments. The extreme simplicity of the primitive exhorter did not attract those whose doctrine had been taught them by a highly-educated minority in highly-decorated churches, and the efforts of the early harvesters of the Methodist Church were not favorably received by a large majority of the people. The persecutions that followed the laborers in England were not lessened in America. They were looked upon with suspicion, and all their movements closely watched. The growth of the church in Lycoming was necessarily slow at first, as a large proportion of the early settlers were of Scotch-Irish descent, and nearly all Presbyterians, and it was only by penetrating the back settlements where the Presbyterian clergymen had not yet ventured, that any vantage-ground could be gained by the new candidates for the favor of the religiously inclined. The seed was sown scatteringly at first, but with an earnest zeal and devotion on the part of the laborers that would insure a faithful harvest; and how amply have they been rewarded for all their works! There is not a spot in Lycoming County that has not been reached by the itinerant Methodist; there is not a hamlet, however small, but that has its Methodist Church, and the ministers are found at nearly every fireside, exhorting and laboring in their Master's vineyard. Eighty-six years ago there was not an openly avowed Methodist in Lycoming County; to-day they probably have more churches, more ministers, and a larger membership than all other churches combined, and this can be said without disparagement to the other denominations in the County. As the Methodists employed more laborers, and there were earnestness into the work, particularly in remote localities, their harvest must needs be, according to the Divine economy, correspondingly greater.

The different churches of the County have been noted as found; possibly some have been passed by. If this be so, the writer claims immunity from censure, as every effort has been made to obtain through legitimate sources, the ministers, a full and important history of the Methodist Church in Lycoming County; but no response has ever been made to one of his numerous applications for assistance, in writing the church history of either the Methodists or Catholics.

The following interesting particulars of the founding of the first church in Muncy Township and Lycoming County is furnished by Dr. M. Steck, of Hughesville. It will be found interesting as establishing some controverted and interesting data regarding this ancient tabernacle.

THE "OLD EMANUEL" CHURCH.

The traveler from Muncy to Hughesville can scarcely fail to notice a neat brick church, standing upon a slight eminence, about one-half mile to the left of the road, and nearly midway between the two places named above. In answer to his question, "What church is that?" he is told variously that it is the "Old Church," "The Emanuel Church," "The Old Brick Church," etc. He may then give a responsive *ah!* and lapse into silence with his knowledge very slightly increased, or may endeavor to pursue his investigations further, but rarely with any very satisfactory results. It is the design of the writer, in this short sketch, to give an outline of the history of this church from the meagre records at hand.

The early history seems to be involved in some obscurity. There is no record of a constitution earlier than the year 1794, yet there is evidence of an organization as early as 1785. Indeed, the church record contains records of baptisms of children born in 1780 and earlier. For example, take the following extract from the record for 1780:

Elizabeth, born 1st September, 1778.

Father, Jacob Gortner.

Mother, Catherine.

Witnesses or sponsors, John Daniel Hill and Barbara, his wife.

These baptismal records are continued without intermission until 1800 and after.

The traditions of the Big Runaway put its date about 1778 or 1779, and as the people did not return until 1782 or 1783, there seems to be some discrepancy here, which we leave to those better informed than ourselves to set right.

In 1794, on the site now occupied by the brick church already referred to, stood a "low, log church without a gallery." The records of that church inform us that in October, 1794, a constitution was formally adopted. This constitution demanded that so long as the house stood for a house of God it should be called the "Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church." Further, that no other than a regularly ordained minister of the Lutheran Church should serve as pastor and teacher, and he must be of good character. The doctrines taught must be those derived from the word of God, as understood and set forth in the brief Lutheran symbols. These are stated as follows: The Augsburg Confession, Small Catechism, Apology, Formula of Concord, and the Catechisms of Luther.

It provides for the administration of the Sacraments according to the usage of the Lutheran Church.

It contains also a plea for peace and good order in the church, and seeks to provide for the proper distribution of the expenses of the church among the members. This constitution of Emanuel Church, State of Pennsylvania, Northumberland County, Muncy Township, is signed, Jacob Gortner, Henry Shoemaker, John Bieber, J. George Dietz, Gottfried Fleiter, Gerhard Schmiter, John Nicholas Bieber, Philip Gortner, Henry Shoemaker, Jr., Benjamin Shoemaker.

This constitution was in force until about 1832, when a union of Lutherans and German Reformed was effected. The new constitution is substantially the same as the old, excepting that rights and privileges are accorded to the people of the German Reformed congregation. This constitution is signed by John Bieber, Dietrich Dinnau, Adam Heileig, John Jacob Ritter, David Gortner, Jacob Narber, John Bower, John Gortner, John Hill, Henry Hill.

The "low log church without a gallery" was standing in 1794, but we cannot ascertain when it was erected. The pastor in charge at this time (1794) was a Prussian, named Lousowski, who remained until 1796. The services of the church were conducted in German. It seems that after the departure of Lousowski there was no regular preaching for about six years. Father Himes and Father Kramer supplied the congregation once in a while with preaching, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered once a year by some one specially invited for that purpose. During this period the log church blew down, the lower part standing for two or three years, just as the storm left it. The congregation then went to work to rebuild, and raised the building sufficiently to add a gallery to the original plan. After the house was under roof the money was expended, and the congregation worshipped about two years in the unfinished

building, being supplied with preaching by a man named Anand, who represented himself to be a German Reformed minister, but was discovered to be an Evangelical or Albright minister. This deception caused considerable disturbance at the time. After this occurrence the Lutheran portion of the congregation applied to the Synod of Pennsylvania for a pastor, and in the mean time raised money and finished the building. From this part of the account it appears the two denominations, Lutheran and German Reformed, worshipped together about 1803, although the joint constitution is dated 1832.

In answer to the request for a pastor, Rev. Victor George C. Steck took charge and preached for them until about 1812. His residence was at Sunbury, according to some allusions in the church record, and until lately he was still living there. After him, during the War of 1812-14, the congregation was served by a Rev. Engel. Then in 1816, Rev. Repas took charge and remained until 1826. After Rev. Repas, came Rev. Waage, who served the congregation one year. Father Waage, now a very aged man, resides in Montgomery County still engaged in his work as minister, to the best of the writer's knowledge. After Rev. Waage Rev. German served the congregation one year. Up to this period the services were all held in the German language, but the necessity for having English services compelled effort in the direction of securing a pastor who could preach in both languages. Accordingly Rev. German, himself unable to preach English, recommended as his successor a Rev. Miller, of Philadelphia. Rev. Miller took charge about 1830, and in 1832 the second church, upon the same site, was torn down, and a brick church put in its place—long known as the Old Brick, or Emanuel Church. After Rev. Miller, Rev. Charles F. Stover served the congregation about three years. Rev. Stover is at present residing in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa. Rev. John Williams was the successor of Rev. Stover. In 1838 he held the first protracted meeting ever held in the church. The churches of this vicinity, which have sprung from this old church, may date their usefulness in great part from this revival.

After Rev. John Williams left there was a vacancy of six months, when Rev. George Purran took charge December 8, 1844. He remained in charge until June, 1865. During his ministrations the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Muncy was organized, about 1853. Also, the Evangelical Lutheran congregation of Hughesville, which was organized about the close of 1850. After Rev. Purran, came Rev. U. Myers, who took charge June 13, 1868. Rev. Myers preached frequently for this congregation while yet a student, previous to his formally taking charge in 1868. During his ministrations the "old brick church" was torn down and a new brick church erected on the same site. This church, the fourth on the same spot, was dedicated in May, 1870. It was built at a cost of \$7480.25. George Heber was the contractor, and the building committee composed of the following-named gentlemen: John McConnell, Lutheran, Frank Bieber, German Reformed, Samuel Book and Charles Grotter. Rev. Myers left this church in January, 1871, and was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Remmesnyder.

Rev. Remmesnyder was succeeded in April, 1872, by Rev. G. Eicholz, who is at present serving this church.

This short and fragmentary history, it is hoped will put it into the power of some to answer the inquiries of strangers with reference to the "old brick church." It is further hoped that the records of this interesting church will be properly kept by those of the present for the use of those who come after us. It is a matter of sincere regret that there are such meagre records in the church book, and such great gaps in them as to almost forbid a clear history of the church. The writer of this is more indebted for the substantial points of this sketch to one who lately left the lower sanctuary for the upper, than to the official church record, so meagre are its accounts.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE FIRST SUNDAY-SCHOOLS OF LYCOMING COUNTY—WHEN ESTABLISHED, AND BY WHOM.

The first Sunday-school in Lycoming County was organized in the house now owned and occupied by William De Shore, which is about forty paces below the north boundary of Jersey Shore, in the present township of Porter. This house was erected late in the autumn of 1810; the former house was taken away by the great flood of that year. The timber was furnished by John Forster, Esq., son of Thomas, proprietor of Long Island. John Forster and Henry Lombard, at the same time and place (at Bald Eagle chapel, near Curtin's Furnace), August, 1815, were by Bishop William McKendrie ordained local ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The above-named house was erected and used for church and school purposes. In 1813 Rev. John Forster opened a Sunday-school here. We have been able to obtain the names of some well-known citizens of that day

connected with this Sunday-school, viz.: John Bailey, John Fisher, Joseph Mages, Andrew Ferguson, William Turner, and Richard Martin, some of whom are now living, except Rev. William Turner, at the age of eighty-eight years and five months. They opened the school and closed the same by singing and prayer. The Bible seems to have been the text or only book used, except the hymn and psalm-book. This early school seemed to have had a salutary effect, as each of the above-named members of the Sunday-school, we find, subsequently, were members of churches, and generally exerted a good influence in society. This school suspended when Mr. Foster left, early in 1815, and moved to Black Rock, near Buffalo, N. Y.

SECOND SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

After the removal of Rev. John Foster, and suspension of the first school, no school was organized until 1829, when a Union school, composed of Methodists and Presbyterians, was organized at the first Methodist church in the town of Jersey Shore, in a wooden building near and north of Smith Street. The first superintendent was James Spencer, a class-leader in the M. E. Church. We are not in possession of the names of the Presbyterians connected with this school, but from a record obtained from the former library of the M. E. Sunday-school, we give the names of one class entire, as they were well known in this vicinity, as it is interesting to see, after a period of forty-six years, the historic turn of life of those composing this class. The following are the names of those composing the class, with some minor corrections of names, viz.: Robert Turner, Richard Calvert, William Spencer, Charles M. Laporte, Samuel Biss, John F. Turner, Benjamin C. Ploutz, Richard C. Spencer, Matthew A. Turner, George I. Ploutz, Benjamin W. Morrison, W. Wilson Morrison, James Morrison, Moses F. McMurray, Jacob S. McMurray, Wesley McMurray, Benjamin Shepherd, Zelma Junod, Geo. W. Bulb, John R. Martin, Andrew Junod.

The professions and callings in after-life, so far as known, of the above Sunday-school class, were as follows:

Ministers of the gospel, two; physicians, four; attorneys, three; engineer, one; surveyor, one; merchant, one; tailors, two; tanners, two; cabinet-maker, one; blacksmith, one.

Out of the twenty-one named, ten are living, eight are dead, three unknown.

From 1833 it was conducted as a Methodist Sunday-school.

NEWSPAPERS.

Outside of Williamsport, and within Lycoming County, the field of journalism is well occupied by papers, representative of the tastes, customs, and, probably politics, of the people of different localities in which the papers are published.

At Hughesville, an enterprising town of nine hundred inhabitants, a neutral paper was started June 19, 1874; R. A. Kinsloe, editor and proprietor. Mr. Kinsloe maintained his position of neutrality for one year, and then launched out in advocacy of the principles of Democracy. His paper has been well sustained, — an evidence that he dwells among and labors for an intelligent and appreciative people.

A paper was started at Muncy, the first number of which was issued October 4, 1831, by James Potter Patterson. Mr. Patterson continued the publication until his death, which occurred February 27, 1835. Samuel M. Patterson acted as editor and publisher until April 1 of the same year, at which time the establishment passed, by purchase, into the possession of John K. Shoemaker. In the spring of 1841, Mr. S. moved his office to Bellefonte, Penna., and left the denizens of Muncy in darkness.

April 10, 1811, the *Muncy Luminary* burst forth from the literary night that had settled over the little town, and, under the control of W. P. L. and G. L. I. Painter, scattered its effulgent rays throughout Muncy Valley, wielding a beneficent influence that was felt and appreciated throughout the County. The *Luminary* continued to shine under the management of the brothers until September of 1816, when the senior member retired. From that time to the present, G. P. I. Painter has edited and published the *Luminary*, with a well-merited success.

In the spring of 1844, J. M. Stevenson started a paper at Muncy, styled the *Olive Branch*; but the branch soon withered, and at the end of the year the paper was discontinued.

The *Jersey Shore Herald*, published by Captain Seely, at Jersey Shore, is a lively, enterprising paper. No data have been obtained showing when or by whom the paper was started.

SANITARY COMMISSION.

The fact has been painfully realized that our history would be incomplete without some account of the doings of the women of Lycoming during the War

of the Rebellion. A strong effort was made to secure full data of the Ladies' Aid Societies throughout the County, but only in part have these efforts been attended with success. Through the kindness of one of the active workers, in the lower part of the County, a report has been received for that section, which is published in full.

RECORD OF THE PICTURE ROCK'S AID SOCIETY, AUXILIARY TO THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, WOMEN'S PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH.

In the summer of 1861, many of the loyal sons of the Muncy Valley responded to their country's call. The daughters of the valley could not do battle for their country's honor and life, but they could speak words of encouragement and cheer, and they could see that every soldier in the ranks was equipped with all the comforts that busy fingers and loving hearts could devise. And from the time the first company "took up its line of march," they were watchful and alert to anticipate the needs of those who were risking their lives in their country's service. Many barrels and boxes, filled with dried fruits, jars of apple-butter and pickles, socks and mittens, reading-matter, — in fact, everything that motherly love could suggest, were sent forward from time to time, reaching them in good condition when in winter-quarters, at other times lost by the way, from a sudden removal of camp. This was discouraging, and convinced us of the necessity of united, systematic effort, before we could be really helpful to the sick and wounded.

But we were so few in number. Was it really worth while for us to organize? Not until March, 1864, in response to an earnest appeal for help from the W. B. S. C. of Philadelphia, did we effect an organization at Picture Rocks. Our first meeting convened March 10, at the home of Mrs. Ellen Sprout. Present, Mrs. A. Burrows, Mrs. J. B. Drake, Mrs. J. Little, Mrs. E. T. Sprout, Mrs. L. B. Sprout, Mrs. A. R. Sprout, Miss Rosa Little, Miss Martha Little, Miss Jane Whipple. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Ellis Bryan, President; Mrs. Jesse Blaker and Miss Ann Rymanson, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. A. R. Sprout, Secretary and Treasurer. Appointed committee to solicit funds, Misses Mary Bryan, Rosa Little, and Jane Whipple. Voted to meet Thursday afternoon, and to each bring material for quilts, etc., until we could gain sufficient funds to purchase flannel. From a rough draft in the Secretary's book, I copy the following letter:

SECRETARY OF WOMEN'S BRANCH OF UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION:—

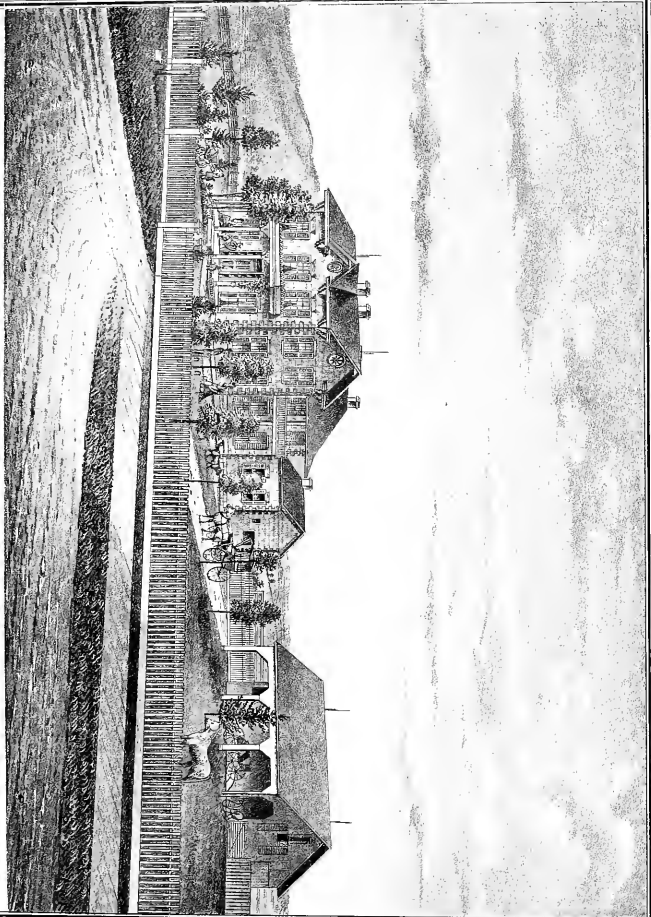
"I am happy to inform you that, at length, after two or three failures from stormy weather, we have a 'Soldiers' Aid Society' at Picture Rocks. There seems quite a general desire to engage in so noble a work, although, with a few, I have found a feeling of distrust as to the good the 'Sanitary' is doing, and the necessity of its work. More light is needed on the subject. I do not expect that our contributions will be anywhere large, for, with few exceptions, our people number their wealth by hundreds instead of thousands. But we can be one of the little rills that, drop by drop, make the vast ocean."

Next meeting, March 17, at house of Mrs. J. B. Drake. Present, Mrs. A. Burrows, Mrs. Ellen Sprout, E. T. Sprout, A. R. Sprout, Miss Ann Rymanson, Mary Rogers, Jane Whipple, Rosa Little, Martha Little, Minerva Little, Martha Krause, Jane Saunders. Heard reports of Soliciting Committee. Appointed Jane Saunders on committee, in place of R. Little, resigned. Instructed the committee to continue their labors for another week. Voted to bring together contributions ready for a box. Put together blocks that members had pieced and quilted.

At meeting, April 19, we packed in barrels the following articles: Dried fruits, eleven pounds of buckwheat, nine pounds of cherries, six and one-half pounds of blackberries, three pounds of raspberries, one pound of currants, five pounds of apples, eight pairs of socks, one quilt, six shirts, one pair of drawers, one undershirt, two sheets, two dozen of pocket handkerchiefs, four towels, one linen cap, two pillows, two bags of hops, several bundles of old linen, cotton, and lawn, etc. Estimated value, \$32. Names of contributors: Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Blaker, Mrs. Froun, Mrs. Lewis Sprout, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. A. R. Sprout, and Mrs. J. Little. Miss Ann Rymanson brought contributions for herself, and Miss Sarah Rymanson, Mrs. Gartner, Mrs. Nord, Mrs. Susanna Cless. Heard reports of Soliciting Committee. Found that \$35 had been collected. Voted to expend in flannel and one piece of print for hospital wrappers. Received one pound of stocking-yarn from Mrs. J. Shipman, and two pounds from Jerry Rogers, which two or three ladies present volunteered to take home and knit.

Well, we met every week (sometimes a half-dozen, never more than thirteen), working as best we could, some cutting, basting, or sewing the warm soft flannel, others sewing patchwork, hemming handkerchiefs, assorting old linen and cotton, rolling bandages, etc. busy heads and warm hearts. We talked over the latest news from the seat of war, read letters from the absent ones, and breathed a silent





RES. OF JAS. K. BOAK,
HUGHESVILLE, LYCOMING CO. PA.

prayer for those from whom no letters came,—those who were daily realizing all the horrors of Southern prison life.

A few of our number dissolved their connection with us, preferring to send their aid through the channel of the Christian Commission. But we kept steadily on, sending forward a box as often as it could be filled. One on May 10, another on the 29th. A keg of pickles, a box with bottles of horse-radish and wine, jars of jelly and apple-butter, a barrel and box (six bushels) of dried rusk, much needed in the hospitals during the hot weather. Until, on the 10th of June, we sent forward the last installment of clothing, together with a bag of dried peaches and apples mixed, cherries, grapes, etc.

From a letter lying before me, dated July, 1864, I take the following extract: "It gives me much pleasure to acknowledge box No. 7, received June 22 at our sanitary rooms. All the liberal supply of comforts for the soldiers from your place late at length come to hand. . . . All are most gladly received. When I think of the self-denial and exertion it has cost to get up these well-filled boxes, I feel that we cannot be sufficiently grateful for your gifts, and try to do all I can to show how fully they are appreciated by being prompt and accurate in my notes of acknowledgment."

We were again out of work and out of funds. What could be done to replenish our exhausted treasury? Could we have a strawberry festival? There had never been anything of the kind at the Rucks, but we could try, and we went to work, earnest and hopeful. We fitted up an unoccupied store-room near by, making it neat and attractive with flowers and wreaths of evergreens. A fruit-grower presented us with an abundance of strawberries. We made cakes, tarts, and ice-cream. The evening brought a good attendance; young men and maidens from hillside and valley. All passed off pleasantly, and netted us the handsome sum of \$40.56. \$24.70 of this sum was expended in flannel and \$15 in calico for wrappers. So we had work for a little while longer. At the same time fruit of all kinds was being dried, sweet corn in its season, and cucumbers were saved for pickles. The children, anxious to share in the good work, gathered berries "to dry for the soldiers."

In August there came an earnest appeal for blackberry brandy. "Soldiers are dying in hospitals for want of it!" was the cry. If we had known it sooner? It was the first thought; our berries are dried up, and nearly gone. "There are plenty in Sullivan County," was the response. And the day following a rusk was forwarded to Lewis Lake, on the highlands of Sullivan, where, by the help of those living in the settlement, among whom were Thomas Kilip, Peter and Thomas Little, and their families, the keg was filled with the pure must, and returned to us in short time; and by night of the same day we had boiled it, adding spices and sugar, filling a ten-gallon cask, in prime order. Mr. Lyon kindly furnishing the needed pious spirit. I think some of us hardly slept until the rusk was on its way to Philadelphia, so great was our anxiety. This was the gratifying response: "The keg of excellent blackberry brandy from your kind aid was received on the 9th of September, and very welcome it was, I assure you. Please let the kind friends among the mountains know how much we thank them for their aid." And soon there came a circular, stating "how very liberal had been the response to their appeal from many parts of the State." It was pleasant to know that so many mothers' hearts had thrilled in union with ours at thought of soldiers sick and suffering for anything in our power to provide.

The last of September we sent forward another large box, containing flannel, shirts, drawers, wrappers, handkerchiefs, and quilts. In November another box, with two quilts, several pairs of slippers, socks, arm slings, and bags of dried fruit. Also filled a half-barrel each with pickles and sauerkraut. We made an estimate of the worth of these boxes, and at this late day I could not give you their value. Our feeding at the time was that we were doing so little, it was not worth while to estimate their worth.

Sickness during the winter prevented regular meetings, and in the spring the white dove of Peace again found a resting-place within our so long blood-drenched land, and our victorious soldiers, home from the war, no longer needed our far-off ministrations.

From minutes of the Secretary of the Aid Society at Hughesville I glean the following items. April 8, 1864, the sympathy and patriotism of the ladies of Hughesville and vicinity were aroused yesterday by an address delivered by Mrs. Holstein, an agent of the Sanitary Commission; and at the close of her address a society was organized, officers elected as follows: President, Miss E. D. Steck; Vice-President, Mrs. S. Kelley; Treasurer, Mrs. M. C. Simpson; Secretary, Miss Emma Bickle. Appointed a meeting for this afternoon at Mrs. Wm. Frantz's. A good attendance; adopted a constitution and by-laws, received names of members, and appointed three committees, viz.: soliciting, cutting out work, and packing. Adjourned, to meet at Miss Jane Ball's, on Wednesday next. Here follows a list of members: Mrs. Charles Cromly, Mrs. David Steck, Mrs. Frank Arnold, Mrs. John Carson, Mrs. Wm. Frantz, Mrs. Dr. G. Hill, Mrs. Jacob Frantz, Mrs. R.

Crowman, Mrs. J. Buskirk, Mrs. H. Frymire, Mrs. S. Kitchen, Mrs. J. Robbins, Mrs. John Parker, Mrs. Sarah Springer, Mrs. Shuler, Mrs. Nancy Hill, Mrs. Clara Krouse, Mrs. Kate Reeder, Mrs. Wm. Krouse, Mrs. E. Brant, Mrs. Maria Bodine, Mrs. George Cowles, Miss Mary Bodine, Miss M. E. Steck, Miss Cornelia Hill, Miss Jane Ball, Miss Betty Snell, Miss Hannah Stetler, Miss Carrie Huling, Miss Clara Severson, Miss Mattie Laird, Miss C. Kuntz.

April 13, 1864.—Although the weather was inclement, there was a good attendance, and a great deal of interest manifested. Worked steadily until four o'clock, picking and joining patchwork. No report from Soliciting Committee.

April 20.—Met as appointed. A very large attendance. Officers all present. Found we had patches enough for four quilts. Joined them nearly all. Adjourned, to meet at Jane Ball's, as her house is convenient for quilting.

April 27.—At an early hour Miss Jane's house was quite thronged. All appeared to be in good spirits, and deeply interested in the good work. The work went on briskly, and in the space of two or three hours we had quilted two quilts; and some who could not find room around the quilts had accomplished a good deal in the way of preparing others for the frames. Decided to meet at the store-house of Mr. John Kahler's permanently. Made some arrangements, preparatory to sending a box; also, getting a cask for pickles. Adjourned; five and a half o'clock.

May 4.—Meeting at the store-house a decided improvement, as our work can now be kept in better order. Attendance good, both young and old. Conversation brisk. The large roll of flannel, lately purchased, soon grew "beautifully less" as the hour for adjournment arrived, as almost all present were engaged in making shirts and drawers from it. Were glad to welcome so many members from the country.

May 11.—Wednesday again arrived, and at an early hour our society-room was well filled. Spent the afternoon in making pads, drawers, and shirts. Before adjournment, agreed to call on extra session to-morrow (May 12), in order to complete preparations for sending a box.

May 12.—At two o'clock quite a number were assembled, each anxious to forward preparations for sending the box by the evening stage. The box contained the following articles: two quilts, ten pairs of flannel drawers, two flannel shirts, one pillow and two cases, ten rolls of bandages, eighteen pads, ten sacks of dried fruit, one sack of dried rusk, one can tomatoes, two kegs of horse-radish, one bottle wine, one sack hops, one small shirt (half worn), tracts, magazines. Mr. Charles labeled the box, and at four o'clock it was on its way to Philadelphia. May its contents relieve the wants of some of the "hate boys" who have been wounded in their country's cause!

May 18.—Beside other work, prepared a cask of pickles for sending in the morning. Our success is truly surprising, but hope the aid and aid in the good cause may not lag; if we all do a little, what great results may be accomplished!

May 23.—Met at the appointed hour. Not so many present as usual. Worked at shirts, drawers, and bandages. Read a letter of acknowledgment from Mrs. Grier, of our first box.

June 1.—Society met as usual. All come prepared with dried rusk; packed a large dry-goods box; duly sealed and labeled.

June 8.—Although the signs of the weather were ominous of rain, there was a good "turn-out." We succeeded in packing a very large box. It contained the following items: two quilts, six small shirts (half worn), four woolen shirts, two pairs woolen drawers, ten sacks of dried fruit, one piece dried beef, one sack dried rusk, two bottles of horse-radish, one pound green tea, one and one-quarter ounces nutmegs, fourteen pads, eleven rolls bandages, eighteen handkerchiefs, bundles of rags for dressing wounds.

This date ends the Secretary's report; a slip of paper lying in the book contains the following items: thirteen cotton shirts, one quilt, ten pads, six rolls bandages, one roll rags, one jar blackberry jam, one jar cherries, one jar of elderberry jelly, one can peaches, six quarts of blackberry wine. The Secretary is of opinion that they kept in work for a longer period, and that she failed to record their labors. The Treasurer having removed from the place, no statistics of moneys received or expended can be given.

From Muncy, the following letter has been received from the Hon. Henry Johnson, which explains itself:

MUNCY, May 12, 1876.

DEAR MADAM,—Your letter of the 8th instant was handed to me by Mr. De. Wood (my sister), who requests me to answer in behalf of my sister, Miss Sarah H. Johnson, whose health is such as to prevent her giving it proper attention.

My sister, Sarah, I use by a commission now before me, was appointed "Associate Manager" of the Women's Pennsylvania Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission by the Executive Committee. The letter states "that Miss Lucy Snyder, of Williamsport, is also one of the Associate Managers."

My sister elected to undertake the charge of the lower end of Lycoming County, and for a period between the fall of 1861 and 1865 continued to transact the business. "Ladies' Aid Societies" were organized in all our villages, and they mostly, through her, sent their contributions to the Committee, at Philadelphia. I find a letter from you, dated March 10 (your omitted), informing her of the organization of a "Soldier's Aid Society, at Picture Rocks." I observe by the printed circulars that the United States Commission stated that they would keep full records of all receipts of every kind, and publish the same. Whether any publication was ever made, doubtless their books would show all that was forwarded from here. No record was kept here, as it would manifestly have been impossible to keep any satisfactory account of values. There were from time to time forwarded a great many boxes, barrels, and parcels of clothing of all descriptions needed, vegetables, fruits, and money; in fact, supplies of all kinds. In those days all were too much engrossed to give much attention to business details, and my sister was like all the rest. It would take weeks now to get a very imperfect statement of the number even of boxes, barrels, etc., sent and acknowledged, in the large number of letters I find she has on hand. Some contain acknowledgments of money, others simply of boxes, barrels, etc. All would have to be read over, thoroughly examined and collated, and then the number of articles, kinds, values, etc., could not be arrived at. It is a matter of fact, to you and we well know, that the women of our end of the County, through all those years of sorrow and trial, did everything that was expected of them, and many much more than could have been asked of them to do. My sister says societies were formed in Hughesville, Picture Rocks, Lidsville, Pennville, Montgomery, and other places, and all contributed generously and worked faithfully, until the success of our aims rendered such assistance unnecessary.

I am yours, very respectfully,

HENRY JOHNSON.

Thus ends my imperfect sketch of the labors of the "Ladies' Aid Societies" of the lower end of Lycoming County. The long period intervening since the close of the war renders it impossible to recall much of the earnest work of those dark days. Perhaps the little we have been able to glean will suggest to those who are to succeed us "what might have been." One thing I might have mentioned. In the circle of workers at Picture Rocks, all had sons, brothers, or near relatives in the ranks; some had already fallen, some were in prison, others still in service, and no pen can picture the anxieties of those days.

M. M. S.

THE SOLDIERS.

The accompanying letter from a private soldier, who had formerly resided in Lycoming County, and extracts from the diary of another, are inserted in Lycoming history without comment. Anything that will make clear to the coming generation the extent of the sacrifice made by the present in defense of the only country that has ever tolerated freedom in its broadest sense, must become a national blessing. It is only by the lessons of the past that we learn wisdom for the future. Only by knowing the experience of those who have gone before, can the rocks and pits be avoided in the days that are to come.

It seems but just that a tribute should be recorded to our brave and willing sons that really volunteered at our country's first call. The following is a letter from a private soldier, who was one of five brothers that volunteered, which explains itself and manifests the feeling that existed in behalf of the country:

A. R. SPOUT:

Dear Sir,—While thinking to-day of old friends and associations in Pennsylvania, I thought I could not spend an hour more agreeably than in penning a few lines relative to myself and McDowell's *Corps d'Armée*, of the department of the Rappahannock. It is now more than two years since I left Pennsylvania, and went to the far West; then our country was enjoying peace and quiet, and as I then stopped at Chicago and witnessed the nomination of honest Abe Lincoln, I little thought that our country would so soon be plunged into all the horrors of civil war. But it seems unavoidable, and had to be met. At the fall of Fort Sumter, I could not do otherwise than offer my feeble services, and life, if need be, in defense of my country, and so enlisted in the Second Wisconsin Regiment, and arrived at Washington while the rebels were threatening the capital from Arlington Heights. Soon after, we moved forward with McDowell's column towards Richmond, but you know that, unfortunately, we did not reach our destination, on account of getting badly whipped, on the 21st of July, at Bull Run. But all that is past, though not forgotten. Since then the war has waged ferociously. Many battles have followed in quick succession, and our banners

have waved in triumph upon almost every battle-field; but of this I need not speak, for I know you are well posted on the progress of the war. Yet I would only say that, so far, McDowell has had a hard road to travel in his second, and I hope last, "forward to Richmond" movement, via Manassas. Most of the way our progress has been impeded by the burning of railroad bridges, and torn-up rails. We have been delayed here, at Fredericksburg, more than five weeks, building the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock, and others between here and Aquia Landing, for, as a matter of necessity, our supplies must be brought to us by rail. But the bridges are now completed, and the cars once more pass over to the city of Fredericksburg, much to the surprise of some of the people of the city of doubtful loyalty, who predicted that we would never run a train over it. But these wise men of Secessia were disappointed, as usual. It is daily expected, now, to make a forward movement; a large addition of troops has been made to McDowell's corps. General Shields's division arrived here a day or two ago, from Banks's department. I visited the camp of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, of Shields's division, yesterday—brother Samuel belonged to this regiment, but had not returned; I there found a large number of old friends from Pennsylvania. General McColl's division is camped near here, all waiting to move forward.

The great body of our troops is camped opposite Fredericksburg. We have a few brigades on the other side. The bank of the river here, opposite the city, is almost covered with a line of field batteries, composed of howitzers and rifled *Parrot* guns; so I think that there is no danger but that the rebels of the city will pay due respect to the stars and stripes that hang over the must of their public buildings. President Lincoln reviewed, yesterday, the various divisions here in McDowell's corps, consisting now of Shields's, King's, McColl's and others. The President was loudly cheered as he rode along the line, accompanied by McDowell and other generals. I hope we shall have an opportunity soon of facing the rebels, for we are anxious for a chance to wipe out the stain of Bull Run; and we may have such a chance soon, for the rebels are reported in strong force only a few miles in our front. I wish this sad war will soon close, for civil war is not very desirable. I don't see how the rebels can very long endure so many defeats in succession; but the leaders of this rebellion will hold out as long as possible, fearing that they will be some hanging done when the war ends; but if they want to fight as they can do so. I have seen some very pleasant country here in Virginia; the valley of the Rappahannock is as beautiful as any I have seen elsewhere. There are many beautiful buildings and residences here, yet the country, in most parts, looks desolated and forlorn. It seems to me that Virginia will repeat this war most bitterly, for the day she joined her fortunes with South Carolina and the Southern Confederacy will be the sorriest day she has ever known.

I remain as ever, with great respect, your sincere friend,

J. R. BRYAN.

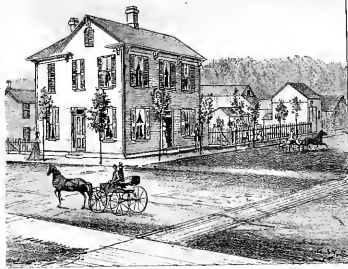
This brave and honorable soldier is supposed to have fallen in the battle of Gettysburg, and his grave made among those that are marked unknown.

Of the soldiers that went from Wolf Township, and were at different times taken prisoners and confined in Libby, Andersoville, Florence, and other rebel prisons, were F. J. Kraus, Charles Yeakel, John Houghton, Harry Kitchel, Thomas Fry, — Reeder, Myron Little, N. T. Cox. The compiler of these notes has laid before him by F. J. Kraus in person his diary, kept by himself during the most of the campaign, including seven months' confinement in Andersoville and Florence, in which are recorded, in detail, incidents as they occurred from day to day during the time from his first enlistment, in 1861, to his discharge at Annapolis, after the close of the war. The following extracts are copied: "I volunteered and served in State Militia in 1861. Afterwards was member of Company K, Pennsylvania Volunteers, One Hundred and Forty-Third Regiment, Third Division, First Corps; after which served in Fifth Corps, Fourth Division, same company, which was with this consolidated; and on the 5th of May, 1864, was taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, together with about eighty others of the regiment to which I belonged, Colonel Dany and Captain I. S. Little being among the number. We were the next day forwarded by railroad to Andersoville, via Lynchburg and Danville, making a few days' halt at the two latter-named places. At the outset of our journey hither, all were robbed of all equiptage, including our pocket contents, overcoats, and leaving as nothing but our under-suit and wool blanket, if so be we had any; many were without. Of the company to which I belonged, there were six besides myself, J. T. Becker, H. D. Beebe, B. Awick, — Wilson, J. P. Hale, J. T. Neely. Myself and Neely died at Andersoville. Others of the regiment were: N. T. Cox, M. Trough, who died at Florence, September 19, 1864, — Gilmore, who was afterwards paroled. Andersoville prison, in which we were confined, was a stockade, an inclosure of about twenty-five acres of low ground, a part of it swamp, watered by a small, sluggish stream, on which the

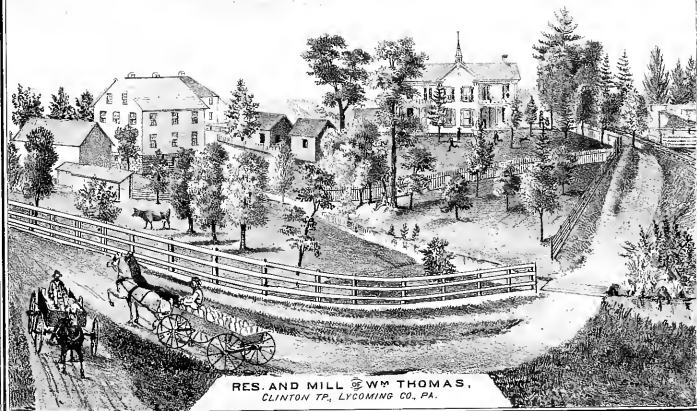
COMPANY K, SECOND WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS, KING'S DIVISION,
FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, May 24, 1862.



CENTRAL HOTEL,
JACOB WEAVER, PROP. MONTOURSVILLE, LYCOMING CO., PA.



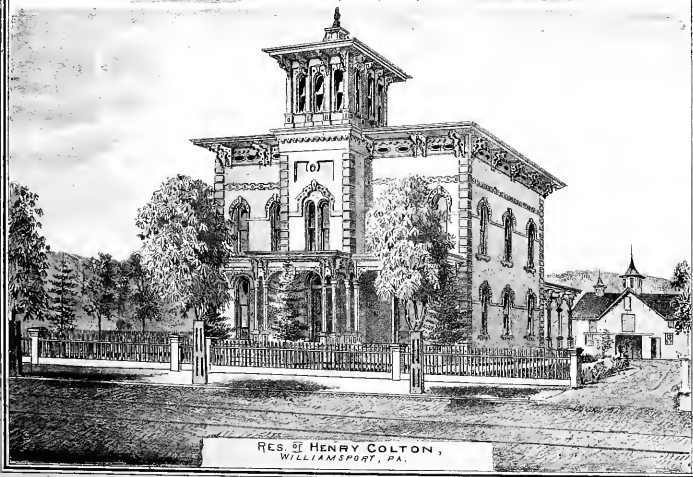
RES. OF L. E. CASNER,
MONTOURSVILLE, LYCOMING CO., PA.



RES. AND MILL OF WM. THOMAS,
CLINTON TP., LYCOMING CO., PA.







rebels were encamped immediately above, rendering the water extremely filthy before it reached us. The inclosure is built by digging a deep trench, and setting saw-logs of about sixteen feet in length on end close together, with sentinel boxes at intervals fixed on the top, from which every one who approaches near to or over what was called the dead-line are shot without warning. In this brutal pen are confined thirty-five thousand of our brave soldiers as ever stood in ranks, exposed to a tropical, broiling sun and storms, with not the least sign of a tent or roof to cover us. Everything of the tent or gum blanket kind of our own has been taken from us. This great number, thus confined in the constantly accumulating filth, fed upon not more than one-fourth rations, seems a well-devised plan for human destruction, and right well it is doing its work; for the so-called dead wagon, it being the same by which our rations are brought in, is constantly going, the most of the time carrying out the dead, which amount to from seventy-five to two hundred and fifty per day (the average of which has since proved to be 100). After three months and twenty days, in this rebel-instigated hell, tormented by this 'Hannu' of a Werts, I was one of the lot which was removed to Florence, which took place on the 13th of September. This move has no doubt been caused by Sherman's approach in his overland march. Florence, where we are again confined, is an inclosure similar to the one from whence we came; here the number confined is about eleven thousand, and as winter approaches, with our scanty clothing and less food, there is great suffering and mortality. In this we have to resort to mud tents, which are made by digging hollow places, and covering over the same with small sticks, twigs, and roots, over which earth is piled, forming a sort of a dog-kennel, in which as many as can be crowded in are accustomed to lie, to keep warm, and often, during a storm, the earth-roof falls in upon the poor cowering sleeper.

"At this place W. L. Platt and George Emsminger are my messmates, who have done me valuable service in this my extreme weakness, which has been caused by the treatment and sufferings that I have endured. As a general rule our rations have thus far been below one-fourth proper, and issued to us in the raw state, and for the want of fuel have had to eat the most of the same without cooking; flour, meal, rice, and some beans being the principal articles furnished us. November 23, the ground is white with snow, and it is now fifty-nine hours since this entire lot of prisoners have had a mouthful of anything to eat, the last being a small allowance of raw wheat-flour paste, and at this time we draw each one pint of corn-meal, two spoonfuls of rice, and a teaspoonful of salt. Relieved by death last night, caused by starvation and exposure, were one hundred and twenty-seven, five of whom (an entire news) were taken from one hole. Of the number of prisoners now here, the greater half are now so reduced that to many death seems welcome, while others are driven seemingly to desperation.

"November 26, paroling commenced; the practice is so doing is to draw a large number up in line, and then select the most feeble, which were the first and only to be liberated in exchange. On the 7th of December, with the fourth thousand, my turn came to stand in the ranks and have my arm pierced by the rebel surgeon; who finding that I had no flesh or muscle, gave me a rough thrust to one side, which nearly sent me prostrate. We were soon outside of the stockade, in number sixteen hundred and ninety-eight, the entire lot feeble and emaciated, subsisting upon hope. Here we drew for the first time we could recall a small loaf of bread, which by many was devoured at a meal. While waiting here for the train that was to take us to Charleston, I saw a squad of about twenty-five prisoners that were said to be Sherman's men, that were being brought into the stockade which we had just left. These had been all stripped of every article of wearing apparel except their shirts and drawers, and thus committed on a winter's day.

"From Charleston we reached Annapolis by steamer, where we were cared for as well as sick persons could be until sufficiently recruited in strength to be discharged on furlough, when I reached home at Pietre Rocks in a state of weakness, not being able to walk without staggering."

The desire to show that the soldier's services were appreciated was manifested at Pietre Rocks by a soldier's welcome given by the people of the town, August, 1863, on the return of the three-years' men who had lived to be discharged. Although a great many had fallen in battle, and others, taken prisoners, were yet absent, while some had re-enslaved, yet a goodly number were with us for the time being, some of whom had lost a limb or were otherwise disabled; yet thankful were all that we could participate in the joys of social friendship, and welcome home the true and faithful defenders of our country. To make room for the entertainment, the large and commodious building occupied as a manufactory by the Sprout Brothers was cleared of the machinery at their expense, and by them tables erected, occupying a room forty by eighty feet of the ground-floor. By the aid of the people from the neighboring towns, namely, Hughesville, Huntersville, Fairville, Nancy, Tioli, and the country surrounding, who contributed by bringing their well-filled baskets, the tables were bountifully supplied with the wherewith to appease the appetite.

The heartfelt joys were openly manifest by the greeting and respect everywhere shown to the long-absent and now returned. The well-directed effort of the ladies had told to their credit in these so beautifully prepared and well arranged tables. First in order, and first to be served, were the soldiers and their wives and partners. Here, in uniform, were both officers and privates, their brown, sunburned faces proving service in camp-life, seated by their companionous, happy and blessed.

Of course preparations had been made for addressing the soldiers, but the best appreciated part was the hearty welcome. Welcome in living green inscribed on the banners, welcome ingeniously wrought by fair hands on the frosted cakes, welcome issuing from every loyal heart. The day will long be remembered.

LIST OF TAXABLE INHABITANTS IN LYCOMING TOWNSHIP, APRIL 28, 1876.

TOTAL NUMBER OF HORSES OWNED, 111; COWS, 100.

Robt. Arthur, Sarah Ashbridge, Jas. Alexander, Jas. Bentley, Adam Balt, Fred. Banbury, John Beach, Wm. Bandy, May Cumpkin, Butler Caldwell, Jas. Carothers, Fred. Crimen, Saml. Campbell, Wm. Crossman, Saml. Carpenter, John Dunlap, Henry Daugherty, Peter Duffey, Terrence Duff, W. Egan, John English, James English, Ben. Ekman, Thos. Ferguson, Jas. Foster, Thos. Foster, Saml. Fiebls, Robt. Greenlee, Wm. Grier, Saml. Grier, Patrick Hughes, Thos. Headrickson, John Hughes, Edward Hall, Richard Johnson, John King, Robt. King, James Kite, Jas. Kite, Jr., Wm. Lucky, Abraham Latcher, Joseph Mulhaff, Thomas Mulhaff, Richard Munning, Saml. Morrison, Sr., James McClure, James Mills, John McElwaine, Reuben Manning, Miss Midden, Hugh McClern, Alexander Powers, John Mapher, John Mills, Thos. Nickle, John Radick, John Sutton, Archibald Stuart, Robert Skinner, Richard Solomon, Lewis Sutton, Isaac Seely, Daniel Tutill, John Toner, Daniel Toner, James Weily, John Walker, Henry Watkin, Wm. Watkin, Danl. White.

LIST OF TAXABLE INHABITANTS IN WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP IN 1786 AND 1793.

TOTAL NUMBER OF HORSES OWNED, 173; COWS, 263.

Jacob Smith, John Sherer, John Sedan, Reed Stephens, Martin Shellabarger, Jacob Snider, Henry Shular, Jack Smith, John Simbrook, Thomas Toner, Cornelius Vanfleet, Jesse Weeks, Jacob Young, Richard Weeks, Andrew Gayler, Nicholas Turner, Ephraim Jones, Fred. Miller, James Potter, Jr., Jas. Randles, John Ramsey, Danl. Sunderland, Martin Shellabarger, Nicholas Shearer, Adam Stevens, John Striker, Samuel Swan, Gomall Townsend, Gardier Townsend, John Timbrooks, Jesse Weeks, Cornelius Vanfleet, Marcus Hollings; single men: Wm. Brown, Wm. Pennose, Geo. Reynolds, Moses Hood, Jacob Emory, Joseph Sunderland, John McCreary, Cornelius Seely, Peter Hegerman, Jos. Kiskolan, John Lawson, — McFarland, Seth McCormick, Thos. McCormick, Wm. McKinney, Luke Meisler, Matthew Marshall, Michael Mininger, Andrew Marshall, Conrad Miller, Hugh McKennard, Jas. McLaughlin, John McLaughlin, Samuel Oakes, John Pratt, Jr., William Russell, John Russell, Michael Ross, James Reed, John Stuart, Peter Strecker, Archibald Stuart, Abraham Swearer, Bernard Strecker, Danl. Sunderland, Geo. Shiffer, Daniel Albion, Jas. Anderson, Charles Brown, Chas. Bryan, Danl. Backhouse, Jas. Butler, Isaac Bear, John Brown, John Brow, Esq., John Canham, Neal Conner, Andrew Colbertson, Benjamin Cook, Frederick Coris, Geo. Clappan, John Cowburn, John Coughren, Jacob Drake, Peter Daugherty, Wm. Dundess, Wm. Doudson, John Esom, Robert Esom, John Farley, Wm. Gray, Andrew Hemrod, Marcus Huling, Moses Hood, Matthew Hact, Chas. Bryan, Ephraim Bennet, Sr., Ephraim Bennet, Jr., Justice Bennet, Abraham Bennet, Green Beatty, Thomas Bennet, Chas. Brown, Widow Brown, John Brown, Andrew Culbertson, Stephen Chambers, Michael Cimed, Fred. Carris, John Emory, Wm. Gray, Eleazer Green, John Hurly, Cornelius Low, John Lawson, James Lamb, Abraham Laid, Cornelius Low, Widow Low, Thomas McCormick, Seth McCormick, Wm. Makoy, Joseph Sis.

SENATORS WHO HAVE REPRESENTED THE SENATORIAL DISTRICT, OF WHICH LYCOMING COUNTY FORMED A PART, IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

George Wilson, elected 1794; William Hepburn, 1794; Samuel Dale, 1796; James Harris, 1800; James Harris, 1804; John Burrows, 1805; Thomas Burnside, 1811; Henry Willis, 1815; John McMeans, 1817; Thomas Burnside, 1820; Henry Petriken, to fill vacancy; Robert McCreary, 1827; Joseph Anderson, 1827; Henry Petriken, 1831; Alexander Irvin, 1835; Robert Fleming, 1839;

Jesse C. Horton, 1812; J. E. Quay, 1845; William Harris, 1846; W. F. Packer, 1849; James W. Quiggle, 1852; Andrew Gregg, 1855; re-elected, 1858; Henry Johnson, 1861; John Walk, 1864; John B. Beck, 1867; Andrew H. Dill, 1870; Thomas Chalfast, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Flavel House, elected 1795; Hugh White, John White, and Thomas Grant, 1796; Jacob Shoemaker, 1797; no returns for 1798; John W. Houston, 1799; William Houn, 1800; re-elected, 1801; re-elected, 1802; Hugh White, 1803; re-elected, 1804; John Franklin, 1805; Isaac Smith, 1806; re-elected, 1807; re-elected, 1808; Samuel Saterlee, 1809; Henry Wells and John Foster, 1809; John Foster and Samuel Saterlee, 1810; John Foster and Samuel Saterlee, 1811; John Foster and Henry Wells, 1812; re-elected, 1813; John McMeans and Samuel Stewart, 1814; Joseph G. Wallis, 1815; re-elected, 1816; John McMeans, 1818; John Hanna, 1819; re-elected, 1820; re-elected, 1821; John Byron, Jr., and Robert McClure, 1822; Andrew Ferguson and John Ryan, Jr., 1823; Robert McClure and James Ford, 1824; W. Cox, Ellis and James Ford, 1825; re-elected, 1826; Solomon Bastes and Johnathan Colgrove, 1827; Solomon Bastes and Curtis Parkhurst, 1828; Solomon Bastes and W. Cox, 1829; Solomon Bastes and William Platt, 1830; William Platt and George Crawford, 1831; George Crawford and O. J. Hamlin, 1832; George Crawford and William Platt, 1833; John A. Gamble and Thomas Eggart, 1834; re-elected, 1835; James Taylor and David Ferguson, 1836; James Taylor and J. H. Lavery, 1837; Isaac Bruner and J. H. Lavery, 1838; re-elected, 1839; John Gamble and George Leach, 1840; James Gamble and G. K. Barrett, 1841; G. K. Barrett and G. F. Bond, 1842; A. A. Stewart and John Sayth, 1843; A. A. Stewart and Timothy Ives, 1844; Timothy Ives and B. F. Spaulding, 1845; W. F. Packer and Timothy Ives, 1846; W. F. Packer and John Smyth, 1847; William Brinkley and William Houn, 1848; re-elected, 1849; re-elected, 1850; J. B. Torbett and J. M. Kilbourn, 1851; re-elected, 1852; J. B. Beck and G. E. Elford, 1853; Thomas Wood and W. F. Pearson, 1854; Samuel Culbert and J. C. McGinnis, 1855; J. M. B. Petriken and Isaac Benson, 1856; D. R. Jackson and T. W. Lloyd, 1857; Lindley Mahaffey and William Froun, Jr., 1858; Robert Crane and G. A. Aschenbach, 1859; W. H. Armstrong and H. C. Bosler, 1859; J. Chatham and W. L. Armstrong, 1861; J. B. Beck and A. C. Noyes, 1862; re-elected, 1863; S. H. Orrig, Samuel Altham, and Charles Wilson, 1864; S. C. Wignard, D. A. Irvin, and Isaac Rothfeld, 1865; S. C. Wignard, D. D. Roush, and J. W. Wright, 1866; R. H. Lumsch, C. D. Rousch, and G. G. Glass, 1867; W. L. P. Painter, Thomas Church, and W. G. Herald, 1868; Theodore Hill, Thomas Church, and A. H. Bill, 1869; Samuel Wilson, John Cummings, and W. Young, 1870; A. C. Noyes and Samuel Wilson, 1871; A. C. Noyes and H. W. Petriken, 1872; H. W. Petriken and H. Bedford, 1873; O. H. Reighard, John Gaffey, and George Steek, 1874.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Jacob Rish, commissioned March 17, 1791.
On the 24th of February, 1806, the State was re-districted, and Lycoming placed in the Eighth Judicial District.
Thomas Cuyler, commissioned March 1, 1806.
Seth Cummings, commissioned July 10, 1813; resigned October 10, 1833.
Ellis Lewis, commissioned October 14, 1833; resigned January 14, 1843.
Charles G. Dams, commissioned January 11, 1845; died.
Joseph B. Anthony, commissioned March 25, 1844; died.
James Pollock, commissioned January 16, 1851.
Alexander Jordan, commissioned November 6, 1851.
On the 25th of February, 1868, Lycoming County was erected into a separate Judicial District, called the Twenty-Ninth.
Benjamin S. Bentley, commissioned March 17, 1868.
James Gamble, commissioned November 5, 1868.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

William Hepburn, John Adlum, and James Davidson appointed April 15, 1795; Samuel Harris, February 16, 1798; John Fleming, December 11, 1798; John Cummings, July 2, 1821; Samuel Wallis, April 15, 1795; Asher Davidson, November 28, 1823; Thomas Eggart, John Thomas, March 27, 1841; Thomas Taggart, Solomon Bastes, March 28, 1846; William Ellmaker, John Smith, April 1, 1851; Solomon Bastes, Apollo Woodward, November 10, 1851; Wm. Platt, Jr., Charles D. Eldred, November 12, 1856; H. B. Packer, James G. Fer-

guson, November 23, 1861; John Smith, George P. Lowe, November 9, 1866; Houston Hepburn, W. P. I. Painter, November 17, 1871.

PROTHONOTARIES, ALSO REGISTERS AND RECORDERS, CLERKS ORPHAN'S COURT.

John Kidd, appointed April 14, 1795; Ellis Walton, February 28, 1809; John Burrows, September 14, 1813; Thomas Hays, February 17, 1818; Philip Krebs, March 8, 1821; Tunison Coryell, January 17, 1814; Joseph Wood, January 29, 1830; re-elected, January 14, 1833; Joseph K. Frederick, January 18, 1836; re-commissioned, January 3, 1839; Herman C. Platt, January 30, 1839; Hepburn McClure, March 22, 1842; re-elected, November 12, 1842; Lewis Martin, November 17, 1845; re-elected, November 25, 1848; Joseph M. Green, November 22, 1851; George F. Real, November 14, 1853; Robert Hawley, January 22, 1856; Houston Hepburn, November 19, 1856; Jacob S. Runyan, December 1, 1859; Charles D. Eldred, November 20, 1862; Nathan B. Kimball, December 1, 1865.

PROTHONOTARIES, CLERKS QUARTER SESSIONS AND OTER AND TERMINER.
Henry H. Martin, appointed November 13, 1868; Theodore Hill, November 16, 1871; Lorrance H. Blair, December 24, 1874.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Henry Lenhart, appointed April 19, 1837; James Taylor, May 10, 1839; John Sloan, January 14, 1840; Hopewell Cox, March 22, 1843; John Platt, November 24, 1843; John Sloan, May 13, 1845; Henry White, March 27, 1846; Channee Donaldson, August 31, 1848; Joseph Griffin, May 25, 1849; Thomas Smith, May 25, 1849; John W. Heisley, May 25, 1849; J. H. Palmer, January 14, 1852; Clinton Lloyd, May 5, 1852; Daniel G. Anthony, May 5, 1852; Robert F. Platt, January 13, 1855; John K. Hays, May 25, 1855; John McHenry, May 25, 1855; Samuel Turbett, May 25, 1855.

CORONERS.

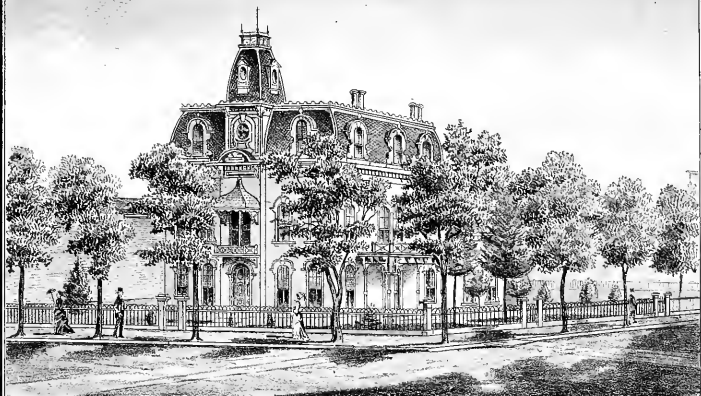
Henry Dougherty, appointed October 24, 1798; John Canrothers, October 27, 1801; John Brooks, October 26, 1804; Apollo Woodward, October 26, 1807; William McHugh, December 21, 1810; Moses Rush, October 26, 1813; Leonard Platts, October 17, 1816; Abraham Tallman, October 22, 1819; James R. Hughes, October 21, 1822; James Watson, October 22, 1825; Peter Dium, October 28, 1828; Joseph S. Titus, October 25, 1831; Charles Low, November 19, 1834; Samuel Canrothers, November 20, 1837; John Scantz, January 29, 1844; John Wise, November 2, 1847; David Billman, December 11, 1850; Moses Bowe, December 8, 1852; Joseph M. Keys, January 8, 1861; Joseph W. Keys, January 19, 1861; A. M. Hughes, November 30, 1864; Herman H. Smith, December 20, 1869; William Gockring, October 28, 1874.

SHERIFFS.

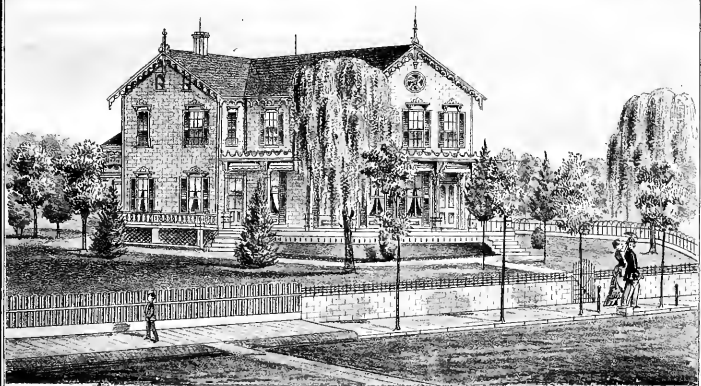
Samuel Stewart, appointed October 26, 1795; John Cummings, October 24, 1798; Samuel Stewart, October 27, 1801; John Cummings, October 26, 1804; Arthur McKesson, October 26, 1813; John Cummings, October 18, 1816; David McKicken, October 22, 1819; Thomas Hays, October 21, 1822; James Winters, October 22, 1825; Thomas Hall, October 28, 1828; James Winters, October 25, 1831; William Harris, October 20, 1834; John Bennett, October 18, 1838; Hugh Donly, Jr., October 21, 1841; William Kiddie, October 18, 1844; John Bennett, October 10, 1847; John B. Beck, October 18, 1850; Abraham Bulb, November 4, 1853; Daniel S. Bissell, November 29, 1856; Frederick Shale, November 10, 1859; John B. McKicken, November 20, 1862; Robert McCormick, November 24, 1865; John Platt, November 9, 1868; Samuel Van Buskirk, November 10, 1871; Thomas Mahaffey, December 21, 1874.

DEEDS'S TESTATERS.

John Turk, appointed February 28, 1809; John Burrows, September 14, 1813; James Hays and Tunison Coryell, February 17, 1818; Philip Krebs and Joseph Finkle, March 8, 1821; Tunison Coryell and Abraham Taylor, January 17, 1824; re-elected, February 15, 1827; Joseph Wood and John Vanderhill, January 29, 1830; re-elected, January 14, 1833; Joseph R. Frederick and Joseph Griffins, January 18, 1836; Ellis Lewis, H. V. Pratt, and E. P. Youngman, January 30, 1839; John Thomas, Hepburn McClure, and Joseph Smith, November 12, 1842; Lewis Martin and J. R. Turbett, November 17, 1845; Lewis Martin and Jacob Rozcarac, November 25, 1848; Joseph M. Green and Jacob S. Runyan, November 22, 1851; George F. Real and George A. Craner, November 14, 1854; Robert Hawley, January 22, 1856; Michael Seehler and Houston Hepburn, November 10, 1857; Jacob S. Runyan, November 23, 1859; Theodore Hill, November 22, 1860; Chas. D. Eldred and H. H. Blair, November 20, 1862; Nathan B. Kimball and John M. Biddell, November 27, 1866.



RES. OF JUDGE JAMES GAMBLE,
COR. FOURTH & MULBERRY STS., WILLIAMSPORT, LYCONING COUNTY, PA.



RES. OF HON. R. P. ALLEN,
ON HEPBURN ST., ABOVE PINE, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.



REGISTERS AND RECORDERS, AND CLERKS OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Tunison Coryell, appointed February 17, 1818; Joseph Foulke, March 8, 1821; Abraham Taylor, January 17, 1824; re-elected February 17, 1827; John Vandebelt, January 29, 1830; re-elected, January 14, 1833; Joseph Griffin, January 18, 1836; re-commissioned, January 3, 1839; Elias P. Youngman, January 30, 1839; Joseph W. Smith, November 12, 1842; Joseph F. Torbett, November 17, 1845; Jacob Rohrkam, November 23, 1848; Jacob S. Runyan, November 22, 1851; George A. Cramer, November 14, 1854; Michael Sechler, December 1, 1857; Theodore Hill, December 1, 1860; Henry H. Blair, December 1, 1863; John W. Riddell, December 1, 1866; John F. Stevenson, November 1, 1869; re-elected, December 1, 1872; Frederick Hess, January, 1876.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

Mordecai Heylman, appointed January 23, 1809; Epy Van Horn, July 20, 1819; Ellis Lewis, 1827; Henry D. Ellis, February 2, 1833.

FIRST JUSTICES AT LARGE.

Justices of the Peace.—John Flemming, appointed May 26, 1795; William Wilson, January 15, 1796; Richard Salama, February 12, 1796; William Carter, April 4, 1796; Frederick Richards, June 16, 1796; John Hanna, March 15, 1797; James Crawford, March 30, 1797; Henry Dannel, March 10, 1798; John Lawson, May 3, 1798; Sebastian Shale, December 11, 1798; John McCormick, February 20, 1799; William Greer, May 15, 1799; Mathew Allison, December 11, 1799.

Justices of the Peace for First District, composed of the Townships of Legashock, Maury, and part of Washington.—Thomas Houston, appointed July 4, 1801; Joseph Foulke, January 14, 1801; Robert Robb; John Turk, July 4, 1808; Daniel Bailey, July 12, 1809; Jeremiah Tallman, Williamsport, February 29, 1812; Benjamin Jones, December 15, 1820; Henry Leubart, May 2, 1821; Apollis Woodward, February 11, 1818; Benjamin Pidesco, February 18, 1818.

Second District, Maury Creek and part of Washington Townships and Moreland.—John Pyatt, Jr., Washington, appointed June 18, 1809; John Barrows, February 23, 1801; Jacob Shoemaker, April 1, 1806; Benjamin Warner, April 1, 1806; John Montgomery, March 29, 1808; Joseph B. Shugart, September 30, 1808; Cornelius Vanhook, March 31, 1809; Michael Sechler, February 6, 1811; Thomas Little, December 21, 1811; William Chamberlain, March 2, 1811; John Shaffer, April 2, 1816; David Reed, June 15, 1816; Robert Fosseman, January 9, 1817; Abraham Taylor, March 22, 1817; Samuel Shoemaker, May 1, 1821; George Fredrick, Jr., February 23, 1822.

Third District, composed of Legashock, Nippewar, and part of Millfin.—Richard Salama, Millfin, appointed February 13, 1796; James Stewart, Lycoming, June 18, 1800; George Rain, Nippewar; John Norris; James Ewold; Charles Stewart, Jr., Williamsport, April 22, 1807; Edward J. Elford, March 29, 1808; John McJunes, February 17, 1809; John Reed, February 14, 1810; George Brunet, June 11, 1810; James McKicken, Nippewar, March 27, 1811; Anthony Moore, February 16, 1813; Samuel Tabbitt, September 8, 1813; Wil-

liam Johnson, March 6, 1815; John Mahaffey, March 6, 1815; Richard Hays, December 15, 1815.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

John Kibb, from 1795 to 1802; Robert McClure, from 1802 to 1805; Samuel Stewart, from 1805 to 1806; A. D. Hepburn, from 1806 to 1808; Thomas Hays, from 1808 to 1810; James Wallis, from 1810 to 1814; Jeremiah Tallman, from 1814 to 1816; Charles Stewart, from 1816 to 1818; J. H. Huling, from 1818 to 1820; Apollis Woodward, 1820 to 1822; John Vandebelt, from 1822 to 1824; Matthew Brown, from 1824 to 1826; William Harris, from 1826 to 1828; T. W. Lloyd, from 1828 to 1830; H. D. Ellis, from 1830 to 1832; James Gamble, from 1832 to 1834; J. H. Huling, from 1834 to 1836; O. Watson, from 1836 to 1838; John Sloan, from 1838 to 1840; S. C. Williams, from 1840 to 1842; G. W. Lentz, from 1842 to 1844; T. C. Longan, from 1844 to 1846; C. H. Becher, from 1846 to 1848; John Kinney, from 1848 to 1850; John H. Rothrock, from 1854 to 1856; Robert Baker, from 1856 to 1858; J. T. Dawson, 1858 and 1859; Thomas Waddell, 1860 and 1861; Benjamin Strubridge, 1862 and 1863; George S. Eres, 1861 and 1865; Lewis Weigel, 1866 and 1867; Abraham Swartz, 1868 and 1869; W. H. Huston, 1870 and 1871; A. L. Christ, 1872 and 1873; C. B. Shale, 1871 and 1875; Jacob S. Mixwell, 1876 to 1879.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Thomas Foster, John Hanna, and James Crawford were appointed December 1, 1795; William Wilson, December 1, 1796; Henry Dannel, December 1, 1797; Thomas Foster, 1798; James McClure, 1798; Samuel Torbett, 1799; John Barrows, 1800; James Stewart, 1801; John Crothers, 1802; Thomas Foster, 1803; Charles Stewart, 1804; Samuel Torbett, 1805; William Wilson, 1806; Henry Dannel, 1807; Ellis Walton, Samuel Simmons, John McJunes, 1808; John Platt, 1809; W. M. Martin, 1810; W. A. Martin, 1811; Thos. Nichols, 1812; Benj. Warner, 1813; Anthony Moore, 1814; Abraham Leuchs, 1815; Seely Huling, 1816; Hugh Douley, 1817; Geo. Bond, 1818; Henry Hughes, 1819; Jacob Becher, 1820; Saml. Updegraph, 1821; Peter Vandebelt, 1822; Jas. Winters, 1825; W. S. Montgomery, 1824; Daniel Falmier, 1825; Jacob Griffin, 1826; Thos. Hall, 1827; W. B. Smith, 1828; Benj. Jones, 1829; Benj. Harris, 1830; Nathaniel Hanna, 1831; Benj. M. Cary, 1832; John Thomas, 1833; Robert Moffat, 1833, died same year; James Loudon, to fill vacancy; Asah. Stewart, 1834; J. Montgomery, 1835; Chas. Hepburn, 1836; W. Riddell, 1837; John Gortner, 1838; Jacob Rothrock, 1839; Thos. Brown, 1840; Wm. Smith, 1841; Daniel Strubridge, 1842; Henry Cinger, 1843; John Steck, 1844; John Weber, 1845; E. H. Russell, 1846; Thos. Wood, 1847; W. S. Dam, 1848; W. Riddell, 1849; J. B. Jones, 1850; H. Hartman, 1851; N. Blackwell, 1852; A. Reeder, 1853; Benj. S. Lyons, 1854; Thos. G. Haller, 1855; W. Henry, 1856; J. G. Daiteh, 1857; Michael Sypher, 1858; Thos. Lloyd, 1859; Saul Harris, 1860; W. W. Antes, 1861; T. D. Becher, 1862; D. Updegraph, 1863; H. M. Wolf, 1864; G. S. Opp, 1865; H. Updegraph, 1866; Wm. Biddell, 1867; Henry Buck, 1868; Chas. Edwards, 1869; Saml. Sumblin, 1870; William Eaves, 1871; Benjamin Harris, 1872; Wm. F. Harland, 1873; Mich. Winegarper, 1874; Samuel Moffet, 1875; William F. Harland, Samuel Moffet, and Daniel Steck, 1876.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JOHN W. MAYNARD.

THERE are two families by the name of Maynard, one English and the other French. The subject of this sketch belongs to the English branch, and is a descendant of old Sergeant John Maynard, of England. It is affirmed by both families, English and French, that they have the same origin, but have been so long separated that the relationship cannot at this time be traced. The name, it will be observed, is the same, the only difference being in the orthography, the English employing A and the French K in spelling the name, thus: MAYNARD and MAYNARD.

The members of this connection throughout the country are now engaged in collecting material for a family genealogy, of which the following record furnishes a brief extract:

Lemuel Maynard, grandfather of Judge John W. Maynard, was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, 1739; died May 4, 1803. His wife, Sarah, was born in 1741; died June 26, 1825. They were married January 1, 1763.

Their children were: Jesse Maynard, born February 9, 1765; John Maynard, born April 16, 1767; Parker Maynard, born July 31, 1769; Amos Maynard, born August 28, 1771; Lemuel Maynard, born May 7, 1773; Moses Maynard, born October 10, 1775; Elias Maynard, born October 15, 1777; Hannah Maynard, born October 11, 1779; Silas Maynard, born October 28, 1781.

Elias Maynard, the seventh son, was a physician, chemist, and druggist, of the well-known firm of "Maynard & Noyes," of Boston, Massachusetts. He was also the compounder of the celebrated "Maynard Ink Powder."

Lemuel Maynard, the fifth son, and father of the Hon. John W. Maynard, was a Methodist clergyman, an eminently good man, and greatly beloved by his people. He was a native of Sudbury, Massachusetts. His wife was Hepzibah Wright, who was born in Northfield, Massachusetts, September 12, 1773. She was a relative of the late Silas Wright, of Watertown, New York. Mr. Maynard died February 8, 1839, and Mrs. Maynard April 15, 1846. She was a gifted and devoted Christian woman. Rev. Mr. Maynard's children were Sarah Wright, Luke Bolden, John Wesley, born May 18, 1806; Lemuel Franklin, born June, 1815. He was a lawyer by profession, and died in Aurora, Illinois, May 3, 1866.

John Wesley Maynard, the second son and third child, is a native of Springfield, Vermont. His boyhood and early youth were passed upon a farm. In 1823 his father's family moved to Hamilton, New York, where young Maynard spent a year in attendance upon the Hamilton Academy, and finished an academic course under professors, having previously been favored with only the meagre benefits of the early-day common school.

In 1827 he entered upon the study of law in the office of the late William G. Angell and George C. Clyde, in Oswego County, New York. Here he spent three years, after which the family located in Lawrenceville, Toga County, Pennsylvania, where he was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1831.

Mr. Maynard early realized the truth that the highest success in any department of industry is attendant only upon a singleness of aim, coupled with persevering toil. As, therefore, it was his greatest ambition to excel in the profession of the law, he applied all his energies in that direction, eschewing politics and every other issue that might interfere with the realization of his cherished ideal. That his legal career has been a signal success is attested by the fact that he has for many years ranked among the most eminent jurists of the country.

From the time of his admission to the bar till 1840, he was engaged in the practice of law in Toga and the adjoining counties of Bradford, Potter, and McKean. In the summer of this year he came to Williamsport, which has since been his residence, with the exception of some six years passed in Eleton, Pennsylvania.

In 1850, he was appointed Assistant Law Judge for the Fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, which consists of the County of Allegheny, including the city of Pittsburgh, its county seat.

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In November of that year, just before his return to Williamsport, in acknowledgment of his ability and dignity as a judge, and his urbane and generous qualities as a man, Judge Maynard was tendered a public entertainment by the members of the Pittsburgh bar. He, however, modestly declined the proffered compliment.

In 1862, Mr. Maynard was elected President Judge of the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the Counties of Northampton and Lehigh. This position he filled with eminent ability for nearly six years. During this period a large amount of intricate untraveled business was brought up in both counties, the adjustment of which involved intense labor for the presiding functionary. It was all willingly and ably performed, however. The cases that were brought before him were dealt with in a manner that evinced not only profound legal learning, but an honest desire to mete out impartial justice to all. His judgments were given with deliberation, and without passion. He won and united the character of an upright judge and a Christian citizen.

As another testimonial to the high regard in which he was held by the profession, it may be mentioned that early in 1867 he was with remarkable unanimity nominated by the members of the bar of the Third Judicial District, without political distinction, as the proper man to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench about to occur by the expiration of the term of Hon. George W. Woodward, then Chief Justice.

In the following summer he was nominated by the Northampton County Convention for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. He did not, however, encourage the nomination.

In the autumn of 1867, owing to the death of his son-in-law and former partner, William W. Willard, and also to his own ill health, Judge Maynard resigned his position as President Judge, and returned to Williamsport. Here, he was nominated for Congress by his political friends in Luzerne County, but declined to be a candidate.

Prior to his resignation as President Judge, he spent some six months in Europe for the benefit of his health, the same having given way in the performance of his arduous official duties.

Judge Maynard has had a legal experience of nearly half a century, during which time he has been called upon to conduct many of the most important cases in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and also some in New York. He has been indefatigable in his devotion to his profession, and the noble ideal of his early manhood, *excellere in jure*, has been happily realized.

He had not the advantages of a university course, but possessing a clear head, a logical mind, strong common sense, and correct views, he has appropriated to his purpose a vast fund of essential information, and has long stood in the front rank of self-made men. In the recommendation of the members of the bar of the Third Judicial District, already alluded to, his claims as a jurist and citizen are thus prominently set forth: "In point of executive talent, and the correct disposal of business, he is second to none in the State; for strict integrity, and impartiality in the administration of justice, he has no superior; while his judicial decisions, for clearness, legal accuracy, and logical force, entitle him to first honors as a jurist. His courteous dignity, urbane bearing, and generous sympathies, moreover, characterize him as a gentleman of great moral worth."

On the 21st of August, 1871, a complimentary dinner was tendered, at Williamsport, by Judge Maynard, to the bar of Williamsport. We close these personal legal allusions by an extract from a happy little speech, made by Senator McClure in reply to the welcome by the bar, on that occasion. Said Colonel McClure:—

"The legal profession moulds the entire civil policy of governments. It is absolute. Therefore, the man who has filled the measure of his days in this profession, who has gone on step by step with honor to himself, who has discharged the duties professionally assumed, and who, drawing towards the closing of life, can look back and see that that life has been fulfilled with fidelity—that man, of all the world, should be happiest in the community; and that is why our distinguished host can sit down in our midst to-day a happy man. I can hear this

testimony because of his life. He has met every requirement, and can now say, 'I am content.'

On the eighteenth day of March, 1839, Mr. Maynard was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Ann Mather, daughter of Thomas and Nabby Mather, of Burlington, N. Y. Mr. Mather was a descendant of old Cotton Mather, of Massachusetts.

This union was honored by the birth of one daughter, Sarah Ann, born November 25, 1832. She became the wife of William Wadsworth Willard, a talented member of the Williamsport bar. Mrs. Willard died November 1, 1859, and Mr. Willard September 2, 1861. Mrs. Maynard survived but a short time after the birth of her daughter. She died on the twenty-eighth of December, 1852.

Mrs. Maynard's surviving daughter, Lizzie, is the wife of the Rev. Arthur Brooks, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue, N. Y. City.

The present Mrs. Maynard was Miss Clara C. De Pui, daughter of Elijah De Pui, of Toga County, Pa., where she was born on the thirtieth of December, 1813. Her marriage to Judge Maynard occurred on the twenty-ninth of December, 1834.

The offspring of this union were four sons and three daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter died young. Those surviving are: Clara Eliza, now the wife of Peter Herdrie, Esq., of Williamsport; James W., and Elsie, who on the 17th of June, 1868, became the wife of James O. Parker, Esq., of Williamsport.

Mr. Parker is a native of Boston, Mass., and was born May 21, 1845. His father, James M. Parker, has been, for upwards of thirty years, a leading business man of that city.

Mr. Parker fitted for college in the Charleston High School, entered Harvard University in 1862, and graduated there in 1866. Studied law in the Albany Law School, and upon his graduation there in 1868, came to Williamsport, was admitted to the bar in the summer of the same year, and entered into partnership with his father-in-law. He is now a member of the law firm of Bentley & Parker. He is a gentleman of fine culture and polished manners, and has already taken a rank among the most promising young attorneys of Williamsport.

Mrs. Maynard's father, Elijah De Pui, was a descendant of Nicholas De Pui the French Huguenot, who, at a very early day, settled on the Delaware River, Pa., bought of the Indians a large tract of land, a portion of which he brought under fine cultivation, and which became the nucleus of the flourishing Shawnee Settlement. The first envoys of the Penn government, which were sent during the Indian wars to look after the soldiers in the different forts, were gratified to find this advanced settlement. They stopped with Nicholas De Pui, and were much surprised to find him living in a large stone house, with a host of retainers or working men, and several slaves as household servants. The Huguenot received them kindly, and proudly showed them his house, his crops, his fine orchards, and his grist-mill, which last is thought, by some historians, to have been the first on the river.

It is a quite remarkable fact for this country, and one worthy of special notice, that the venerable De Pui homestead is still in the hands of a descendant of the same name, namely, Robert De Pui. It may also be mentioned that, among the guests entertained by Mr. Nicholas De Pui, was the immortal Benjamin Franklin.

Some time during the summer of 1777, he married Elizabeth Covenhoven, sister of the celebrated spy, and, in 1784, settled on what is now known as the Deer Park Farm, now within the limits of the city of Williamsport. Here he devoted his attention to farming and merchandising, as well as attending to the duties of his office. He first erected a big house, which he occupied until 1800, at which time he erected a two-story brick house, which is now standing near Keeling and Fisher's mill, in a good state of preservation. During the early days of his settlement, he received a call from John Bennett, who had paddled his sweetest from the vicinity of London, in a canoe, down to Justice Hepler's, for the purpose of being married. The marriage ceremony was performed to the satisfaction of the happy couple, when the modest groom hesitatingly informed the justice that he had no money. The good-natured squire was so impressed with the frankness and honest appearance of Mr. Bennett that he not only forgave the debt but supplied from his store all necessary articles to start the young couple to housekeeping.

In 1794, he was elected to represent Northumberland District in the State Senate, and introduced the bill which set off Lycoming as a separate county. April 14, 1795, he was commissioned Associate Judge for Lycoming County, which office he held until his death, which occurred June 25, 1821. Judge Hepler was of Scotch descent, and belonged to that race which has furnished a great number of our best settlers. They were generally Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and were, almost without exception, conscientious, moral citizens.

Judge Maynard's parents being devout members of the Methodist Church, Mr. Maynard was educated in that persuasion, but from an attendance on the ministrations of Rev. Dr. Brock, Rector of the Episcopal Church of Wellsboro',

he learned to love the services of that church. At the time of his removal to Williamsport, in 1840, there was no Protestant Episcopal Church organization in the place, and only three resident communicants of this persuasion, namely, the late Francis Campbell, Esq., Lester Griswold and his wife, all of whom now rest from their labors. Missionary services, however, were held once a month by Rev. Edward N. Lightner, Rector of St. James's Church, Albany. Judge Maynard mentioned his preference for the Episcopal form of service to Judge Ellis Lewis, his neighbor and intimate friend, who also cherished the same view. This led to an interview of these gentlemen with Mr. Campbell and Mr. Griswold, relative to the matter.

Judge Maynard at once proposed to Judge Lewis that an effort be made to build a "Protestant Episcopal church in the borough of Williamsport," and a subscription paper for this purpose was drawn up and circulated by these gentlemen, with a success that exceeded their expectations. This effort resulted in the organization of a "Christ Church," on February 8, 1841, of which body Mr. Maynard was chosen a vestryman. On the 8th of the following October he was received into membership by baptism and confirmation, administered at the hands of the Right Rev. Henry U. Onderdonk, Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

Judge Maynard has ever been an advocate of early and thorough education, holding, with Plato, that "a good education consists in giving to the body and the soul all the perfection of which they are susceptible," and believing, with Aristotle, that the most effective way of preserving a state is to bring up the citizens in the spirit of the government,—in fashion, and, as it were, to cost them in the mould of the Constitution. He has taken a very lively interest in the prosperity of the Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem, founded by the Hon. Asa Parker, of March Chunk, Pennsylvania, in 1865. Judge Maynard was then on the Bench in the district where the University is situated, and at the request of the founder of that noble charity, he prepared the draft for the charter of that institution, and it was granted by the State Legislature. Judge Maynard was one of the first elected on the Board of Trustees, and continues to hold the office.

We close this sketch by the record of one more fact, namely, that the chime of bells on the new Trinity Church, of Williamsport, was donated to the Church by Judge Maynard, at a cost of \$5000, and is called "THE MAYNARD CHIMES."

WILLIAM HERBURN,

Colonel, Justice, Senator, and Judge, was born in the north of Ireland, 1753, emigrated to this country while yet a young man, and came to Lycoming about 1773 or '74. His first work, in this country, was done at Oulbertson's mill, opposite where Jaysburg now stands, where he dug the mill-race. From which place he went to Samuel Wallis's. This was probably about the time of the general exodus from the valley, for we find him intrusted with the command of troops during the early stages of the war. He, with a party under his command, came up the river to the relief of the suffering citizens, who were using every effort to escape from the savages. On the 11th of June he reached the site of Williamsport, and at a spot in the rear of where Corvran & Bull's grocery stands, and on the ground now occupied by Nichols's family, they came upon the scene of a cruel massacre. The day before a party of seven men, ten women, and eight children, viz., Peter Smith, wife and six children, Mrs. William King and two children; Michael Smith, Michael Campbell, David Chambers, Samuel, and Hannah, had started from Lycoming Creek, in a wagon, to go to Muncy Fort. When they had reached the point above mentioned, they were fired upon by a party of Indians.

Samuel's ill deal at the first fire. The Indians, disdaining the use of their firearms, rushed for the wagon to end the strife with the tomahawk. The men, with the exception of Campbell, left the women and children to the merities of the merciless savages, and sought safety in flight. The noble Campbell stood his ground, and contended against the fearful odds, for the protection of the helpless, whose natural protectors had ignominiously fled. Colonel Hepler found the ghastly corpses of Mrs. Smith, Samuel, Campbell, and one other; Mrs. King was still alive, but died soon after. He administered the last sad rites to this little band, who, but a few hours before, were possessed of life. After the return of the settlers, we find Col. Hepler in command of Fort Muncy. During the fall of 1778 was reached him of the approach of a force of British and Indians. He dispatched the ever-faithful scout, who soon returned with the information that the enemy were approaching in force, from direction of the headwaters of Lycoming Creek. Again he ordered the women and children to be sent down the river,—the second expedition within one season, both under his direction. After the war he was appointed justice of the peace for this portion of Northumberland County, which office he held until about 1791.

He was the only justice in the section, and was noted for the equity of his decisions, as well as the muscular force sometimes employed to sustain the dignity of his office. On one occasion a Mr. Cunn became a litigant in this primitive court, and, taking exception to some of the rulings, gave vent to his feelings in personal abuse of the justice. The Court, instead of satisfying its dignity by the infliction of a fine, threw off its official robes, walked out, and with one blow sent Mr. Cunn to make the acquaintance of the more eloquent. The Court was not further interrupted during the progress of that trial. The defendant never forgot the affront, and attempted to repay the author of his disgrace, after he became judge; but the strong arm of the colored did not fail him, and Cunn, discomfited, concluded *regretted in pace*.

THOMSON CORYELL.

The venerable gentleman whose name we have placed as the caption of this narrative, is one of the oldest and most highly esteemed residents of Williamsport. His ancestors were Huguenots, and were driven from France in 1685, under the edict of Nantes; they came to America, landed at Perth Amboy, and settled in South Plaines. Some of the descendants are yet in that vicinity, and spell their name "Coriell." One of the sons, Emanuel, traveled across the State to the Delaware River, and settled at "Webb Falls," sixteen miles above Tomsion, became the proprietor of a considerable amount of land, and established a ferry on the main road, from New York to Philadelphia, known as "Coryell's Ferry."

It was at this point that Washington crossed the Delaware with his army while on his retreat across New Jersey. Abraham Coryell attended the ferry on the New Jersey side, and his brother John on the Pennsylvania side. Both of these were descendants of Emanuel Coryell.

George Coryell, son of Abraham Coryell, and father of the subject of this sketch, was married, in 1799, to Charity Van Bostick; and Thomson Coryell, the eldest of the offspring, was born in the old ferry-house, in Huntington County, New Jersey, on the 13th of June, 1791. In 1793, Mr. Coryell migrated to East Buffalo, Northumberland County (now Snyder County), Pennsylvania. He was a carpenter by trade, and built several houses in the vicinity of Lewisburg. Mr. Coryell was also connected with a company of dragoons, in the Revolutionary war.

In 1802, Mr. Thomson Coryell carried the mail for a while on horseback, from Lewisburg to Bellefonte, Andrew Albright being the contractor for a few years. Mr. Coryell, when a boy, served as clerk in the store of James Moody, in Milton. As might be expected, his opportunities for learning, at that early time, were exceedingly meagre. He, however, arrived, when quite young, a great love of reading, and by a faithful improvement on of his leisure time he acquired quite a fund of knowledge of general subjects. He also possessed a great inclination to gather facts, statistics, and the like, and being a close observer of men and things, and having a remarkably retentive memory, he has rendered very material service to the community in preparing reminiscences of its old pioneers and representative men. Indeed, he has for many years been familiarly known as "Uncle Tunny Coryell, the Historian." In 1809, he came to Lycoming County, and for about four years was clerk in the store of James Collins, at Jersey Shore.

In the fall of 1813, he removed to Williamsport, and was engaged for several years as clerk in the office of General John Barrows, who was at that time, Prothonotary of Lycoming County. He subsequently held the offices of Register, Recorder, and Clerk of the Orphans' Court, under the appointment of Governor Findlay, of Pennsylvania; also, for some six years he was Prothonotary and Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, under Governor Shultz. For a number of years, likewise, he was identified with the Public Works, on the North and West Branch Canal.

On the 13th of February, 1816, he married Miss Sarah Barrows, daughter of General John Barrows, of Muncosville, Lycoming County. He has been blessed with a family of three sons and three daughters, two of the latter of whom, Mary and Sarah, and a son, George, are deceased. The oldest son, John B. Coryell, is Superintendent and Treasurer of St. Mary's Coal Company. Charles H. Coryell is a merchant in Clevelândia County, Pennsylvania. The surviving daughter, Jane, became Mrs. John Gibson, of Williamsport.

On Tuesday evening, February 13, 1866, occurred the golden wedding of this venerable pair. For fifty years—up to that time—this aged couple had resided in the same house in which, in early life, they had plighted to each other their faith and love. The happy pair were appropriately addressed, on the occasion, by Rev. Wm. Stinson, of the Presbyterian Church. Among other things, Mr. Stinson said:

"This is a golden wedding; and we are here to congratulate this old boy and this old girl, who have been cupping together for fifty years, and who seem to

like each other and the cupping so well as to desire our participation in this, their Indian summer fruits matrimonial. Indeed, there must be some mystic virtue in the magical rite called a wedding, since, springing up in a honeymoon, it merges into a wedding festival, and then into a tin wedding. Continuing to shine, it becomes a silver felicity; but, presto!—as here,—a half-century's shining metamorphoses it into a golden joy.

"Like the Indian summer, with its stores and gleamings, with its softened lights and jangled colorings, with its quiet skies and gathered harvests, so this golden epoch is rich with its garnered memories, its hopes,—yes, its storms, too,—and shadows past."

In 1817, Mr. Coryell and his wife united with the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Coryell died March 24, 1869. From her formation, she was a worthy member of the First Presbyterian Church of Williamsport, during all of which time she adorned her position by a constant Christian walk; and dying, her ransomed spirit calmly soared to the blissful realms of endless days, to be forever with the Lord.

In 1836, Mr. Coryell took an active part in the organization of the Williamsport Gas Company. For seventeen years he was Secretary, Superintendent, and Treasurer, and was emphatically the father of the gas interests in Williamsport.

Mr. Coryell was also instrumental in getting the first government survey made for the National Road from Washington City to Buffalo and Sackett's Harbor. It was also through his efforts that the United States Court was brought to Williamsport.

At present, at the ripe age of eighty-five years, his advice is frequently sought, and his judgment and conclusions are as fresh, vigorous, and sound as ever.

COLONEL B. W. THOMPSON.

The subject of this sketch has a record of remarkable interest, and one intimately identified with the history of the late civil war.

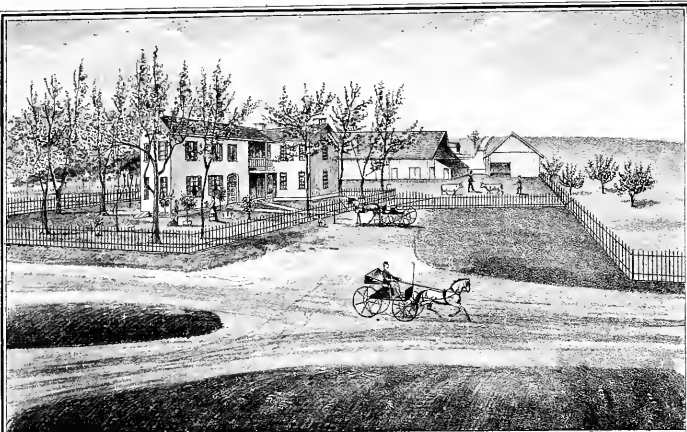
He was born in Mahanetown, Orange County, N. Y., November 5, 1823, and is the second son in a family of seven children. His youngest sister, Mrs. Margaret B. Newton, is now a missionary in Lahore, Northern India. Another sister, Miss Julia Caroline Thompson, is the editress of two well-known monthlies, "Woman's Work for Woman," and "Children's Work for Children," both published in Philadelphia by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church.

For a number of years, when a boy, Mr. Thompson was employed in the capacity of store clerk. When eighteen years old, while receiving a salary of only the hundred and twenty-five dollars per year, he not only maintained himself but out of the same supported, for a time, his mother and two sisters,—his father, Rev. John J. Thompson, having died three years previous, in 1849.

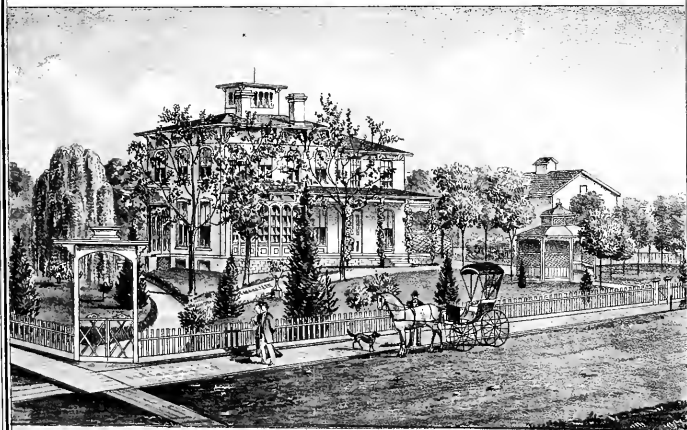
In the autumn of 1854, Mr. Thompson, suffering at that time from a lung difficulty, repaired to Florida for the sake of his health. The trip was made in a sailing vessel, landing in Jacksonville, after a week upon the ocean. He passed his first year as a teacher in the family of Col. F. L. Dancy, State Engineer, at Orange Mills, on the St. John's River, near Palatka. The climate and out-door life worked a decided improvement in his health, and in the fall of 1855 he engaged with Samuel Ellis, in Jacksonville, as a clerk. Here his thorough business training and qualifications soon gave him precedence over a score of clerks, and he became head salesman in three months. During August, 1856, the yellow fever broke out in Jacksonville, in a malignant form, and soon all business came to a standstill, and the majority of the white population fled. Mr. Thompson, with other young men, reported to the mayor or alcalde of the town as nurse, and did duty in that capacity during the continuance of the plague. About this time the branch house of Mr. Ellis, in Fernandina, was deprived of one partner by death, and another by illness, and young Thompson was chosen from the entire staff to take charge of the business. Here came a severe trial of the moral principles of our young friend. Before him was an offer of a partnership in a lucrative business in a rapidly growing railroad terminal town. But quite as soon in the business had been the sale of liquor in packages, and another source of income was the agency of several standstill lines which arrived on Sunday. With commendable firmness, he refused the flattering offer unless these objectionable features were dropped off.

To this the partners assented, and the firm of Ellis, Melldough & Thompson was formed. Mr. Melldough retired soon after from continued ill health, and subsequently the business grew to such proportions that Mr. Ellis sold his interest to ex-Governor Brumme, making the firm Brumme & Thompson. The firm of Ellis & Thompson built a fine business house, finished inside with the rich native woods of Florida, which continued to be the finest store building in the place until recently destroyed by fire. Mr. T. took an active interest in all that concerned the welfare of the new town. He served as a member of the council,





RES. OF S. H. BAILEY,
PORTER TP., LYCOMING CO., PA.



MRS. M. G. COLEMAN, M. D.,
No. 20 HIGH ST., COR. ELMIRA, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

and was prominent in procuring the erection of a very pretty little Presbyterian church, which still stands.

He very early organized a Sunday-school in a garret chamber, which was the mother of four church schools, and an efficient nucleus for the Christian workers of different denominations before they crystallized into churches. In May, 1860, Mr. Thompson's health gave way and he came very near to the grave. He sent for his partner and sold his share in the business, and settled with him while upon his sick-bed. Being freed from care, he rapidly recovered and was able to spend the summer in travel. In the autumn of 1860 he associated with him H. D. Gould, a young gentleman from Delhi, New York, and took out a stock of goods, arriving just about the time of Mr. Lincoln's first election.

Business opened very auspiciously, but in January, 1861, the ordinance of secession was passed by the State Legislature, and active preparations were begun for the impending conflict. By the operation of the stringent militia laws all who were liable to military duty had been obliged to be enrolled in some volunteer company, or be subject to the annoyances of frequent drills and musters, at great distances from their business. Mr. Thompson, in common with other business men, had joined one of these volunteer companies, and now found he had dropped into a trap. His company was ordered into the service of the State of Florida, and the penalty of refusal was confiscation of property and imprisonment of person. The whole town became a camp. The citizens were awakened in the morning by a reveille beaten through the streets, and all the males repaired at once to morning drill. After an hour spent in field exercises, the details for the day were announced and all dispersed for breakfast. Those told off for duty reported for the same, and the rest were allowed to attend to their own business. On one of these tours of duty our friend contracted typhoid fever from exposure, and had a very severe illness. For weeks his life was despaired of, but in April he was so far recovered as to be able to take a view of the situation. His partner had been forced to leave on account of his Northern birth. His goods had been taken contrary to his orders by the rebel leaders, without pay. A sentry stood at his door at night, and spies shadowed him everywhere by day. His mail was assorted, and all Northern letters thrown into the basket of the vigilance committee before his eyes, and everything indicated the reign of terror which had begun.

AFTER THE FALL OF SUMTER.

As soon as Sumter fell, and it became evident that war must come, he, with other Northern men, fomented dissension and insubordination in his military company, and it was disbanded. Then he determined to leave, before any call for his military services should bind him to fight against his country's flag. He disposed of his goods as rapidly as possible, gathered what he could of his means in a short time, and made ready for his flight northward. His sister, Miss J. Currie Thompson, was then residing with him in Fernandina, and the problem of escaping with her was not an easy one to solve. Several plans were discussed by the Northern residents, but they finally decided to go openly by the regular route. Availing themselves of the absence of some of the more bloodthirsty of the vigilance committee, he prepared to leave by the regular steamer to Savannah. A great excitement arose at once on this plan becoming known, and the wharf was crowded with angry fire-eaters, who threatened violence; but United States Senator Yulee and State Senator George W. Call, who were personal friends of Mr. Thompson, interposed and publicly announced their determination to see that any Northern man who wished to go should have liberty to leave without molestation.

A PLOT REVEALED.

A faithful negro waiter revealed a plot he had overheard of having Thompson and his party arrested and mobbed in Charleston, and warned them to avoid that city. His immediate party consisted of eight persons, two gentlemen and their wives, one little boy, his sister, and a Northern lady who was put under his charge. Upon the steamboat they recognized a number of refugees from other parts of Florida. An instance of the lawlessness and violence of the times occurred on the passage. One gentleman (F.), a Knight of the Golden Circle, shot another across the dinner-table for some petty insult. Arrived at Savannah, our party put up at the Pelah's House, and their leader went freely and boldly among his mercantile acquaintances. So entirely was he trusted by them that he procured exchange on New York for Southern money at three per cent. discount, while many really loyal Southerners paid fifty per cent. premium for gold or Northern exchange.

RUNNING THE GACETTE.

Arranging for rooms at the hotel on their return from the "up country," the party took the first train for Macon, but at the last moment bought tickets for Nashville. They were detained half a day at Atlanta, and had a very exciting time in that fiery city. The leaders needed a victim to be used in "firing the

Southern heart," and they coolly discussed the propriety of taking a passenger whose fair complexion betrayed his Northern residence, as an example. The entire trip via Chattanooga to Nashville was full of adventure and excitement. From Nashville the way was open, as Tennessee had not yet formally seceded, but her sympathies were largely with the South. Our party stopped at Mammoth Cave, and made the tour of it, being one of the last parties before active war operations closed the cave to the public for a time. After a Sabbath day of rest they crossed the Ohio on Monday, and all felt what many expressed aloud, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Arriving in New York, Mr. Thompson placed all the money he brought North, except fifty dollars, in the hands of his creditors, and went to visit his friends. The creditors of the firm returned a part of the money to be applied upon their private debts for capital, and gave the young man a full release of all their obligations, at the same time tendering their credit for a stock of goods to begin business anywhere north of Mason and Dixon's line.

After a short tour among his friends, Mr. Thompson visited his brother, living in Port Byron, New York, and there purchased a weekly newspaper called the *Port Byron Gazette*. This he edited for nearly a year, applying himself closely to learning the trade of a printer, and producing a very sprightly paper. His brother died in the autumn of 1861, at Port Byron. The newspaper enterprise was growing rapidly when the call for three hundred thousand men was made in July, 1862. Towns were assigned their quotas to furnish, and a number of the leading men of Port Byron urged Mr. Thompson to enlist a company, and clear them of the draft.

This he consented to do, upon condition that his printing-office should be cared for and sold to good advantage, to pay his debts upon it. This pledge was disregarded, and the office sold by the sheriff, involving a loss to Captain Thompson of about five hundred dollars.

He threw himself vigorously into the work, and in ten days was able to report a full company and he was named as Captain of "B" Company, the Hamilton and Elmore's Regiment New York Volunteers. This regiment was completed, and started for the front only in August, 1862. They went via Albany, New York, and Philadelphia to Baltimore, where they were ordered to Harper's Ferry. They had been but a few weeks in the service when they were surrounded at Harper's Ferry by the rebel army, then about to fight the battle of Antietam, and, after a fruitless and mismanaged fight of two days, were disgracefully surrendered by the traitor Miles. The whole body of troops was disarmed and paroled, and were told by the rebel officers that they were to go to their homes. They marched to Annapolis, Maryland, the officers being obliged to leave all their outfit, save what they could carry.

AT CHICAGO.

From Annapolis they were shipped to Chicago, and put in barracks at Camp Douglas, late a prison for rebel prisoners. Here the demoralization and desertions consequent upon their condition threw doubt and vigilance upon the officers. In December, 1862, they were declared exchanged, and were reshipped to Virginia. Here they received arms, and moved from place to place in the rear and right of our army; then "stuck in the mud" at Falmouth, until they were assigned a place on the picket line along Bull Run, at or near Centerville. Here they picketed against Mosby and his guerrillas, and formed the extreme right of the Army of the Potomac until the march to Gettysburg, in June, 1863.

AT GETTYSBURG.

Of the sufferings and losses incurred on that march this is not the place to speak, but Captain Thompson endeavored himself to his men by his considerate care for their wants and his efficient aid in times of their need. On the forced march of his corps, June 29, he fell in the road from exhaustion, after having nearly thirty-three miles that day, and having carried one or two of his men's muskets, in addition to his own burden, nearly all day. He was assisted to a home by the wayside, and reported for duty the next morning. They arrived on the field of Gettysburg on the evening of July 1, and bivouacked behind Cemetery Hill, on the Taneytown Road, for the night.

During the terrible 24 and 25 of July our hero was in the thick of the fight. He went into the battle with forty-seven men of his own company, and a colour-guard of eight non-commissioned officers. Of these, twenty-five of his company were killed and wounded, and six of the colour-guard wounded, two losing legs. He was, himself, placed *hors du combat* for a short time by two near acquaintance of a bursting shell, but was soon at his post again. In common with most of his corps, he fought the entire battle fasting, getting his first food from the horsebacks of the rebel dead, on the morning of the 4th of July. When the corps marched off the field on the 5th of July, Captain Thompson's feet were so swollen that he could not wear his shoes, and he was so generally used up that

he was unable to accompany his command. He devoted the time to getting his wounded men cared for and removed to permanent hospitals.

PROMOTED TO MAJOR.

Returning to his company as soon as he was able to perform his duty, he shared the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac until the spring of 1864, when his company being reduced to ten men for duty, he made application for transfer to the colored troops. He was examined by General Casey's board and made major, and in March, 1864, reported for duty to Camp William Penn, near Philadelphia, as major of the Thirty-second United States colored troops, then organizing. This regiment proceeded to South Carolina, and spent the weary summer months in the siege of Charleston. Here, to be on duty was to be "under fire," and the shells often reached the camps of those off duty.

AT HILTON HEAD.

In the autumn his regiment was moved to Hilton Head Island for off-duty duty. Here Major Thompson first met Miss Adelta Twitchell, whom he afterwards married. This lady and her sister were serving as missionary teachers to the freedmen, and their station was in a house upon the picket line of the Thirty-second colored troops. A short acquaintance was formed, and the regiment was ordered to the field to act as counter-irritants during the great march of Sherman to the sea. This campaign of about a month was a peculiarly trying one. The force was small and was constantly at a disadvantage. Attacking fortified places, which were well-nigh impregnable to small force, meeting large bodies of troops concentrated by rail to oppose them at every change of position, the troops were worn out and disheartened.

MADE PROVOST-MARSHAL.

During the summer on Morris Island, Major Thompson contracted chronic diarrhea, and the exposure of this campaign rendered him entirely unfit for duty. When Sherman appeared, and fighting was over in this department, he was made Provost-Marshal of the Hilton Head district. This was an office of great responsibility, requiring unusual executive ability. Here he had charge of six hundred rebel officers, upon whom the Government was retaliating the treatment shown their prisoners in Columbia and Salisbury. These officers were kept on a small ration of meal and molasses, without meat, and with a very small allowance of wood. But they occupied comfortable barracks and had careful medical attention. During the entire time not one of their number died. Besides this, the receiving, feeding, and forwarding of large numbers of troops and prisoners, the care of a very large negro colony fell largely upon the Provost-Marshal. A very elaborate system of passports for all civilians added still further to the details of his labors. Notwithstanding repeated plots and attempts to break the guard and escape, on the part of the prisoners, Major T. did not lose a single prisoner or man intrusted to his custody. The post of Provost-Marshal-General becoming vacant, General Gilmore selected Major Thompson, and granted him Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of the South, and Flag-of-France Officer. About this time he was promoted to Lieutenant-colonel of his regiment.

HIS DEATH.

As Provost-Marshal-General he had the civil administration of Charleston, Savannah, Fernandina, and Jacksonville, and as much of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida as was within the Union lines. In this position the colonel was able to render good for evil to many of his old Florida friends, and his extensive acquaintance before the war assisted him greatly in doing justice to the people, and in thwarting the schemes of the horde of rascals which always comes to the surface in such times of social anarchy.

DISTINGUISHED PRISONERS.

He had in his charge in Fort Pulaski the Governors of nearly all the Southern States, Judge McGrath, of Charleston, Senator Yulee, of Florida, rebel Secretary of the Treasury Trevelyan, and a large number of the fugitives of the Confederacy. He also received President Davis and wife after his capture, and furnished transportation to him and his party from Hilton Head to Fortress Monroe. Davis's party consisted of Vice-President Alexander Stephens, Postmaster-General Reagan, General Wheeler, Clement C. Clay, and two or three helms. The colonel still delights in telling how he victualled the ship with pork and hard-tack, and made the leaders taste army rations for once.

MIL STEPHENS'S PREDICTION.

In a conversation with Mr. Stephens upon their expectations for the future, Stephens very emphatically said that not a hair of their heads would be injured. This, Colonel T. and the Union officers assured him was a mad mistake, but time

has verified the prophecy. Before this time there had been great anxiety to get the Union prisoners from the Andersonville pen. Colonel Thompson met Colonel Lamar and Cunningham with a flag of truce outside of Savannah, to arrange for their exchange. When the day came for their delivery at Darien, Georgia, Colonel Thompson was on hand with ship-hauls of clothing and medical stores, but the rebels failed to come to time.

ANDERSONVILLE PRISONERS.

After the surrender of Lee and the capture of Davis, word was received that the prisoners had been turned loose and were making their way to Jacksonville, Florida. Three steamships were immediately detailed with chulding, tents, provisions, and medical stores, to take care of at least five thousand men. These, under charge of Colonel Thompson, proceeded at once to the St. John's River. Not being able to enter until high water, Colonel Thompson crossed the bar in a small boat, telegraphed to Jacksonville for a steambark, which soon came down and conveyed him to Jacksonville. Here the plans were matured for the reception and care of the poor sufferers, and a train made up, which, with the Provost-Marshal-General on the engine, worked out over the abandoned railway to meet them. A few miles out they met the head of the column. Such a sight as they presented will never again be seen on earth. Over four thousand men with not a single whole or decent garment upon one of the entire number,—the majority without hats or shoes,—haggard and pinched beyond all description, with long hair and beards, staring eyes, long, bony fingers, a tattering gait, and hollow, hoarse voices, staggering feebly towards "God's country," as they styled the Union lines, made a picture which was sad enough to move the eye of the bitterest rebel of the Confederacy to tears. So intense was their dread of recapture, and their desire for freedom, that many of them marched until they fell dead on the way. Colonel T. loaded up his train with the sick and feeble ones, and ran into Jacksonville as rapidly as possible, and continued to make trips as long as a stranger could be found upon the road.

DRESSING THE PRISONERS.

Meantime the ships had come up, the medical director had his hospital tents pitched, and every department was in active preparation for the comfort of the heroes of Andersonville. At six o'clock the next morning they had over five hundred men in hospital. The men were divided into two camps, one by the river and one by a small stream. The men were marched out in companies of one hundred and divested of the rags that stood for clothing, had their hair cut short, and marched naked into the stream with a piece of soap in hand. When thoroughly cleaned they marched out on the other side, and were there clothed with a new suit from hat to shoes. The vermin-filled rags were burned. In the entire company scarcely one sound man was found. The great majority were covered with scurfy spots, and every skin-disease known to man was to be found among them. The process of clothing was accomplished in two days, and then the men were embarked on board ships and steamboats to be sent north. No words can convey the intense delight of these poor fellows when they found themselves comfortably clad and fed and actually headed for home.

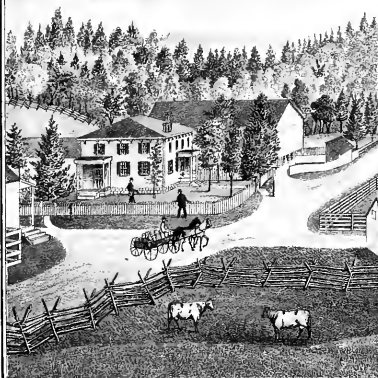
After the close of the war and the return of the Southern soldiers to their homes, the details of civil government greatly increased the duties of the military commanders, and the departments were reduced to States. The entire criminal business fell into the Provost-Marshal-General's hands, and Colonel Thompson's department was South Carolina. When we consider the lawlessness and anarchy into which the country had fallen, the criminal classes that swarm like vultures around an army, and the hatred of the white and black races, it will not be doubted that he led a busy life. With a good corps of officers and detectives he greatly restrained the operations of cotton thieves, gamblers, and private distillers, and made South Carolina, during the summer of 1865, as safe a place to live in as if the war had not been. In August, 1865, an order came for the muster out of a certain number of regiments of colored troops, and the 32d was chosen.

Colonel Thompson with the right wing of the regiment embarked at once for New York, and thence to Philadelphia, where in Camp Cadwallader, August 23, 1865, he became a private citizen.

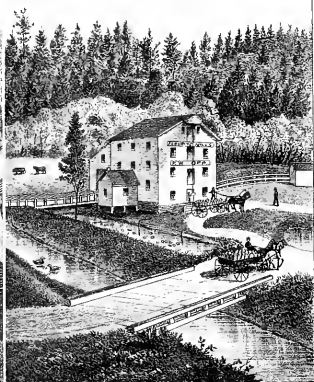
The acquaintance of the picket line having ripened into affection, Colonel Thompson was married in Bethel, Maine, September 14, 1865, to Miss Adelta Twitchell. In October, he came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, as Superintendent of Dodge Mills, which position he filled for more than two years.

On the 1st of January, 1868, he became cashier of the banking-house of Messrs. Taylor, Weed & Co., which position he filled for a little more than a year. In 1869, in connection with Mr. A. B. Lundy, he organized the Williamsport Fire Insurance Company, of which he was Secretary and Treasurer for five years. When that company went into liquidation, he went into the insurance agency business, which he still continues, as the senior partner of Thompson & Clinger.

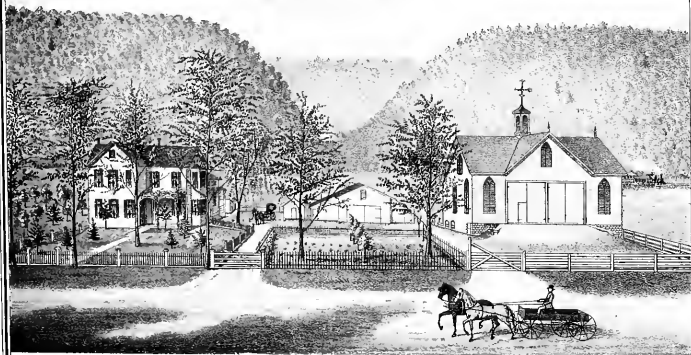




RES. OF P. WILSON OPP,
MORELAND TP., LYCOMING CO., PA.



FLOURING MILL OF P. WILSON OPP.



RES. OF M. F. HEPBURN,
PORTER TP., LYCOMING CO., PA.

On the 21st of January, 1873, Colonel Thompson was called to mourn the loss of his wife by death.

Mrs. Thompson was born in Bethel, Maine. Her early home was amid the grand and soul-inspiring scenery of the White Mountains. Her spirit possessed all the vigor, nobility, and purity that we are wont to associate with the free air of a mountain land. She was characterized, even in early girlhood, by natural decision of purpose and promptness of action, accompanied by exuberant cheerfulness, and a remarkable facility of invention in seeking ways to make others happier and better.

When in early life she gave herself to Jesus, it was an entire consecration of soul and body to his service. Her lovely character seemed crowned with a divine halo from this time until she ascended to her glorified home.

She began her life work at once. In her own family, among her companions, wherever the Master called her to sojourn for ever so short a time, her ready hand sought his work, and her prayer of faith was answered in converting grace upon souls.

When the war came, with its manifold calls for heroic self-sacrifice, she, with a noble sister, persuaded their father to permit them to enter the service as missionary teachers of the poor colored people. This they accomplished, and were stationed at Stony Plantation, Hilton Head, South Carolina. Their station was upon the Union picket line, in full sight of the enemy's picket post across the river, dividing the island from the mainland. Here, undergoing all the privations incident to army life, and exposed to snailshot almost constantly, they pursued their twofold work of teaching the rudiments of learning and winning souls for Jesus. The refugees from the mainland were very numerous and extremely eager for knowledge, and day and evening, while strength lasted, they patiently taught the eager dark learners the beginning of wisdom.

Here, as already stated, she met for the first time, Colonel Thompson, who subsequently became her husband, and when the war was done, at the very altar where she first took the vows of God's service, she assumed the vows of marriage.

Her first home in this new relation was a small house in the seventh ward of this city (Williamsport), known during her occupancy as "Hope Cottage." How her womanly and Christian graces shone forth in that humble, yet ever hospitable home, there are many witnesses whose grateful memories will long have record. For eight years and three months she was spared to her husband and friends in Williamsport.

The history of these years is a record of earnest labor for the good of others, of unflinching courage in the performance of duty and suffering God's will, of sublime faith in the power of prayer and wonderful answers received to her petitions, and of success in leading souls to Jesus such as few in her circumstances have exceeded.

The witness of her life was not dimmed in death.

Fully aware that her end was coming, she looked every circumstance attending it fully in the face, and expressed fully her wishes in reference to all that would happen. Then, having provided memorials for her relatives and nearest friends, she awaited the Lord's coming with a quiet courage and joy that made her room a very Bethel.

Her testimony was most cheerful and triumphant.

To those who asked of her hope, she often quoted, "The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth from all sin." This is my hope; on this promise I am going to heaven."

Though preceded by great suffering, her last moments were peaceful, and she fell asleep in Jesus as gently.

"As did the wave along the shore."

The concourse that gathered to pay the last tributes of respect to her remains craved the esteem in which she was held by the community. She was buried in "Wildwood," and her grave is, as she requested it to be, "in the sunshine."

In April, 1875, Colonel Thompson was married to Miss Clara F., daughter of Daniel Updegraff, of Williamsport.

During his residence in the seventh ward of this city, Mr. Thompson has purchased and laid out about forty-seven acres of land into building lots, almost all of which have been sold, and most of them built upon, thus making quite an addition to the city.

He has been an elder in the *Lyscoming* Presbyterian Church, Newberry, since 1867, and also for a longer time Superintendent of the Sunday-school.

ROBERT COVENHOVEN.

About four miles below Jersey Shore, a little south of the road to Williamsport, resided, a few years since, the venerable subject of this sketch, at the advanced age of eighty-eight. Mr. Covenhoven was born of Low Dutch parents in Monmouth County, New Jersey. He was much employed during his youth as a

hunter and axeman to the surveyors of land in the valleys tributary to the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna.

The familiarity thus acquired with all the paths of that vast wilderness rendered his services eminently useful as a scout and guide to the military parties of the Revolution, which commenced about the time of his arriving at manhood.

It is unnecessary to say that the graduate of such a school was fearless and intrepid, that he was skillful in the wiles of Indian warfare, and that he possessed an iron constitution.

With those qualifications, at the call of his country, in 1776, he joined the campaigns under General Washington. He was at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. His younger brother had also enlisted, but his father took his place, and the general, with his characteristic kindness, permitted the boy to return and protect his mother.

In the spring of 1777, Robert returned to his home on the West Branch, where his services were more needed by the defenseless frontier than on the sea-coast.

Mr. Covenhoven was one of those men who were always put forward when danger and hard work were to be encountered, but forgotten when honors and emoluments were to be distributed. Nevertheless, he cheerfully sought the post of danger, and never shrunk from duty, although it might be an humble station. Few men have passed through more hairbreadth escapes, few have encountered more personal perils in deadly encounters with savages, than Mr. Covenhoven.

In the autumn of 1777, Job Gillyard, a friendly Indian, had given information that a powerful descent of marauding Indians might be expected before long on the head-waters of the Susquehanna. Near the close of that season the Indians killed a settler by the name of Salzburn, on the Sineuamoning, and Dan Jones at the mouth of Tanguentac.

In the spring of 1778, Colonel Hopburn, afterwards Judge Hopburn, was stationed with a small force at Fort Muncy, at the mouth of Wallis Run, near which several murders had been committed. The Indians had killed Brown's and Benjamin's families, and had taken Cook and his wife prisoners on Logysack Creek.

Colonel Hunter, of Fort Augusta, alarmed by those murders, sent orders to Fort Muncy that all the settlers in that vicinity should evacuate and take refuge at Sunbury. Colonel Hopburn was ordered to pass on the orders to Antis's and Horn's Forts above. To carry this message none would volunteer except Covenhoven and a young Yankee millwright, an apprentice to Andrew Culbertson.

Purposing to avoid all risk, they took their route along the top of Bald Eagle Ridge until they reached Antis's Gap, where they descended towards the Fort at the head of Nippereux Bottom. At the bottom of the hill, near the fort, they were startled by the report of a rifle, which had been fired by an Indian at a girl. The girl had just stooped to milk a cow. The harmless bullet passed through her clothes between her limbs and the ground. Milking cows in these days was dangerous work. The Indians had just killed in the woods Abel Cady and Zephaniah Miller, and mortally wounded young Armstrong, who died that night. The messengers delivered their orders that all persons should evacuate within a week, and they were also to send word up to Horn's Fort.

On his way up, Covenhoven had stayed all night with Andrew Armstrong, who then lived at the head of the long reach. Covenhoven warned him to quit, but he did not like to abandon his crops, and gave no heed to the warning. The Indians came upon him suddenly, and took him prisoner, with his oldest child, and Nancy Bundy. His wife, who was uncertain, concealed herself under the bed, and escaped.

Covenhoven hastened down to his own family, and, having taken them safely to Sunbury, returned in a keel-bow to secure his household furniture.

He was eminently useful in obtaining intelligence at Fort Freedland the day before its capture. He was the guide to Colonel Hartley's expedition up the North Branch after the battle of Wyoming, and he was in several bloody skirmishes with Indians on Logysack and Pine Creeks.

On one occasion (after the return of Colonel Hopburn to Fort Muncy), a detachment was started out, under the command of Captain Berry, to recover some horses stolen by the Indians, reported to be up on Logysack.

Covenhoven, for some reason, was sent out to advise Berry to return, but the latter would not acknowledge the colonel's authority, and persisted in going forward.

Several of Covenhoven's brothers, and his uncle Wyckoff, were in Berry's detachment, and a friendly Indian by the name of Captain Shorpshee. As so many of his family were in this expedition, Robert Covenhoven determined to go along as a guide, but he could not persuade Berry to keep the woods, and before long they found themselves ambushed. A bloody struggle commenced, in which a brother of Mr. Covenhoven was killed, another brother was taken prisoner, with several of his cousins and his uncle Wyckoff.

The latter had been previously laid, but, strange enough, after the hardships of imprisonment, he returned with a fine head of hair.

Robert Covenhoven, after hard fighting, was chased some distance along the bank of the creek, dodging up and down the bank alternately, that his pursuers might get so near him at times. He escaped, and returned to the fort. Brave as he was, the old man often spoke of the flinching of his heart during this chase. The skirmish occurred in Loyalesk, just above Scott's, one mile above the bridge. The old man told a queer story about his "surrounding," in company with Robert King, a party of Indians and refugees, who were working a head hunt up the North Branch, from the depredations of Wyoming. The party in the boat outnumbered them, but the prize was too tempting to be resisted. King, remaining in the bushes, let up a prodigious hulloaho, whooping and shouting to his imaginary comrades to come on. Covenhoven rushed out with his gun in hand and ordered the fellows in the boat to surrender, which they did, and permitted themselves to be secured. King made his appearance, and the two, forcing the prisoners by threats to assist them, arrived with their prize at Wyoming, where, said Mr. Covenhoven, the officers and soldiers of the Continental army eluded the poor Provincials out of their share of the plunder.

In 1796-97, a Mr. Williamson of New York, agent for Sir Wan Poutney, opened a stage wagon-road from month of Lycoming Creek to Painted Post, in New York, and Mr. Covenhoven most appears upon the scene as superintendent of the work. After the cessation of hostilities, and the settlement of the people into the quietude of their own domestic affairs, our hero dropped from public view.

His efforts in behalf of his suffering neighbors were heretofore, when the emergencies demanded courage and skill; but as soon as the necessity for him had passed he modestly retired into obscurity, and never sought, at the hands of those he had so faithfully served, any recognition of his services.

In the year 1832, he applied through the Hon. Mr. Gumble, then a young attorney of Jersey Shore, and received a Government pension for his services in the border war.

Robert Covenhoven died, October, 1846, thirty years ago, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Platts, near Northumberland, aged 90 years, 10 months, and 22 days. He was buried at the grave-yard at Northumberland.

COLONEL HUGH WHITE.

Colonel White settled about 1755, a few miles above the mouth of Pine Creek, on the banks of the Susquehanna. On the 19th of April, 1776, he was commissioned captain of a company of infantry, in the first battalion of Associates in Northumberland County, by John Morton, Speaker of the General Assembly. That he was a faithful and efficient officer is fully attested by his promotion to the rank of colonel. He was also a commissary, and was assiduous in his efforts in supplying the army of Washington with much-needed commissary stores. After the cessation of hostilities, he entered with spirit into the re-establishment of society and building up of the business interests of the country. He served in the State Legislature three terms from this County; first, in 1778, with John White and Thomas Grant as colleagues, afterwards, in 1803-4, being the only representative from the district.

In 1810, he was elected elder of the first regular Presbyterian Church established at Pine Creek. His two associates were Hon. Isaac Smith and Robert Love; Rev. Isaac Grier being pastor.

In 1822, at the age of 85, he dropped asleep, thus peacefully closing a long and eventful life, the greater portion of which had been spent in the philanthropic labor of aiding the cause of humanity.

ISAAC SMITH.

Hon. Isaac Smith settled soon after the war of the Revolution, at Level Corners, within present limits of Platt Township. Mr. Smith was a millwright, but finding little demand for his skill as a mechanic, or from clover, he turned his attention to farming, and bent at that point about three hundred acres of land, which was surveyed by him in 1791. Mr. Smith was a man of refinement. Nature had designed him for a no nobler field of labor, but one where his sphere of usefulness would be more extended. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1806-7, and in 1812 represented this district in the national Congress. There he was brought in contact with and had to cope with the master-slaves of Webster and Calhoun while in the prime of vigorous manhood, and it is inconceivable enough to have it said that he suffered not by the association.

JOHN BRADY.

Among the many names which must ever appear in the annals of the history of this county, and which will be fondly cherished so long as the waters of the

beautiful Susquehanna shall flow and there is an inhabitant dwelling on its banks, none will ever occupy a more prominent place or be remembered more fondly than that of Brady. Volumes would be necessary to give a perfect history of all the events in the lives of the different representatives of this family which are truly worthy of preservation.

All that could be said of their patriotism, their unswerving devotion to principle, their self-sacrificing, would be but a poor tribute to their worth. Here where they were best known, in the full pride of vigorous manhood, and where the blood of their father, Captain John and his son James, was shed in defense of those people, is their memory held most sacred. For the people of this valley they sacrificed their lives, and upon this people must devolve the task of so commemorating the brave man that they shall be known and recognized as the saviors of the country so long as time shall last. Saviors of the country they were, in a very great degree. Leaving wife, children, and home at that period of life when the heart clings to the most tenderly to these sacred and hallowed ties that make life so sweet, John Brady plunged with real Irish enthusiasm into the vortex of his followers a spirit of determination that saved this beautiful valley to their descendants. There was no flinching with him, no fear of consequences, when the call of humanity urged him onward. One motive prompted his acts, and that was to save his fellows, at the sacrifice of himself, if need be.

John Brady was born in the State of Delaware, in 1733, of Irish parentage. He inherited from his parents all their peculiar traits of Irish character that fitted him so eminently for the prominent sphere in which he was called upon to act all through life. Fearless, impulsive, warm-hearted to a fault, he went where duty called, acted with promptness, and was ever kind to all. His parents moved at an early day into the wilderness, and settled near where Shippensburg now stands, in Franklin County. At the breaking-out of the French and Indian war, the martial spirit that pervaded young Brady could not be quenched; he accepted the fortunes of the soldier, and for gallant conduct was commissioned captain, a position of far greater distinction at that time than at the present. He married Miss Mary Quigley. The first fruit of this marriage was Samuel, who was born in Shippensburg, in the year 1753. The modest Mary little imagined, as she pressed the infant to her breast, that she was nourishing a spirit that would astonish the world with his deeds of daring.

To his efforts, probably more than to those of any other man, were the people indebted for that wholesome dread that pervaded the mind of the Indian of the white man's prowess. From Shippensburg, Captain Brady removed to Standing Stone, on the Juniata River, where Huntingdon now stands. His next move was in 1772, to the West Branch of the Susquehanna, where he took up vast quantities of wild land near where Lewisburg now stands. Hugh Brady was born while the parents were living at Standing Stone, July 29, 1768, being the fifth son.

On the 9th of April, 1772, we find him named as foreman of the first Grand Jury of Northumberland. The gallant captain could not lay aside the panoply of war, and, donning the garb of the husbandman, assume the role of a citizen, and devote his attention to the pleasant task of fitting up a home for his already numerous family. In this he was greatly aided by his faithful confidant, Mary. Peace for a time reigned, and with the first appearance of the heavenly messenger women threw off reluctance, and, asserting the prerogative to be not only helpmates, but leaders in all ennobling avocations of life, turned the inlets of husbands from the hardening scenes through which they had so recently passed, and, softening the heart by that divine process only known to them, being the channels through which infinity of love and peace reach humanity from heaven, planted them in the seeds which, if permitted to grow unintercepted, would animate the whole earth with an ethereal odor. The banks of the Susquehanna, already teeming with busy life, presented a scene of quiet, peaceful enjoyment that was more appreciated from the association with the turbulent past. The farmer, the husbandman, the miller, each following the labor peculiar to their avocations; within the rude structures denominated houses the contending wife, humming the sweet songs she loved so well when within the sacred precincts of her parental home, and dreaming of the bright future yet to come. A pleasant scene! Too pleasant to be of long continuance. Satan would soon lose his power, were there no interruptions to such as this.

Give humanity plenty of remunerative labor, and the heart will the oftener commune with the Source of good, leaving no avenue of approach for the enemy. The years rolled around, and on the 4th day of July, 1776, the long pent-up fire of liberty, which had been smoldering in the hearts of Americans for cycles of years, burst forth with a consuming flame that shed its brilliant light from the banks of Pine Creek to the Atlantic. Among none did the fire burn more fiercely than the Scotch-Irish, who so largely peopled this country. The hatred of British rule had been burned into their hearts by their country



NATHANIEL BURROWS.

THE subject of this biographical narrative is a son of General John Burrows of Revolutionary memory. He was born in Muncy Creek Township, Lycoming County, Pa., December 11, 1797. He was the youngest and only one surviving of seven children. The meagre appliances of pioneer common schools, held in the winter months, together with one year at Reading, Pa., comprised his educational advantages.

To April, 1812, his father's family located in what is now called Montoursville, then known as "Montour's Reserve." At this time the country was all a wilderness, except a spot upon the bottom land, near the river, where the sturdy axeman felled the giant trees before the guns of the Revolution summoned the patriots to arms.

Young Burrows addressed himself to the task of preparing land for cultivation, and in the short period of six months he had, by the aid of a small boy, accomplished the feat of clearing fifty acres of land. At that time the land was bought for nineteen dollars per acre; now it is worth two hundred. There must have been an almost supernatural impulse that stirred the soul and supported the spirits of those sturdy pioneers, as, slave-like, they toiled beneath the burning blaze of the summer sun, and amid the howling, piercing blasts of winter.

"What burden, what perils then!
How true of heart and strong of hand,
How earnest, resolute, those pioneer men!"

On March 30, 1824, Mr. Burrows was married to Miss Eliza Jordan, who was a native of Millertown, Cumberland (now Perry) County, Pa., born November 30, 1802. The offspring of this union was seven children, all living. Until 1829, Mr. Burrows was employed in farming, at which time he became engaged in merchandizing, and in contracts for building the Pennsylvania Canal. In the summer of 1830 he went into partnership in the mercantile business with William Toulson, which arrangement continued till 1833. Within this time he erected the first brick house in Montoursville. From 1834 to 1843 he carried on the mercantile trade without a partner. He was also during this period engaged in contracts on the canal, and also in lumbering along Wallis's Run. His father died in 1837, and willed him one hundred and ten acres of land, on which now stands the principal part of the borough of Montoursville.

In 1843 he purchased four thousand acres of lumber land near the Sullivan County line, known as "Sandy Bottom," erected a mill thereon, and engaged extensively in lumbering. He subsequently sold this property to J. W. Potter, and purchased other timber lands, in which he still retains an interest.

Mr. Burrows has never been an aspirant for office, but in 1825 he was appointed justice of the peace by Governor John A. Shultz, which position he retained till 1838, when, by a change in the Constitution of the State, the office became elective, at which time he declined to be a candidate. During this long period he discharged the duties of magistrate with a fidelity and impartiality that made him many friends. The pay justices of the peace received in those days was "anything they could get," from a coon-skin to a bushel of potatoes!

On the evening of March 30, 1874, occurred the happy event of the golden wedding of Mr. Burrows and his companion. It was an occasion that called forth the warmest impulses and kindest feelings in the hearts of the large assemblage, and the one hundred and thirty persons present all felt that they had gathered beneath that hospitable roof to join in the festivities of a real Cuna marriage-feast, and to solemnize the golden nuptials of the venerable couple, in whose eyes the fire of youth was seen to return and flash with a pure and holy lustre. For fifty years this aged pair had trod life's checkered road together, sharing alike its joys and sorrows, its sunshine and its shade.

For fifty years the same familiar step upon the threshold of a happy home, to meet warm comforts and a loving greeting! Fifty years along a common path, hand in hand, eye to eye, reading the inmost thoughts, and loving more and more! Faithful, true, confiding, with heart to heart, along life's toilsome journey, from blooming youth to hoary age—for fifty years!

This reunion was a most enjoyable and profitable one, and at ten o'clock the doxology was sung, the benediction pronounced, and the party separated, each breathing in his heart the sentiments of a beautiful poem read on the occasion by Dr. Pollock, the closing lines of which contained the invocation of a blessing upon the aged couple, and were as follows:

"And may life's sunset on your parting hour
A better's rainbow of true glory pour,
And make the evening of your lengthen'd day
In heaven's own sunlight sweetly melt away!"

of the days of Brann, and the favorable opportunity here offered was eagerly embraced. John Brady was among the first to respond to the cry for help. He was commissioned captain, and, recruiting a company, proceeded to join Washington's army, with which he remained until after the battle of the Brandywine. The Indians becoming very troublesome on the West Branch, the inhabitants petitioned General Washington to afford them protection. Having as a troop to spare, he sent Captains John Brady and Boone, Lieutenants John and Samuel Dougherty, to stimulate the people to defend themselves.

Captain Brady moved his family from opposite Lewisburg into the Muncy Valley, and, leasing there a hundred acres of the manner of Muncy, which embraced a portion of the present borough of Muncy, he constructed a fort on a prominent eminence on the south side of the creek. This was a rude structure, but effective for the purposes of its construction.

Here commenced a scene of tragedies, the closing one of which brought the spectator to the banks of Wolf Run, where lay the body of the gallant captain. Eight months before, almost to a day, his son James had fallen by the hands of the Indians. James had gone up the river, with a party of seven men, to guard some resapers, who had volunteered to assist the unfortunate Peter Smith, whose wife and four children were murdered on the 11th of June previous, at Williamsport. The party was attacked by the Indians in the morning, at a disadvantage, as their guns were stacked at some distance. Young Brady succeeded in reaching his gun and dispatching two of his assailants, but was overcame by numbers, tomahawked, and left for dead. He recovered sufficiently to be removed by a rescuing party to Sunbury, where he was cared for by his mother. He described the scene through which he had passed, and identified his murderers, but died at the end of the fifth day, regretted by all who knew him. Sufficient to say of him he was a son of John and Mary Brady; no further eulogium is needed where their names are known. Here, at his farm, John Brady devoted his attention to building him a new home. Here, in the most beautiful valley that was ever fashioned by the Divine Architect, was a field for his enterprise, and for the profitable employment of all his resources. But he forgot not the injunction placed upon him by Washington. His attention was divided between the care of his possessions and the protection of his neighbors, who never sought his counsel or assistance in vain.

On the 11th of April, 1779, he took with him a guard and proceeded on the river for supplies. On his return, in company with Peter Smith, he diverged from the principal road to reach the fort by a shorter path. While crossing Wolf Run, at the creek of three rifles he fell from his horse a corpse, where he found a few minutes afterwards by his horror-stricken neighbors. Words would faintly express the feelings of the poor widow and the sorrowful stricken friends, as they gazed upon the mutilated corpse of him who but a few seconds before had been the embodiment of all that is most noble in man. The tears started at the grave of her noble son had scarcely ceased to flow from the eyes of the devoted mother and wife. Who can tell the agony of that devoted wife? A few hours before, the husband of her youth had parted from her on his mission of mercy, conscious of his power, full of vigorous manhood, fearless of all danger; now she beheld but the sickening, ghastly remains. The spirit had fled, without a moment's warning, into the presence of that Being whose life on earth he had so recently striven to emulate. Samuel Brady, the eldest son, but a mere youth of twenty, was at that time the captain of a band of Rangers stationed at Pittsburgh. When the news reached him he raised his hand towards heaven, and exclaimed that so long as life remained he would never be at peace with any tribe, and, by the aid of Him who made heaven and earth, he would revenge the murder of his father and brother. How faithfully that vow was kept will never be known until all inspect the record that has been kept by an unerring hand. His name became a terror among the Indians, and his feats of daring, as recorded in later days, appear incredible. One instance, showing his great strength and activity, is deemed worthy of insertion in connection with the sketch of his illustrious father.

Mrs. Brady survived her husband but a few years, and died in 1783, having been the mother of ten children—six boys and four girls.

John Brady was buried at Muncy Farms, within a few yards of Hall's Station. The exact spot of his burial was never identified, and until within a few months was unknown. Dr. G. G. Wood, to whose researches the writer borrows is indebted for many of the facts of this sketch, discovered the grave, and now, nearly one hundred years after his death, steps are being taken to suitably commemorate the life and deeds of this brave man by the erection of a suitable monument over his grave.

DAVID McMICKEN.

David McKicken was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in the month of May, 1779. In 1784, the father of young David moved to Lycoming County,

and settled near Loyalsock Creek. From thence the family moved into Nippenesse Valley, in 1799. Young McKicken had grown to man's estate within the wilds of Lycoming County, and was insured to hardihood and toil. The associations of his early life had developed the true nobleman, and eminently fitted him for the life of activity and public usefulness upon which he entered soon after reaching majority. He was commissioned Lieutenant of a troop of horse, attached to the Fourth Regiment, in 1808; a major in 1811, and Lieutenant-colonel, 1814. In 1815, May 11, he was commissioned Deputy Surveyor, and same year Deputy Sheriff of Lycoming County. In 1819, he was elected Sheriff. He was dignified and sedate, observing closely what was passing round him, and proved a very useful man in the County. He died in 1857, aged 78 years.

ROBERT ROBB.

Among the first settlers in the vicinity of Muncy Manor was a family of four brothers: James, Robert, David, and John Robb. These men appear to have settled with a determination to become permanent in their establishment, as they all proceeded at once to surround themselves with all conveniences attainable, and, as shown by the returns of the assessor, made as early as 1774, they were possessed of considerable property. At the organization of Muncy Township, in 1772, James was appointed Constable, and Robert became the Representative of the Township in the Committee of Safety.

This Committee was charged with the responsibility of guarding the interests of the infant colony, to devise means of protection, and to enforce obedience to the mandates of the Central or State Committee. Hence, it is reasonable to infer that the best known and most patriotic men would be selected for such service. Realizing this, it is somewhat difficult to reconcile Robert Robb's subsequent acts with his course at this time.

His brother John was a captain in Colonel Plankett's battalion, and was doing good service in defending the frontier from Indians and British. But he appears to have become soured, and exhibited a disposition anything but laudable when called upon by the authorities to bear his proportion of the burden of defending the liberties all had learned to appreciate. When the call came for the militia to report for duty, Mr. Robb, for reasons best known to himself, refused to act. This refusal was construed by some of his neighbors to favor of disloyalty to the Continental Congress, and complaints were made to the Committee. He was accused, by Thomas Newman, Joseph Newman, James Files, and John Morris, of discouraging enlistments; of declining to fight himself, or allowing any of his family to do so; of calling Benjamin Franklin and the Congress approbrious names.

The Committee decided that Robb was a dangerous man, and ordered that he be turned over to the care of Colonel James Murray, to be by him sent to some place of confinement, if he still persisted in his refusal to bear arms. Refusing to do this, Colonel Murray placed him under arrest, and confined him to the limits of his own house. The parties who had instigated his arrest, Peter Smith, and others, manifested more feeling than the circumstances of the case would seem to warrant. They followed him about, taunting him with disloyalty, until, losing control of his temper, he turned upon Smith and gave him a severe beating. The occurrence was witnessed by James Brady, whose affidavit, together with Smith's, being referred to the Committee, Colonel Murray was ordered to deliver him to the State Committee for trial. The colonel turned him over to his brother, Captain Murray, who refused to have anything to do with the matter, whereupon the Committee employed two men to take him in charge, and advanced six dollars for the service. The result of the trial is not known, but it is highly probable that he was acquitted. The confidence expressed in the following autograph letter from Captain John Brady appears to have been shared by Robb's neighbors generally, and it is very probable that he was more abused than abusing.

JOHN BRADY TO ROBERT ROBB.

Sir,—The complaints alleged and made against you are of such a nature that it surprises me, but, as I have long been acquainted with you, and can trust to your honor and ability to acquit yourself. Your being acquitted or condemned does not come before me; but I have been solicited to apprehend you, and threatened on my non-compliance—God forbid that you are guilty. I am obliged, by orders of a superior nature, to go over the Muncy hill. I will be back by two o'clock this day, when I would be glad to see you. You may depend that no enemy of yours shall ever influence me to do any thing unconsonant to my own duty as an officer, and friend to the liberty of America, and I hope it will be in your power to demonstrate to the world, you are not a foe to America.

I am your humble servant,

JOHN BRADY.

MAJOR JAMES H. PERKINS.

Among the industrial interests of Williamsport, those deserving of a foremost place in her history are her lumber institutions, for to them is the city indebted for her wealth and prosperity. In this department the subject of this sketch is entitled to the rank of pioneer.

Mr. Perkins was born at South New Market, N. H., March 13, 1803. His father, Robert Perkins, was a native of the same place, and was about two years old when the Declaration of Independence was made. He died when James was eleven years old, and was followed by his wife in less than two years. Thus early left an orphan, young Perkins worked on a farm till he was seventeen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the trade of a millwright and pattern-maker.

His education was obtained entirely in the common schools of his native State. Having served out his full term of four years in learning his trade, and having worked three years longer as journeyman, he commenced the business for himself at Amoskag Falls, near Manchester, and continued in it until 1839, when he removed to the County of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and there engaged in fitting up a bleaching and printing establishment, at a place called Lagrange. He spent about two years there as a mechanic, and then with partners took the entire establishment, under the firm name of Raff, Perkins & Co. This firm had nearly four years, when it was changed to Perkins & Wendell, which continued eight years longer. He then sold out his interest to Mr. Wendell and returned to the State of Maine to manage an interest he there held in a saw-mill and grist-mill. During the years of 1837 to 1839 he visited North Carolina, and assisted two of his brothers in starting a saw-mill and lumbering operations in that State.

On July 30, 1844, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Smyth, daughter of Joshua Smyth, of Haddamess, N. H. Her grandfather, Andrew Smyth, was among the first settlers of that place. Her maternal grandfather was Major Samuel Shepherd, who served under the Colonial Government prior to the Revolution.

In December, 1845, he came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in company with Mr. John Leighton, for the purpose of establishing a boom and engaging in the manufacture of lumber. Mr. Leighton was an experienced lumberman, and to his good judgment in the matter of locating the boom much of the success of the subsequent operations is justly due. Prior to their advent here, they had together visited Havre De Grace and other points along the lower waters of the Susquehanna; but, after inspecting all the favorable localities, it was decided that the proper place for such improvements as they contemplated was farther up the river.

It was moreover foreseen that the people of Pennsylvania would not willingly allow the timber from their own hills to be run down to the waters and shores of another State, giving to its inhabitants the sources of wealth that should enrich her own sons and reward them for toil within her own borders. Soon after their arrival at this place, Major Perkins and Mr. Leighton fixed upon the "Long Reach," a few miles above the town at that day, but now mostly within the limits of the city, as the best point for locating the boom.

At this date there was but one saw-mill in Williamsport, and that was known as the "Big Water Mill," erected by a Philadelphia company in 1838. This company failed, and the property was sold by the Sheriff to Messrs. Updegraff and Armstrong. Major Perkins at this period proposed to Messrs. Updegraff and Armstrong to buy this mill property of them, upon condition that a charter should be obtained from the Pennsylvania Legislature for the construction of a boom at the "Long Reach." To aid in starting this enterprise, Mr. Perkins sent to Messrs. Updegraff and Armstrong a copy of the Prohibitory Boom Company's charter, of Maine, accompanied by one hundred dollars in cash to help pay the initial expenses of putting the scheme into practical operation. The charter was promptly obtained during the following spring, bearing date of March 17, 1846. Accordingly Major Perkins became the owner of the water-mill, and commenced immediately the work of repairing the same, then a long time idle, together with the dam which connected two small islands, making the only lumber pond of any considerable size on the river. This was the first saw-mill on the main river between Lock Haven and Northumberland.

In the winter of 1847 the major's first stock of logs was put into the Susquehanna from the waters of Pine Creek. The boom not yet being built, the method of securing the logs was by means of small boats, from which the men fastened them together in the form of rafts. To prevent these floating logs from creeping in the darkness of the night, these pioneer lumbermen had recourse to a simple expedient: a large fire was built along the bank of the river, and another fire on the flat-boats anchored in the middle of the stream, and men were stationed at several points to catch the logs as they came down. This work was attended with unusual hardships and dangers to life and limb; and many are the deeds of

daring and narrow escapes from death by drowning and other ways, which these earnest, toiling men witnessed and shared in to make sure the reward of their labors and privations.

One dark night, while watching the logs as they were swept along on the swollen tide, Mr. Perkins was precipitated head foremost down the bank of the Susquehanna, near the upper end of the Long Reach, and narrowly escaped being killed.

These pioneer efforts and methods of catching and securing the logs were continued up to the spring of 1849, when Major Perkins put in two temporary booms with stout cribs, one at Goose Island, and another opposite the lower end of the present boom. After this the logs were left to float their own way until they reached this point, when men with boats were employed to catch them and take them to the opposite side of the river, and there secure them within these temporary booms.

All this work was looked upon by the inexperienced and timid as not only exceedingly dangerous to the laborer, but as certain to be labor lost when the floods of spring should come along with their rushing, mighty forces. Strange as it may seem now, at that day perhaps not one single native, who for the long years of his own life had looked upon the majestic Susquehanna pouring out its foaming waters to old ocean, occasionally bearing on its bosom the wrecks of some former's home or the labors of his life, ever fully entertained the grand idea that this beautiful river was designed by Providence to bear to the marts of commerce the wealth of its surrounding forests. And yet this was the question about to be decided; and that too in such a manner as to make sure the direful predictions of the fearful, or triumphantly vindicate the theories of this pioneer lumberman and his few associates in the enterprise they had so boldly undertaken. The test soon came.

These temporary booms, with their treasures of logs and thousands of dollars, in the experiment were subjected to the severest possible trial, by the seventeen-foot flood, which in the spring of 1849 came down upon them. And the question was settled. Safe with their contents, they proved beyond any further doubt to the hopeful and hesitating like the practicability of floating logs and securing them by means of a well-constructed boom.

Up to this time no stock in the proposed boom had been sold. But in the fall of this year a boom company was formed by the following persons, who were the original stockholders, namely, Major James H. Perkins, John Du Bois, Jr., Matthias Du Bois, Isaac Smith, Elias S. Lowe, and John Leighton. These men were the friends of a work that has brought millions of capital to the West Branch Valley.

This company immediately commenced building the new boom, and during the winter of 1849 and 1850 made it ready for receiving and holding the logs put into the river the following spring. John Du Bois and his brother Matthias had the contract and the honor of building this, the first chartered boom in the State of Pennsylvania.

In 1848, Major Perkins sold a half-interest in his water-mill to Mr. John C. Cameron, and in 1854 disposed of the remainder of his interest in the same to Peter Herdie, Esq. He then began the erection of a steam saw-mill on the opposite side of the river, which was the fourth institution of the kind in Williamsport.

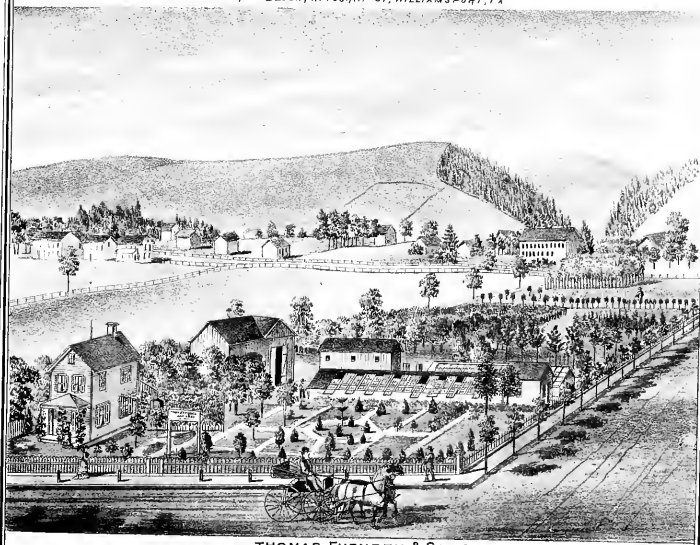
To no citizen of Lycoming County is more honor due for the bold pioneer spirit and enterprise evinced in the establishment of the vast lumber trade of this city than to the subject of this sketch.

Another thing ought not to pass unnoticed in this connection. When Mr. Perkins came to Williamsport trade was for the most part carried on by means of "written orders" and "exchanges." This system of barter invariably diminished the laborer's hire, while it frequently gave an undue advantage to those of whom the workmen were compelled to buy. To Major Perkins belongs the credit of introducing into this community the system of "cash payments," the advantages of which can perhaps hardly be overrated. At that early day this was decidedly an innovation, and Mr. Perkins encountered a storm of "taunt and insinuations" that would have intimidated men of less nerve and moral courage. The major, however, has always exercised an unswerving faith in the ultimate triumph of truth and right, and would never compromise with doubtful or dishonorable means to accomplish his designs. Frank and fearless, he did not hesitate in his business transactions to do what he could to break down those customs, even though they might be "time-honored," that bring like so many chains on those who ought to be freemen.

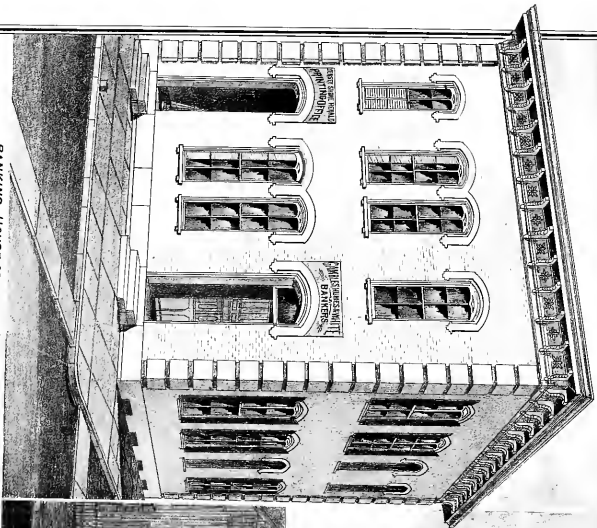
To those whom he employed in his lumber business he paid the cash every month, and, at times when their necessities required it, he advanced money before the month had expired. Many a poor man was thus enabled to save to his family the humble home which, for the lack of this timely aid, he might have lost.



CORCORAN, BUBB & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS,
JAMISON'S BLOCK, W. FOURTH ST., WILLIAMSPORT, PA.



THOMAS EVENDEN & SONS,
WILLIAMSPORT NURSERY, WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING COUNTY, PA.



JOHN A. GOWDIE, President.

BANKING HOUSE OF GAMBLE, HUMES & WHITE,

JEFFERSON, Pa.

H. B. HUMES, Architect.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

JEFFERSON, Pa.

In addition to the introduction of cash settlements, Mr. Perkins also paid to his men a shilling a day more than the customary price for labor. It is also worthy of notice that, while carrying on his lumbering operations, he never asked for an indulgence or borrowed a dollar of money.

Major Perkins is eminently social, kind-hearted, and generous. Early taught the value of self-reliance, industry, and frugality, abundantly rewarded in his continued practice, he has had at all times, in his upward struggle, a good word of cheer to the toiling laborer, and a willing hand to help in those hours when timely, judicious help can establish a man's ways, and make his success what God designs all success shall be, a blessing to other men. There are in this city to-day several good, prosperous business firms, who are ever ready to give the credit for much of their prosperity to the kind advice and assistance which he gave them in their early struggles.

Major Perkins has never sought public position, though he has filled, with benefit to the community and credit to himself, the office of Town Councilman and City Mayor. When a candidate for these and other positions, which he held previous to his coming to Williamsport, he never spent any money in canvases or elections, and, still more, never asked a man for his vote. In politics the major is a Democrat. During the late civil war he was a staunch supporter of the administration in its efforts to put down the rebellion and maintain "the Union one and inseparable," and his services were called into requisition in the drilling and equipping of troops raised in this locality.

His religious preferences are for the Protestant Episcopal denomination, and he and his companion have, for many years, been leading members of Christ Church, Williamsport.

Having humbly acquired in those laborious pursuits which laid the foundations for untold wealth to others an ample competency for himself and family, Major Perkins is now enjoying a healthy and comfortable old age, cheered with the consciousness of a life thus far well spent for the benefit of his fellow-men.

ABRAHAM UPDEGRAFF.

The subject of this biographical notice is the youngest in a family of two sons and five daughters. His father was Thomas Updegraff, and his mother Elizabeth Rothrock; both born, raised, and married in York, Pa. Of this family, Mr. A. Updegraff and his sister, Mrs. Sarah Sechler, of Clinton Township, Lycoming County, are all that survive.

In September, 1790, Mr. Thomas Updegraff, with his wife and two children, moved up the Susquehanna in two canoes from York Haven to Williamsport, arriving here with but twenty-five cents in his pocket.

Being a tanner and currier by trade, he at once proceeded to business in that line, and sunk a tan-yard on the west side of Market Street, corner of Black-Horse Alley, and in this business he spent the greater portion of his life. He died, October 31, 1837, in his eighty-fourth year. He was a man of great moral courage and strict integrity, and remarkable for his urban bearing and uniform kindness to all classes of people,—in short, he was a lover of his fellow-men. He was a member of the Evangelical Brotherhood, whose creed is the "Beatitudes." For some years he conducted a night-school, in which he instructed his apprentices and children in the common English branches. He was also accustomed to require them to read the Bible one hour each day, after dinner. The old family Bible is now in the possession of his youngest son, A. Updegraff. It was published in Edinburgh in the eighteenth century. It was covered with calf-skin, bound with the hair on, but long and frequent use has worn off every hair from the outside. The old volume is justly held as a valued relic.

Mr. Abraham Updegraff was born in Williamsport, June 17, 1808. At the age of eleven he was put to work in his father's tannery, to learn the trade, which business he followed for some sixteen years. In common with the other children, young Updegraff received such educational advantages as his father's pecuniary circumstances would permit. In the spring of 1834, he entered into partnership in the mercantile business with Jacob Grafius, now of Luck Haven.

On the 12th of February, 1835, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Peterman, daughter of Jacob Peterman, of Williamsport. His family comprises two daughters.

April 1, 1837, he bought out the interest of Mr. Grafius in the store, and continued the business for some twenty-four years.

Upon the organization of the West Branch Bank, in 1836, Mr. Updegraff was elected a director, which position, with a year's intermission, he held till 1847. On June 6, 1818, he became the President of the institution, and served as such till January 1, 1856, when he resigned.

In December, 1863, he was the prime mover in the organization of the First National Bank of Williamsport, which was also the first institution of the kind established in Northern Pennsylvania. Three-fourths of the original capital

stock were subscribed by himself, and he voluntarily agreed to accept a salary of \$500 per annum, until the profits of the business should warrant an increase. His salary has been gradually augmented till it is now \$2500. The capital of the bank has also been increased, from time to time, from the original amount of \$100,000 to the present sum of \$285,000, with a surplus of \$85,000, thus making a capital and surplus of \$370,000, over and above the real estate occupied by the bank.

Mr. Updegraff has also taken an active, leading part in other public enterprises. He was a manager in the first organization of the Williamsport Bridge Company, in 1816, and has been a member of the Commutation Committee since its organization. He was also one of two who, in 1850, laid out the Williamsport Cemetery,—a spot of nearly nine acres,—and, after lots had been sold sufficient to repay the cost of the ground and the improvements thereon, deeded the premises to the public for a burial-ground. He was also a director in the organization of Willard Cemetery, and for the last nine years has been President of the Cemetery Company.

For some years he was identified with the kinder interests of the place, and was connected with the organization of the Williamsport Water-works as a director, and subsequently as President. He has ever been a zealous advocate of the cause of education, and for some twenty years has officiated as President of the Board of Trustees of Dickinson Seminary. Various civil positions have been filled by him, with benefit to the public, one of which was a membership in the Town Council for about ten years.

In 1810, Mr. Updegraff and his wife connected themselves with the Second Presbyterian Church of Williamsport, in which they both have been leading members. For a time he held the position of Superintendent of the Lycoming County Sunday-school Association. At the time of its organization, the number of children attending the Sunday-school was only one-third of the number in the public schools. In about three years, through the efforts of this organization, the children enrolled in Sunday-school outnumbered those in the common schools.

Like his father, Mr. Updegraff has been very liberal in his contributions for meritorious objects. His sound judgment, fine business abilities, correct dealings, and unaccommodating spirit, entitle him to a prominent place among the old and highly-esteemed citizens of Williamsport.

HON. THEODORE HILL.

The subject of this notice has been for several years the popular Superintendent of the Herdle House, Williamsport, one of the finest hotels in America. He is the only child of Jacob Hill, of Wolf Township, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, where he was born, October 25, 1827. His mother died when he was only three weeks old. Whatever educational advantages he enjoyed were mostly realized in the old log school-house of Hughesville. From the age of seventeen to twenty-four he was employed as clerk in the store of John F. Mann & Co., of that borough. He then became general manager of the store of John Steek. At the expiration of two years Mr. Steek died, and Mr. Hill was appointed administrator of the estate, the settlement of which covered a period of nearly three years.

In 1860, Mr. Hill was elected Register and Recorder for Lycoming County. In the spring of 1861 he moved to Williamsport, which has since been his residence.

In 1869, he was elected to represent the Counties of Lycoming, Union, and Snyder, in the Pennsylvania Legislature. In the autumn of 1870, he was defeated in a race for the same position, by seventeen hundred votes in Lycoming County; but was elected Prothonotary of the same County, for three years, in 1871, which office he entered upon in December of that year, and held till January, 1875.

In 1873, while holding this office, he consented, at the solicitation of numerous friends, to be a candidate for the Legislature, on the Republican ticket, in a district giving about seventeen hundred Democratic majority. He was defeated by two hundred and eight votes; and even this was due to a number of Republicans opposing him on some side issues. So that, in this contest, he really carried Lycoming County by six hundred majority.

On the first of December, 1874, he became connected with the Herdle House, as its general manager, which position he has aptly and satisfactorily filled; as is attested by the thousands of guests, who, in their entertainment at this public house, have remarked the urbane bearing and polished manners of its gentlemanly superintendent.

In the spring of 1875 Mr. Hill was elected a member of the City Council. In May, 1851, he was married to Miss Anna Regina, daughter of Christian Kuhler, of Hughesville. Mr. Kuhler settled in Hughesville in 1827, and is among the oldest citizens of the place. In 1836, he was appointed Justice of

the Peace, and held the office for many years. In politics the old gentleman is a Democrat, firm and unyielding in his principles. Mr. Hill's family numbers two sons and three daughters. The oldest son, Chester W. Hill, has, for upwards of five years, been clerk in the office of the Prothonotary of Lycoming County.

For twenty-five years Mr. Hill has been a leading politician of Lycoming County, first as a Whig and afterwards a Republican, and, while many political leaders, he has a host of friends outside of his party. He is well and favorably known as a strong politician, an influential citizen, and an upright man.

DR. SAMUEL POLLOCK.

The family to which the subject of this sketch belongs is of Scotch-Irish extraction. His great-grandparents were Scotch-Irish Protestants, and emigrated to America some twenty years previous to the breaking out of the Revolution, and finally settled in what is now Columbia County, Pa., then included in Northumberland County. Other members of the family located in Mecklenburg, N. C. William Pollock, the father of Dr. Pollock, was a native of Lykens Valley, Dauphin County, Pa., and at quite an early day he and his brother Thomas engaged in the mercantile trade in Milton, Pa., where for some twenty years they did a prosperous business. They also became the owners of what was known as the "Black" farm, then adjoining the town on the north, now called "Upper Milton."

William Pollock married Miss Sarah, a daughter of the late Fleming Wilson, who resided near Warrior Run Church, Northumberland County, and who was a prominent member of the same.

Thomas Pollock, at an advanced age, became the husband of his brother William's wife's sister.

Both of these brothers died in Milton; William in 1817, leaving a wife, four sons, and three daughters.

Sarah, the oldest, became the wife of Dr. James S. Douglass, of Milton, and is now deceased. Fleming W. married Mary, a sister of Judge James Armstrong, of Williamsport, and is now President of the Shamokin Bank. Thomas was, for some time, Assayer in the United States Mint, in Philadelphia. Margaret, now deceased, married Dr. William McCleery, of Milton.

James graduated at Princeton College, was three terms elected to Congress, and, on the death of Judge Joseph B. Anthony, was appointed Judge of the Judicial District of Pennsylvania composed of the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Montour, and Lycoming. He was subsequently elected Governor of Pennsylvania by an unusually large majority. Under the administration of President Lincoln he was appointed Inspector of the United States Mint, which position, with a brief interval, he has since held. Mary, the youngest, is now residing with her brother James in Philadelphia, unmarried.

Dr. SAMUEL POLLOCK, the third son and fifth child, was born in Milton, Northumberland County, Pa., October 23, 1808. At the age of nine years he was left fatherless, and the care of a family of seven children devolved upon Mrs. Pollock. She was a woman of rare intellectual power and superior executive ability, which qualities, coupled with an earnest Christian life, were prominently manifest in the training of her children; and it is with a feeling of the profoundest gratitude and pleasure that the doctor frequently alludes to this fact, and attributes whatever he has ever attained in goodness to the pious example and moulding influences of this able Christian woman.

"Who taught my infant lips to pray—
And led o'er my interests night and day,
And led to Heaven the shining way?
My mother!"

Among Dr. Pollock's early instructors were the Hon. Joseph B. Anthony, afterwards President Judge of this Judicial District, and the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, whose Academy at Milton was one of the most celebrated schools in the State. Here he fitted himself to enter the third class of the regular college course. In December, 1826,—being at that time eighteen years old,—he entered the junior course of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., where he graduated in 1828, under the presidency of Dr. Niell. He now began the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. James S. Douglass, of Milton, and one of the most prominent physicians in the State. In 1830 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and there graduated in April, 1832. As a complement to his talents and attainments, he was, while attending lectures there, elected a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society.

On the 31st of October, 1832, Dr. Pollock was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth S. Sterling, of Trenton, New Jersey. In April, 1833, he began the practice of medicine in Milton, remaining there some five years, and in June, 1838, located in Williamsport, where he has enjoyed a successful practice. He is now the oldest practitioner in the city.

At the age of twenty-one he united with the Associate Reformed Church of Milton, then under the pastoral care of the Rev. George Jackson, D.D., but subsequently connected himself with the Presbyterian denomination, and has for many years been a valued member of the First Presbyterian Church of Williamsport. For half a century or more the doctor has been an active worker in the Sunday-school cause, and has long taken a prominent lead in this department of religious effort in this city. His ripe scholarship and extensive learning, not only in the line of his profession but also in scientific and theological subjects, have placed him in the front rank of Bible expositors, and the church that claims him as a member, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the general interests of morality and religion in the community have all been laid under obligations to him for zealous and efficient service in this regard.

Aside from his professional studies, Dr. Pollock's literary predilections have always been in the line of the languages, and as a linguist he has few equals in the State. Astronomical and philosophical studies have received a large share of attention at his hands, while he has also won a high reputation as an expert microscopist, and has often been called upon to perform minute and delicate examinations of various kinds.

The doctor is also a poet of no mean order. We copy the following lines from one of his poems:

"Grew old in heaven? Do stars grow old?
Is their light dimmed since first they shined?
Look up, around, look wide and far—
Less brightly beams the evening star—
Than when the Heavens watched its gleam
On Babe's nod and widow's stream?
Or not first parents saw it rise
Above the hills of Paradise?
Some far marshalled hosts of light,
God's faithful exiles of the night,
Shall from their starry posts be driven,
Than the early fog grow old in Heaven.
Some the periscope-queen of night
From her high throne shall take her flight,—
The long day to day to darkness—drawn—
Than the early world grow old in heaven!"

GEORGE W. YOUNGMAN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Youngman's Town (now called Millington), Union County, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1819. He was the oldest son of a family of thirteen children. His father was Elias P. Youngman, who died August 30, 1864, at his residence in Nipmose Township. His mother, Anna Antea, was a daughter of Colonel J. Henry Antea, of Antea Fort, of Revolutionary fame. In April, 1831, his parents moved to Nipmose Township, opposite Jersey Shore, and took charge of the farm and grist-mill of Colonel Antea. He was put to work on the farm and around the grist-mill. In 1835, his parents removed to the farm and filling mill now the site of Nipmose Woolen-Mills, on Antea Creek. In 1839, his father was appointed by Governor David R. Porter Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds for Lycoming County, and after the adoption of the then new constitution, he was elected to the same office for three years. Mr. Youngman was made Deputy Recorder by his father, and whilst serving in that capacity he attended the Latin school by Rev. J. P. Hudson, Presbyterian minister; he also read law with Hon. Anson V. Parsons. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1842, and has since been engaged in his profession. His experience in the Orphan's Court, and in recording and searches of land titles, together with his knowledge of the German language, brought him at once a lucrative business. On March 26, 1844, he was married to Anne E. Ludwig, sister of Dr. W. H. Ludwig of Lewisburg, and Dr. Charles A. Ludwig of White Deer. This year, also, he purchased the property now known as Youngman's block, on Pine Street, in Williamsport, of Jacob Rothrock and Jacob Hynant. In 1857, he removed the frame building on the Pine Street lot, and built the present splendid block, containing stores, offices, and a public hall. That same year, memorable for its many joys, he purchased the farm of two hundred acres west of Lycoming Creek, and laid out about fifty acres into town lots, since known as Youngman's addition to seventh ward, Williamsport. He gives as his experience in the panic of that year, that he never could have built cheaper, and never had less trouble to meet engagements. He was offered thousands of dollars by clients, and particularly farmer friends, without any interest and no security but a due bill or note of hand. After the death of his father, in 1864, he purchased the shares of his brothers and sisters in the homestead property on Antea Creek, rebuilt a saw-mill thereon, and organized the company which erected the Nipmose Woolen-Mills, at an expense of \$125,000, he being the President and principal stockholder. The corporation having been dissolved after the panic of 1873, he purchased the entire property and retired from the active management of the same, leasing the property to the firm of Youngman, Caswell & Co., the present occupants. He



ROB^t PORTER.

This gentleman is of Irish extraction. He was born in Glencal, County of Donegal, in the northern part of Ireland, in March, 1790. His father was George Porter, and his mother Catherine Riddell. They emigrated to America in 1793, and settled where now is located the borough of Jersey Shore, where Mrs. Porter died, aged eighty-three. Three years later Mr. Porter removed to Armstrong Township, Lycoming County, where he died on the 23d of February, 1842. His employment was that of a farmer, and both he and his companion were of the Presbyterian persuasion. When he settled in this township there were but seven homes in it, and only one of these was shingled.

In 1825 the subject of this sketch was married to Miss Nancy Porter, daughter of James Porter, of Loyalsock Township, Lycoming County. Though of the same name, these parties were, previous to their marriage, not related to each other.

Mr. Porter remained with his father till after the death of the latter, when he removed to Clinton Township, where he has since resided. His father died poor, and what Mr. Porter has accumulated to-day is the result of his own efforts. His opportunities for acquiring an education were very limited. The first school he ever attended was at Jersey Shore. He remembers learning his alphabet by its being cut out of a book and pasted on to a paddle, which he carried around till he had committed it to memory. His first teacher was a Mr. McKee.

Mr. Porter is perhaps the only person now living who resided in the vicinity of Jersey Shore prior to the year 1797.

Mrs. Porter died August 23, 1859, at the age of nearly sixty years.

At the time the family resided in Clinton she was a member of the Presbyterian denomination, but owing to the distance of their residence from that church, she connected herself with the M. E. denomination, in which communion she died. She possessed a very benevolent disposition, was full of acts of kindness towards the poor, was ever ready to administer to the necessities of the sick and suffering. Her life was a beautiful exemplification of

the Christian faith she professed. Honored and beloved in her life, she was deeply lamented in her death.

The following is the family record:

George Washington Porter, born March 14, 1827; died from the result of a railroad accident July 24, 1862.

James Porter, born June 1, 1829; died of typhoid fever September 23, 1858. Catherine Porter, born November 11, 1831; married Mr. M. Sechler April 9, 1859.

Hannah Porter, born March 27, 1834; married Luke Eger May 3, 1859.

Franklin Porter, born March 24, 1836; married Lottie Platt, daughter of Judge William Platt, December 31, 1862.

Rachel Porter, born September 4, 1839; died September 14, 1872.

Mr. Porter's political preference has always been one and the same. He is a Democrat of the old Jackson school, and his first vote was cast for the old iron-willed Andrew.

Mr. Porter has been the victim of two quite serious ailments. In February, 1857, he had his left hand entirely severed while using a cutting-machine. In 1868 he met with a casualty by which his right hip was dislocated, which accident has in a great measure confined him to the house. In other respects he is in excellent health, and, like all other good men, takes a deal of comfort in the use of his pipe. He is, at the ripe old age of eighty-six, most pleasantly situated, residing with his son-in-law, Mr. Luke Eger, while in the immediate vicinity is the old homestead, occupied by his son Franklin Porter, and at the short distance of some three miles may be found the residence of his other son-in-law, Mr. M. Sechler. He has never used spectacles, and even at his advanced age reads with considerable ease. He has always been very fond of fishing and hunting, and was among the first who had a shad fishery near Williamsport. Like his father, he was a pioneer, and has known hard labor. He is a man of indomitable will, sterling integrity, great kindness of heart, and noteworthy hospitality. He possesses very fine sensibilities, and, though not a member of any church, favors the Presbyterian persuasion.

quired for twenty-five years on the Pine Street property, in Williamsport, when to meet the demand for business locations he vacated the same and built the elegant mansion on his farm west of Lycoming Creek. His political opinions have always been bold and fearless. Brod & Democrat, he left the party to espouse the cause of the abolition of slavery and protection to American industry. He is at present nominally a Republican, but expects to vote hereafter independently. He has been a staunch supporter of the greenback currency and inconvertible bond monetary system, and, believing these to be the most vital issues before the people, will stand by the party upholding them, regardless of name. He never was a candidate before the people for any political offices.

Honest, active, energetic, and far-sighted in business, frugal in his habits, and unassuming in his manner, he has justly earned the competence he has acquired, and the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He is pre-eminently an example of a self-made man.

DR. JAMES HEPBURN.

This gentleman is a son of the Hon. Judge William Hepburn, one of the early pioneers of Lycoming County, an account of whom will be found in the County history.

Dr. Hepburn was born on the Deer Park Farm,—now in the seventh ward of the city,—April 14, 1799. At the age of nineteen, he began the study of medicine, and, in 1823, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1824, he began the practice of medicine in Williamsport, in which he continued till 1837. He was then, for a number of years, engaged in contracts of public works of various kinds, among them, in the reconstruction of the Croton Dam, for the water supply of the city of New York, which had given way with very heavy damage. It was a gigantic undertaking, the granite being brought from Massachusetts, and six hundred laborers being, for a part of the time, employed on the work. The dam was fifty feet high, built of cut stone, and held back the water for seven miles, forming what is called "Croton Lake." When finished, the structure was a masterpiece of strength and beauty, and it is regarded the finest work of the kind in the United States. In the vicinity may be seen an imposing monument of Italian marble, bearing the names of the water commissioners, engineers, and contractors, among them that of the subject of this notice.

In 1849, Dr. Hepburn repaired to California, where he resided for some twenty-six years, spending a part of the time among the mines, and a portion in the practice of his profession.

In 1875, he returned to Williamsport, but so great was the transformation of the scene of his nativity, so marvellous the growth of the home of his early manhood, that had he not known he was upon the spot of former years, he would not have known the place; or two or three isolated structures were all that he could recognize. He felt, as he sometimes expresses himself, that he was a veritable "Rip Van Winkle."

The doctor is a gentleman of very retiring disposition, but possessed of an abundance of genial humor and sprightliness, which render him a most agreeable associate. He has been long and favorably known to the citizens of Williamsport.

IRON LEVI L. TATE.

The gentleman whose name we have placed at the head of this biographical notice, is the editor and proprietor of the "*Williamsport Sun and Lycoming Democrat*." His grandfather was a native of Ireland, and had two sons, Levi—from whom the subject of this sketch was named—and William, his father. The latter was a native of Brandywine, Chester County, Pennsylvania. His wife was Esther Painter, only child of George Painter, of the same County. Both were members of the Society of Friends. For twenty-one years, Mr. William Tate held the office of Justice of the Peace in Clearfield County, during which time also he was general Land Agent and County Surveyor. He was a Quaker Democrat, plain in his appearance, firm in his principles, and industrious in his habits. He died about forty-five years ago. His family consisted of six sons and four daughters, of whom Colonel Levi L. Tate is the fifth son and ninth child. He was born in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, on the twenty-third day of June, 1810. His educational advantages were those only of the common school, as it existed at that early day. When about sixteen years of age, he left the home of his father, in Lawrence Township, Clearfield County, and entered upon an apprenticeship to the printers' trade, in the office of the "*Pennsylvanian Banner*," in "Old Town," now the County seat, and known as Clearfield. This little paper, the "*Banner*," was the first journal established west of the Allegheny Mountains, and thus the only one north of Bellefonte and Pittsburgh.

Mr. Tate has been connected with newspaper interests for nearly half a century,

during which time he has established ten Democratic journals in his native State. His first was in Clearfield, the second in Brookville, the third in Berwick, where he conducted two papers. The next was in Williamsburg, and is now the "*Luzerne Times*." He then started the "*Chamblin Democrat*," at Bloomsburg, which he published just twenty years.

Early in 1867, he came to Williamsport, and established the "*Lycoming Weekly Standard*," subsequently the "*Williamsport Daily Standard*—both of which, after they had become well established, he sold out; but when they failed in other hands, he inaugurated the "*Sun and Democrat*," which is the tenth journal of which he has been the founder.

During his extensive journalistic experience, Colonel Tate has always been the proprietor of the establishments he has conducted, and he is probably the oldest editor now in the service in the State. He has been one of the most successful newspaper men in the country, as is abundantly attested by his journalistic record, and not the least, by the fact that there is, perhaps, no weekly Democratic newspaper in Pennsylvania that presents a finer appearance, contains more reading-matter, exerts a wider influence, or enjoys a larger circulation, than the "*Williamsport Sun and Lycoming Democrat*."

In addition to his onerous duties as editor, Colonel Tate has filled, with fidelity, many positions of public trust and responsibility, among which were those of Deputy United States Marshal, Collector on the North Branch Canal, Internal Revenue Commissioner, Delegate to various State Conventions, and also Representative in the State Legislature. He commenced his political career as a Jackson Democrat, which character he has ever maintained inviolate, and says he "expects to continue with the same invariableness as that with which the needle points to the pole."

The colonel has been twice married, first to Mary Berry, of Harrisburg, by whom he had four sons, only one of whom survives. Mrs. Tate died April 16, 1838. She was a faithful member of the M. E. Church, and died in the triumphs of redeeming grace.

The present Mrs. Tate was Susan A. Carpenter, of this County. By this union Mr. Tate has had six sons and four daughters; three sons and one daughter deceased.

DANIEL HEIVELY.

This gentleman is one of the oldest residents of Williamsport. His grandfathers, on both his father's and his mother's side, were participants in the Revolutionary war. His father was Jacob Heively, Sr., and his mother Ere Kunkle, both natives of York, Pennsylvania, where the subject of this sketch was born, on October 6, 1798.

In 1812, the family moved to Williamsport, where his father died, in 1843, and his mother, in 1858. From 1813 to 1840 Mr. Jacob Heively, Sr., kept the hotel known by the sign of the "Lyon," which stood in the block where stands the banking-house of Powell & Co.

When a young man, Mr. Daniel Heively served a three-years' apprenticeship to the chair-making trade in York, Pennsylvania. In 1822, he opened this business in Williamsport, which he followed for some five years. He subsequently was engaged for about four years as clerk in the store of William G. Carpenter, during which time his salary was only \$200 a year, he "finding himself" and boarding at his father's. At the expiration of his clerkship, he had not taken up a dollar of his wages. He then bought out Mr. Carpenter, and carried on the store for some twenty-one years.

In 1840, he sold out his business to his brothers, John and Henry Heively, and repaired to Nancy, where he spent nine years upon a farm, when he returned to Williamsport, his present residence. In 1829 and 1830, Mr. Heively served as constable, and made a very efficient officer. In politics, he was formerly a Democrat, but is now an uncompromising Republican.

In 1838, he married Miss Elizabeth Raigold, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, by whom he had a family of four sons and one daughter; one son deceased.

J. A. Heively is a merchant in Williamsport. J. H. Heively is a dentist in Oil City, Pennsylvania. D. F. Heively is a farmer in Harry County, Kansas. The daughter is Mrs. William Swallow, of Williamsport.

Mr. Heively is now in his seventy-eighth year, but is remarkably sprightly for one of his age.

WILLIS REED BIERLY.

The subject of this sketch is a rising young lawyer, editor, and author of Williamsport. His father was Peter S. Bierly, of Centre County, Pa., and his mother Mary A. Reul, of Lycoming County. He was born in Rebersburg, Centre County, Pa., June 5, 1847. He passed the first sixteen years of his life upon a farm, attending a common school during the winter months, during which time he acquired a general knowledge of history, algebra, natural philoso-

phy, and elocution. For several years he employed his winters in teaching school, spending several summer sessions at the New Berlin and Williamsport Dickinson Seminars.

After a couple of years spent as teacher in Moutonsville, he read law with Edward E. Orris, of Williamsport, and was admitted to the bar in this city May 5, 1870, being not quite twenty-three years of age.

In the following autumn he began the practice of law in Williamsport, inviting both English and German patronage, a knowledge of the latter language having been acquired at odd intervals without the aid of a teacher. In the autumn of 1871 he accepted the situation as editor-in-chief of the *Lycoming Standard*, having for two years previous conducted the educational and review departments of the same journal.

In April, 1872, he was married to Miss Florence H. Board, a gifted lady of Osooda, Tioga County, Pa.

On the first of January, 1873, in company with J. J. Gallenrath, he began the publication of the daily and weekly *Register*, a journal which grew rapidly in character and influence, until it circulated in nearly every State in the Union, and attracted the favorable comment of the journalistic profession. Mr. Bierly presided as editor-in-chief with marked ability.

In March, 1873, he was sorely bereaved in the sudden death of his young and accomplished wife, whose native talents and rare attainments had rendered her renowned and co-operation essential elements to his success. This stroke of Divine Providence was to him a calamity of no small magnitude.

"Bright be the place of thy soul!
No lovelier spirit than thine
E'er burst from its mortal control,
In the orb of the liberos to shine.
On earth thou wert all but divine,
As thy soul shall immortally be;
And our sorrows may cease to repine,
When we know that thy God is with thee.

"Light be the turf of thy tomb!
May thy verdure like ours ruble be!
There should not be the shadow of gloom
In night that reminds us of thee!
Young flowers and an evergreen tree
May spring from the spot of thy rest;
But our eyes are not yet let us see;
For why should we mourn for the best?"—Byron.

Mr. Bierly continued to edit the *Register* till the autumn of 1874, when its publisher, against the earnest protest of those who had invested in the enterprise both their means and labor, suspended its publication.

After a brief rest, Mr. Bierly resumed the practice of his profession, and also began the compilation of a *Contemporary History of Pennsylvania*. In this work he has been indefatigable in his researches for information from original sources, and has made a special feature of giving the achievements of Pennsylvanians, in whatever field they may have distinguished themselves.

Mr. Bierly is a close student, a solid thinker, and a popular writer. He combines all the elements of a thorough gentleman, and has before him a promising future.

THOMAS EYENDEEN.

This gentleman is an extensive grower and florist, of Williamsport. He is a native of England, born September 16, 1823; came to America in the spring of 1849, and engaged in the business of flower and shrub culture, in the city of New York, for about three and a half years. Being too closely confined under glass windows, his health was impaired, and he returned to England to recuperate. In the fall of 1853 he came back to this country, and located in Williamsport, where he has since resided. By an industrious application to his chosen calling, he has developed one of the most beautiful garden-spots in the country, including his grow-house and nursery.

During his residence here he has raised and sold upwards of three hundred thousand trees of various kinds. He has on hand, at the present time, a stock of about one hundred thousand. His nursery comprises nearly three acres, and is planted with the choice Concord, Lycoming, Salen, Hartford Prolific, and other valuable varieties.

Mr. Eyenden has been largely instrumental in decorating and beautifying the houses of Williamsport by shrubs and flowers from his nursery and garden. The handsome hedges in the Williamsport and Wildwood Cemeteries were also planted by him. He and his two sons are pushing forward the work of tree and flower cultivation with great thrift. Mr. Eyenden belongs to a line remarkable for his longevity. His father died, some four years since, at the advanced age of eighty-three, and his mother is still living at the age of eighty-one, and is remarkably vigorous for her years.

SAMUEL MILLER.

was born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1822. He is the son of George Miller and Catharine Berks. The former was a native of Berks County, Pennsylvania, and died at the age of sixty-three in Columbia County, Pennsylvania. The latter was born in Schuylkill County, and died in the same, at the age of seventy-five. The family numbered three sons and six daughters, all born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and are all living but two. Mr. Samuel Miller and Miss Esther Koefler were married in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1847. Miss Koefler was the only daughter of Daniel Koefler, and was born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1829. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Miller came to Clintonville, Lycoming County, and purchased what was known as the Clayton Mill property. At this time there was nothing on it but an old mill, which was in a very dilapidated condition. This mill was burned on the 21st of April, 1857. Mr. Miller at once proceeded to erect a new and more substantial mill, five stories high, which work was accomplished in six months, at a cost of eight thousand dollars. He also erected a comfortable residence and other buildings. By his industry, public spirit, and enterprise, he has effected a great change in the town of Clintonville, and has contributed not a little to its advancement and prosperity.

Not having any children of his own, Mr. Miller has adopted a Miss Coraella Miller, a distant relative.

ANDREW F. WILSON.

The subject of this notice was born in Warrensville, December 12, 1834. On the fifth of May, 1861, he was married to Miss Annie Cowden. Began business in Warrensville in the spring of 1861, without any capital to speak of. He has followed farming, butchering, and the tanning trade.

Mr. Wilson is a descendant of one of the first settlers of the vicinity. For some five successive winters he taught the public school of his native village, and subsequently turned his attention to the departments of industry already named, which occupations he still follows.

When a young man he adopted for his motto the noble principles of "honesty, industry, and economy," the strict observance of which has been rewarded with a comfortable competency and a contented spirit.

M. A. CHAMPION.

Mr. Champion was born March 19, 1832. At the age of twenty-four he was married to Miss Mary Cowden. His family consist of two children. He began business in Warrensville, in 1860, with a very small capital, but has been very successful. For a number of years he carried on the blacksmithing trade, but is now conducting an extensive mercantile business. He is favorably known as a live, energetic business man, and a highly-esteemed citizen.

RUBRIGHT AND DORMAN.

The above is the name of the firm whose business block is represented among the illustrations of this work. They carry on a very extensive business as contractors and builders, and also as brick manufacturers. Their stock of bricks on hand seldom falls below eight hundred thousand. They are likewise largely engaged in the mercantile trade.

Promptness and integrity characterize all their dealings.

CHARLES A. RUBRIGHT.

This gentleman was born in Prussia, May 14, 1842. In the autumn of 1845, his father, Bernhard Rubright, came with his family to America, and settled near Jarrettsville, Hartford County, Maryland, where he died on April 8, 1860. Mrs. Rubright subsequently married Daniel Dorman, and in December, 1856, the family came to Williamsport.

In the spring of 1857 Mr. Rubright was apprenticed to the bricklaying trade, under Philip H. Hoffman. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, he was among the first to shoulder the musket in defense of the Union. He enlisted as a private, and was afterwards promoted to the Chief of Engineers of the One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Gettysburg he had command of the brigade engineers of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, in which engagement Mr. Rubright and men were captured, but in a short time fought their way out, and afterward inflicted upon the enemy a greater loss in killed and captured than comprised the entire number engaged under Mr. Rubright's command. He, moreover, participated in all the battles of the Second Corps, and was never off duty a single day.



JUDGE PIATT.

THE subject of this narrative was one of Lycoming County's most influential and highly respected citizens. He was born in Washington Township, June 29, 1795. His father was John Piatt, of New Jersey. The advantages for education which young Piatt had were exceedingly meagre. Six months would probably measure the whole time he ever spent in a school-room. He was a tanner by trade, having learned that business when a boy from his father. When a mere lad he was remarkable for his love of learning, industry, close attention to duty, and unmethodical habits, all of which qualities stood forth in bold relief throughout his long and useful life. He served three terms in the State Legislature. He was first elected in 1836, and after an interval of one year he was returned, and served for two years, concluding his services in 1839. At the time of his death he was the oldest ex-member in the County.

In 1855, he was elected one of the Associate Judges of Lycoming County, and served until 1869, with Judge C. D. Eldred as his associate, Hon. Francis Gordon, of Sunbury, being President Judge.¹ He also at one time filled the position of County Auditor, and was President of the Lycoming Turnpike Company from its organization. He likewise filled many other offices of trust, among which may be named the Presidency of the Uniontown Bridge Company.

Judge Piatt was thrice married. His first wife was Anna, daughter of Captain John Brady, a son of the illustrious hero who fell near Muncy by the bullet of an Indian. By this marriage he had four sons and three daughters, as follows: *James Brady*, now residing in Cedar County, Iowa, engaged in farming; *Herman Cline*, a lawyer in Tipton, Cedar County, Iowa; *Abner*, a stock merchant in Chicago; *McCall*, residing on the old homestead in this County; *Mary*, also living in this County; *Elizabeth*, who married William S. McCormick, of this County, and died in Cedar County, Iowa, November 20, 1868; and *Lottie*, who is now Mrs. Frank Porter, of Montgomery, this County.

Mrs. Piatt died April 26, 1847, at the age of forty-seven. Judge Piatt's second wife was Lucy C. Oakes, of Washington Township, Lycoming County, whom he married in July, 1849. She died on September 15, 1860. The third wife, who survives him, was Sarah Oakes, a cousin to the second Mrs. Piatt, married September 10, 1862.

Mr. Piatt lived and died on the farm where he was born. Near the spot

of his birth stands an apple-tree planted by his father more than one hundred years ago. It is a thrifty tree notwithstanding it has stood the storms and blasts of a century, and bears fruit nearly every year.

Judge Piatt was the uncle of ex-Sheriff John Piatt, of Williamsport, who was reared on this old farm, and has often plucked fruit from this centennial apple-tree and rested in the shade of its wide-spreading branches.

Judge Piatt is also to be accredited with the raising of the first troop of horse organized in this County. It was called the First Lycoming Troop, and he served as captain for more than twenty years.

He was at the time of his death in the eighty-first year of his age, and a remarkably healthy and robust man. He was distinguished throughout his life for his zeal in the cause of religion, and for more than thirty years was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and always took an active part in promoting its interests. It may be mentioned as a singular part in his history that he never sued a person in his life, and was never sued himself but once, and that was by a *professed minister of the Gospel, of his own denomination!* The action, however, had no legal or moral ground of support, and resulted in the ignominious defeat of the man who brought it.

The death of Judge Piatt was very sudden, and occurred on the night of the sixth of January, 1876. He had been as well as usual during the day, and retired without showing any signs of illness. About nine or ten o'clock his wife noticed that he was breathing with difficulty. She spoke to him, at the same time placing her hand upon his cheek, but he made no reply. She instantly arose and lit a lamp, but found him dead!

The decease of such a man—one, too, who had been identified with the County from its beginning—seems like the severing of a link in the mystic chain that binds the present with the past. But

"One by one the bond is broken,
One by one the columns fall!"

As a matter of record, may be added here the names of the family of John Piatt, Sr., and father of the subject of this sketch. They were, *John Piatt, Jr.*, father of ex-Sheriff John Piatt, third, of Williamsport; *William*, the judge; *Herman*, who at the time of his death was Postmaster of Lycoming County; *Elizabeth*, *Jane*, *Julia Ann*, and *Leah*. Of these only two survive, viz., Mrs. Elizabeth McCormick, and Mrs. Jane Allen, both widows.





JAMES H. PERKINS.



JOHN LEIGHTON.



HON. WILLIAM HEPBURN.

On the 22d of June, 1861, he was taken prisoner by General Lee in front of Petersburg, and after being incarcerated a short time in the prisons of "Libby" and "Belle Island," was taken to "Arlington," where he was confined from July 10, 1864, to the close of the war.

Here, in this worse than "shave pen," thirty-one thousand human beings were subjected to most fiendish treatment at the hands of the Confederate authorities. Of this number twenty-one thousand died from disease and starvation. For nearly a year Mr. Rubright suffered the horrors of this prison pen, and when released, in the spring of 1865, weighed about eighty-five pounds, though his weight had previously been about one hundred and fifty.

On the 28th of April, 1865, he, with other prisoners, was surrendered up to the Union forces; and, having made a record of faithful service, he returned "home from the war" with a constitution shattered and health seriously impaired.

December 5, 1865, he married Miss Nellie C. Trueson, of Northampton County, Pennsylvania. His family comprises three children—Curie M., Charles W., and William. Since 1865 Mr. Rubright has been very extensively engaged as an architect and builder. Many of the public and private buildings in Williamsport, among them the two railroad depots, are monuments to his skill and enterprise.

To the money panic of 1873, Mr. Rubright, in common with hundreds of others, was a very heavy loser, but with characteristic energy and perseverance, he struggled with financial embarrassment, and bravely weathered the storm. He carries on an extensive business, and stands in the front rank of the solid and honorable citizens of Williamsport.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN HENRY ANTES.

One of the most notable characters in the early history of the West Branch Valley was a pioneer who came from the vicinity of Philadelphia about the time of our independence. He was one of a family of eleven children, all of whom were ardent patriots, and the men, at least, distinguished for eminent military services.

The parents, Henry Antes and Christina Elizabeth de Weeson, and the grandparents, Frederick Antes and Anna Catherine his wife, are first known to us as residents of the vicinity of Pottdown, where they occupied eminent positions in the High Dutch Reformed Church. They are said to have come from Moravia with Count Zinzendorf, and were extremely pure in character. Henry Antes died July 22, 1755, and was buried in a private lot on Swamp Creek, Mountgomery County, seven miles from Pottdown.

John Henry Antes was born October 8, 1736, and died July 13, 1820. After leaving the eastern part of this State, he settled in Northumberland County, and served as Sheriff, after which he removed to Nippenuse Township, and built a log fort on the bluff overlooking the mouth of Nippenuse Creek (now called Antes Creek in honor of his memory), about the year 1776, for the protection of the settlers for miles around. It was a picketed inclosure, and was defended by a regular garrison of militia. Every vestige of the structure has been removed, and nothing now remains but a dark mound in rectangular outline to guide the antiquarian in his search for the original site.

About the time the fort was located he also built a flouring-mill on the site of the present capacious establishment operated by Russell & Williamson, under the brow of the hill, and within rifle range of the fort. Until its completion, the grain was ground in a large iron coffee-mill, and the bran removed by a hand-sieve. This primitive means of obtaining the flour was kept up night and day, in order to supply the demand. The mill was preserved for many years in the family, but finally found its way to a butcher-shop, near Jersey Shore, and was carried away and lost in the memorable flood of 1865.

Colonel Antes married Anna Maria Paulin, May 11, 1756, who died in March, 1767.

They had five children, the eldest of whom, John Henry Antes, Jr., married Elizabeth Shoemaker; they became the parents of nine children, the fourth of whom, Antes, was married to Elias P. Youngman, of Youngstown, or what is now called Millburg. They became the parents of thirteen children, the oldest of whom is our honorable townsman George W. Youngman, Esq. The youngest child became the wife of ex-Sheriff John B. McKeen, and died April 4, 1844.

Colonel Antes married his second wife, Sophia Snyder, December 8, 1767, by whom he had eight children, all of whom have long since passed away. Colonel Antes had an older brother, Philip Frederick, who married Barbara Tyson, May 8, 1755, and whose youngest child, Catherine, married Simon Snyder about 1796 as his second wife, and from whom Messrs. Henry, George S., and Jesse Snyder, of Williamsport, are descendants. Their ancestors settled near Selahogrove, and laid out the oldest improvements and public works in that section.

BRADY'S LEAP.

Some time in the year 1777-78, Captain Samuel Brady, in command of a small body of men, was assigned to duty against the Indians on French Creek. The captain had reached the waters of Slippery Rock, a branch of Beaver, without seeing signs of Indians; here, however, he came on an Indian trail in the evening, which he followed till dark without overtaking the Indians.

The next morning he renewed the pursuit, and overtook them while they were engaged at their morning meal.

Unfortunately for him, another party of Indians were in his rear; they had fallen upon his trail, and pursued him, doubtless, with as much ardor as his pursuit had been characterized by, and at the moment he fired upon the Indians in his front he was in turn fired upon by those in his rear. He was now between two fires, and easily outnumbered.

Two of his men fell, his tomahawk was shot from his side, and the battle yell was given by the party in his rear, and loudly returned and repeated by those in his front.

There was no time for hesitation; no capacity in delay; no chance for successful defense in their present position; the brave captains and his rangers had to flee before their enemies, who pressed in their flying footsteps with no lagging speed.

Brady ran towards the creek. He was known by many, if not all of them, and deep were the scores to be settled between him and them. They knew the country well; he did not, and from his running towards the creek, they were certain of taking him prisoner.

The creek was, for a long distance above and below the point he was approaching, crooked in its channel to a great depth.

In the certain expectation of catching him there, the pirate soldiers of his party were disengaged, and, throwing down their guns and drawing their tomahawks, all pressed forward to seize their victim.

Quick of eye, fearless of heart, and determined never to be a captive to the Indians, Brady comprehended their object, and his only chance of escape, the moment he saw the creek; and, by one mighty effort of courage and activity, defeated the one and effected the other.

He sprang across the abyss of waters, and stood, rifle in hand, on the opposite bank in safety.

"As quick as lightning," says my informant, "his rifle was primed,—for it was his invariable practice, in loading, to prime first,—the next minute the powder-horn was at the gun's muzzle, when, as he was in this act, a large Indian, who had been foremost in pursuit, came to the opposite bank, and with the manifest aim of a generous foe, who scorned to undervalue the qualities of an enemy, said in a loud voice, and tolerable English, "Brady make good jump."

It may, indeed, be doubted whether the compliment was uttered in derision. For the moment he had said so he took to his heels, and, as if fearful of the return it might merit, ran as crooked as a fence-worm, sometimes leaping high, at others suddenly squatting down; he appeared no way certain that Brady would not answer from the lips of his rifle, but the rifle was not yet loaded.

The captain was at the place afterward, and ascertained that his leap was about twenty-three feet, and that the water was twenty feet deep.

Brady's next effort was to gather up his men; they had a place designated at which to meet, in case they should happen to be separated, and thither he went and found the other three there.

They immediately commenced their homeward march, and returned to Pittsburgh about half daylight. Three Indians had been seen to fall from the fire they gave them at breakfast.

KISKIMINGUS.

PETER HERDIC.

The name of Peter Herdic has become so prominently identified with the growth and prosperity of Williamsport that a history of the city, or, indeed, of the County, would be imperfect without a generous recognition of the vitality and life he has infused into all of her varied industries and improvements.

His parents were of Dutch descent, his father, Henry Herdic, having emigrated to this country, at an early age, from Holland. His mother was a Miss Elizabeth Plets, who, at the time of her marriage, was residing with her parents near Fort Plain, on the Mohawk River, in the State of New York.

During the war of 1812, while she and her mother were engaged in obtaining some potatoes from their garden, they were suddenly surprised by a band of Indians.

The daughter, seeing their approach, secreted herself in the hole from whence they had been removing the potatoes, and thus escaped; while her mother was captured and carried off by the Knights of the Forest. A few captivity of about three years, she was permitted to return to her family. She was the grandmother of Mr. Herdic, and died at the age of ninety-eight.

His father was a man of wonderful determination and of strong impulses. Though small in stature, he had a powerful physical organization, and excelled in feats of strength and agility. It was during one of these tests of muscular endurance that he received internal injuries, which resulted in his death.

It was a custom among these early pioneers to assist each other in clearing up their farms, thus recognizing the principle that "many hands make light work."

In the spring of 1826 a number of his neighbors had assembled to assist him in a "legging bee." He, with two others, were engaged in running a large log, he having the butt or larger end to handle, while the other two managed the opposite end. The task was a severe one; but, believing himself competent to match the combined strength of his two assistants, he concentrated his whole muscular force upon the resisting log, and in the effort ruptured a blood-vessel, which resulted in his speedy death. His age was about fifty-two years.

At this time the family consisted of eight children, seven sons and one daughter. Peter Herd, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 14th day of December, 1824, and was the youngest of their children. At the death of his father he was eighteen months old.

This sudden bereavement left the family comparatively destitute and helpless, and called forth all the energy of the then widowed mother to care for her orphaned children. Her great maternal affection could not endure the thought of her little folk becoming separated, while her poverty drove her to manual labor in order to provide for their wants.

In 1826, she removed her family to Ithaca, New York. While living here, and when Peter was only about four years of age, a single circumstance will show that there was already budding into life the germ of a determined will-power which, in his subsequent life, has become such a prominent element both in his physical and mental endowment.

The children had been trained in habits of industry and frugality. The helpless condition of their mother prompted the older boys to render her such assistance as was in their power; and where there were so many little ones to care for, it became a necessity to economize in every conceivable way. Thus the children would wander about the streets, gathering together, in their childish way, bits of thread, and pieces of cloth or discarded garments that had been cast out, which little treasures the lonely mother would carefully preserve, to be subsequently used in dressing a rent or in patching a hole.

Another occupation of the boys consisted in their doing little "chores" for their more prosperous neighbors, for which they would receive a shilling or two in return. Among these, was the carrying of stones from the street up one and two flights of stairs; on these expeditious little "Pete" would accompany his brothers, and silently gaze upon their manly achievements. Who can tell what visions of future activity flitted through his little brain as he thus watched the efforts of his busy brothers?

On one of these evenings he approached his brother George, and in his childish way begged permission to help them. Being refused, he repeated his request to be allowed to carry up just one stick.

"Now, Pete," said the industrious brother, "you must not bother us. Don't you see that we have no time to feed with you?"

Still came the pleading voice, "Oh, George, just let me help one stick. See if I can't put it up!"

Thus importuned, the brothers consented, while, with a mischievous twinkle of the eye, they both stood aside to watch the first defeat of the youthful Hercules.

Selecting a stick for him, which, we may imagine, was not the *smallest* in the pile, it was laid in "Pete's" arms, and soon commenced the desperate effort to "put it up" stairs.

The tugging process was comparatively easy, so long as he was plodding on level ground. Having gained the first step, what else could a four-year-old youngster do but to stop, and acknowledge his defeat?

Not so with "Pete." He was not made of that kind of stuff! His next process was to lay the stick down, and then, in lady fashion, creep upon the first step, where he had deposited the stick. This done, it was not so hard a task to "heft" it up to the second one. Then there was another "creep" to step number two, followed by one more "heft" and one more "creep," and in each additional step was gained he would look down upon his admiring auditors with something like a look of triumph, while an occasional sigh or moan could be heard, showing how great was the conflict between physical endurance and a strong mental determination to succeed.

Finally, the last step was gained; and seizing his stick, while his brow was all aglow with the flush of victory, he shouted out to his brother George, "Didn't I tell you I could put it up?"

When about six years of age he occasionally accompanied his brothers to the Lancasterian school-house in Ithaca. His first lesson in writing were made in sand, the teacher forming a letter, while the youthful scribe, with his finger or a

stick, would seek to imitate it. If not successful at first, it was an easy matter to smooth the sand over and try again. This original system may have had some influence with him in the formation of his *very peculiar* calligraphy.

In 1830, his mother married a second time, and removed with her family to a farm in Kniford Township, some five miles from Ithaca, on Fire-Mile Creek.

When but ten years of age, young Peter could cut his cord of wood a day, and, in addition, would frequently walk to Ithaca in order to dispose of quills, rabbits, etc., that had been caught in his snares during the hours of the preceding night. This game would bring him a shilling each. On his return he would pass the house of his brother George, often at a late hour of the night. He had acquired an inveterate habit of whistling. During the still hours of the night his brother would hear the familiar sound, first in the distance, and then gradually approaching nearer and nearer. A feeling of sympathy for his young brother would often prompt him to invite the first boy to stop and rest, or extend an urgent appeal to stay with him through the night.

"Can't do, George. Got some work to do yet to-night," while his hurried steps would soon carry him out of sight, and the familiar whistle would thus die away in the distance.

In the neighborhood of their residence there lived a person by the name of Davis, who took quite a fancy to young Peter, and often would talk with him, and in a familiar and fatherly manner would tell him how he had started in life, and how by honest industry, first in earning, and then in saving his money, had acquired a large amount of property. When quite young in life it had been a principle with him *never to spend his wages*. As fast as he could acquire a little money he would immediately put it out at interest. His spending-money he would earn by trading or by jobs outside his regular work. Mr. Davis had six sons and one daughter, who had been educated to observe similar habits of frugality, and he would never allow them any money for their own use until they had become fully trained to husband their earnings. Subsequently, he presented a farm to each of these children. Mr. Davis, moreover, urged upon Peter to always keep his promises, and never to depart from the principles of strict integrity in business.

These familiar talks made a deep impression upon his young mind, and no doubt laid the foundation for those habits of frugality and acquisitiveness which became such ruling passions with him in after-life.

When about thirteen years of age his step-father died. This second bereavement seemed to necessitate a change in their family affairs, for soon after his mother sold her life-interest in the farm, and moved to the head-waters of Pipe Creek, Tioga County, New York, about eight miles from Owego, where she bought fifty acres of wild land for two hundred dollars, making a payment on it of fifty dollars. A big house was temporarily rented, and immediate efforts were made for clearing a patch of ground, on which a log house was erected for their own use.

Here young Peter worked, clearing land, cultivating their crops, and in every way aiding his mother, until he was about twenty years of age. In the mean time his mother had added an additional fourteen acres to her little farm. His brother Benjamin had assisted him in this farm work, and at this time was married. Peter being the youngest, and as yet unsettled in life, his mother proposed that he should take the farm and give her a life-lease therein. His reply was, "No, mother; let Ben have it, and I'll go and care for myself."

Soon after this he hired out to Ransom Light, who was the agent of William Ransom, who owned a saw-mill at the head of Pipe Creek. Mr. Light wished to know how much his new hand expected for his services, when Peter made the characteristic reply, "No matter about that. I'll go to work, and when you see what I can earn, we can then fix that up."

He commenced work on Thursday,—and this, he it remembered, was his first experience on a saw-mill,—and by Saturday night had gained one additional day by working two extra half-days. This mill was on a small stream where the water power only lasted for a short time during the spring season, consequently it was run continuously both day and night. Mr. Herd's day being composed of the afternoon and one-half of the night. By this arrangement it will be understood how he had been enabled to gain this additional day in three.

Early on the following Monday morning he was at his post, but, for some reason, all the other hands were absent. His four days' experience in the saw-mill had been sufficient to give him a general idea of the *modus operandi*, so he went to work. The mill was started, the saw-stick flew, and he was busily at his time all to himself, when, at ten o'clock, Mr. Light arrived on the ground. There stood the young "sawyer" at his post, feeling, no doubt, all the enthusiasm and independence of an Alexander Selkirk.

Mr. Light took a hasty survey of the scene before him, and, under the impression that his green hand had played unwise with his saws and "fixings" rushed upon the mill exclaiming, "My God! boy, what are you doing?"

Nothing daunted, he pointed to his work with a conscious pride, while the practiced eye of the "boss" seeing that there had been no damage done, he com-

needed his new bond for his laudable ambition, and, as a reward for his fidelity, immediately promoted him to the "head of the gate," fixing his wages at twenty-five cents per day and board, which was the highest price paid to their best men.

He worked on this mill until the subsiding of the spring floods, when he received an order on Mr. Ransom for the amount then due him, having taken up none of his wages. Upon the presentation of this order, payment was refused unless he would take the amount in trade. This offer was declined.

After a lapse of six weeks he made another demand upon Ransom for his pay, threatening him with an immediate suit unless he settled up in full. The account was satisfactorily adjusted, when he went on his way rejoicing.

His next engagement was with George Stevens for six months, for twelve dollars per month and board. The money he had received from Ransom was loaned to Stevens, for which he gave his note, at seven per cent. interest. At the expiration of this time he had sixty dollars coming to him, having expended twelve dollars of his pay for clothing. This money was also loaned to Stevens, at the same rate of interest.

An arrangement was now made with Charles Johnson, by which he agreed to manufacture for Johnson a quantity of shingles on the "halves." Not being able to convert his share into cash, Johnson proposed to buy them for trade. While quietly surveying the stock of goods from which he was to make a selection, his quick perceptions fastened upon a pile of log chains; and, in an indifferent and somewhat careless manner, he asked the price of a chain. The merchant, ignorant of his purpose, stated the price, when the young trader promptly replied, "I'll take it all out in chains." Amazed at his audacity, the wily merchant quietly assented, while the solid commodity was gradually converted into cash by sales to the settlers.

An engagement was now made with Samuel Mills to work on his saw-mill, at one hundred and fifty dollars per year and board. At the expiration of this time of service Mr. Mills owed him one hundred and forty-five dollars, he having spent but five dollars of his wages. This sum he loaned to Mr. Mills, taking his note at seven per cent. interest. When the year expired, he had fully made up all his lost time, and had given his employer three hundred and sixty-five days of faithful service. During this year he was also a "trader" in sheep, from which transactions he turned an honest penny. He also acquired a portion of his spare time, when not engaged at the mill, in piling boards, for which he was paid eight cents per thousand feet. These outside occupations yielded him sufficient funds for his ordinary expenses.

A second engagement was made with Mr. Mills for another year, at an advance of ten dollars. At the expiration of this time, Mr. Herdle had accumulated an invested capital of three hundred and eighty-three dollars, which was bearing interest at seven per cent. Thus it will be seen how faithfully he had adhered to the counsel of his former friend Durie, and how industriously he was applying those principles of frugality so early inculcated in his breast, and which ultimately expanded into those deeply-settled principles which have been so wonderfully exemplified in all his subsequent transactions.

In the spring of 1846, Mr. Herdle, being then less than twenty-three years of age, left his native State, and, with William Anderson, emigrated to Ocean House Township, State of Pennsylvania. Here they purchased a shingle-land from Hubbard Webster, and during the first year they each cleared about seven hundred and forty dollars. This business was carried on continuously for some three years, at which time they were respectively worth about two thousand five hundred dollars.

In early life, Mr. Herdle's ambition was to be the owner of a fifty-acre farm of wild land, which would cost, say, four dollars per acre, and by patient industry and labor to clear the land, and erect thereon a modest log home. When this had been achieved, and all debts cleared, then he proposed taking to himself a wife, and settling down in life as a staid old farmer.

His future successes had enlarged his ambition and expanded his desires. After he had accumulated some three hundred dollars in cash, he concluded that it would be much better to purchase a farm already improved, and thus save the great wear and tear upon health, and consequent exhaustion of physical strength.

These ideas became more settled and confirmed as he gradually added to his little capital; and now, feeling himself fully able to become the head of a family, he purchased of Andrew Kyle a farm of one hundred and fifty-four acres on Lyons Creek, in this State, erected thereon a modest little dwelling, and, on the 25th of December, 1849, married Miss Amanda Taylor, of Tioga County, New York. He resided on this farm four years.

In the spring of 1850, he bought from Mr. Hayes a tract of pine timber, and, in company with Henry Hughes, erected thereon a steam saw-mill. His early history having become somewhat known in the neighborhood, coupled with the fact of his bold speculations and business enterprise, aroused the suspicions of his quiet neighbors. Enterprise in those days, among the people of that locality,

meant riskily, or, at least, sharp dealing; and it was not long before Mr. Hughes was quietly informed that his enterprising partner was nothing less than a Yankee speculator, and unless he sold out his interest at once he would break him up. Unfortunately for Mr. Hughes, he acted upon the advice of these would-be friends, and sold out his interest to his speculating partner. Mr. Herdle agreed to refund him what had been paid, and, in addition, to saw for him, five or six, twenty-five thousand feet of hemlock boards.

Mr. Herdle realized from this timber tract, together with a few other logs purchased elsewhere, upwards of ten thousand dollars. He afterwards sold the mill to James Wood for one thousand two hundred dollars. Mr. Wood is still a humber owner and manufacturer, and is using the same engine and boilers originally introduced by Mr. Herdle. While engaged in lumbering at this mill he made other purchases of timber lands, which subsequently yielded him large profits.

Our young rustic, so recently from the wilds of New York State, was rapidly expanding into a bold and successful operator. Already his aspirations carried him far beyond the confines of his rural abode, and were rapidly developing an intuitive power to scan the future, and confidently anticipate both victory and success when others would predict ruin and defeat.

Many have characterized some of his boldest enterprises as rash and venturesome speculations, but, to his mind, the successes that followed those ventures were the legitimate and natural results of a carefully-studied plan and purpose. It was, therefore, simply impossible to limit the operations of such a mind to the confines of a fifty-acre lot. Consequently, his quiet farm-life, once so attractive, the dreamy occupation of shingle-shaving, once so alluring, and even the merry music of the saws, which once had such captivating charms to his ear, were no longer venerated, only so far as they linked the past with the present. To him the future presented vast and untold possibilities, and it was only necessary to put into practical operation what had been previously fixed upon and determined, in order to realize some of those airy visions of wealth and influence which, doubtless, had so often filled through his mind.

So, in the fall of 1853, he came to Williamsport, and, from the hour of his advent until the present time, his busy brain and restless body have worked and toiled both for his own and also for others' pleasure and profit. While he has made thousands and tens of thousands by honest enterprise, he has also given back his thousands in return to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to elevate the standard of morality and religion in his gifts to benevolent and religious institutions, and to adorn the city with public edifices, and public and private improvements.

Who, then, can say this community would have been better off to-day had not Peter Herdle cast in his lot among them?

To those who only knew Williamsport as it now is, or who have but little recollection of what it was say fifteen or twenty years ago, it may be interesting to revise the fact that, prior to 1854, at which time Mr. Herdle became a resident, Hepburn Street was the western limit of the then borough improvements.

All that beautiful section of the city now extending west of that street was, at that time, a continuation of farm lands bounded by the river on the south, and the hills on the north. These farms were principally in the possession and ownership of Thomas and Andrew D. Hepburn, James Armstrong, Francis T. Campbell, John W. Maynard, and Robert P. Grier. Fourth Street was then an ordinary country road, bounded on either side by what is familiarly known as the "wau," or zig-zag fence.

On the northwest corner of Fourth and Hepburn Streets there were one or two small frame buildings, while on the south side there was a portion of the present row between Hepburn Street and the first alley west, as also the frame building at present standing on the corner of that alley. Some two squares beyond these, or near to what is now Centre Street, there were some four or five small frame dwellings which had been erected by Messrs. Maynard and Willard, as early as 1852. No other buildings were then in that except a modest looking brick farm-house, the present residence of Mr. Maynard.

Third Street was then the line of the old Williamsport and Elmira Railroad. The frame dwelling at present standing on the northwest corner of Third and Hepburn Streets was used as a hotel, and constituted the terminus of the road. The only other improvements visible to the eye were occasional farm-houses with their customary out-buildings.

These lovely fields, with all their varied and picturesque surroundings, became the coveted prize of Mr. Herdle. Already his prophetic vision discerned, in the near future, a magnificent city emerging from this extended waste, as though there had been waved over these

"Sweet fields of living green
The wand of some mighty magician!"

To possess this prize, and to labor for the full fruition of his hopes, became

the one grand purpose of his life. And to-day, looking back over these few intervening years, the change is so marked and wonderful that we almost question the truth of its reality.

The following statement of purchases made by Mr. Herdic will show how rapidly he acquired large landed interests; and will also serve to corroborate what has been previously remarked, that his land and successful operations could not have been in the nature of rash and venturesome speculations; but, rather, the result of a premeditated and carefully-digested plan and purpose.

His first purchase of real estate in what was then the borough of Williamsport, was made from James H. Perkins, in February, 1854, and comprised his one-fourth interest in what was known as the Hepburn Islands, containing some ten acres of land; and also his one-fourth interest in the saw-mill and property known as the "Big Water Mill." The consideration paid for the above interest was \$7000.

In May of the same year, he bought from Andrew B. Hepburn ten acres of land, located between the canal and the river, and which, at present, is the site of the Beaver Mills, and of B. H. Taylor's saw-mill property and piling grounds. He paid \$3000 for this property.

In company with B. H. Taylor, he commenced the erection of a large flouring mill. This mill is now known as the "City Flouring Mill," and is located at the foot of Hepburn Street. About the same time, in company with W. C. Branson & Co., he erected one of the largest saw-mills in this section of the State, being the mill above referred to as the Beaver Mill, adjoining the grist-mill property. The water-right for these mills, together with the necessary ground for a race, cost \$25,000. It was generally predicted that this purchase, in connection with the building of these mills, would result in an inevitable failure.

In November, 1855, he, with James Gilbert, bought from Mr. Hepburn another tract of land, containing some eight acres, lying between the public road leading from Williamsport to Newberry on the north, and the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad on the south,—now Third and Fourth Streets,—and adjoining lands of J. W. Maynard on the west. Mr. Gilbert retained his interest in this land but a short time, having sold out to Mr. Herdic. The consideration paid for this purchase was \$8000.

In January, 1857, he and B. H. Taylor dissolved, after a business co-partnership of some three years in the flouring business. Mr. Herdic conveyed his interest in the Branson & Co. Mill to Mr. Taylor, while he, in consideration of the sum of \$15,000, conveyed his interest in the grist-mill property to Mr. Herdic.

In April, 1859, Francis C. Campbell conveyed to him seventy acres of land, which, according to the present street, would be from Campbell Street to a short distance above Maynard Street, and from Fourth Street to the river. The price paid for this purchase was \$17,000.

During the same year he, together with Henry White, bought from the Sanbury & Erie Railroad forty-four acres of land, which were contiguous to the above land on the west, and extended up as far as Park Street; also, from Fourth Street to the river. They paid for this land \$8820. Mr. White subsequently sold his moiety in the above tract to Mr. Herdic.

In July, 1860, Messrs. Maynard and Willard sold to him about ten acres of land, commencing a short distance above Elmira Street, and running to Locust Street, and between Third and Fourth Streets. The five or six small houses previously referred to as having been erected by Mr. Maynard in 1852, were a part of this purchase. He paid for these ten acres, with the improvements, \$17,000.

Some time during the preceding year he had agreed with James Armstrong to purchase his farm of about ninety-one acres, for which he was to pay \$302.50 per acre. In the mean time he had associated with him George W. Lentz, John White, and his brother Henry, under the firm name of Herdic, Lentz & Whites, and had conveyed to them so much of the farm, long about sixty-seven acres, as lay between Third Street and the river, covering the balance, lying between Third and Fourth Streets, for himself. The firm subsequently erected a large saw-mill on a part of this land.

In December, 1860, Mr. Armstrong conveyed to him the twenty-three acres which he had reserved, the consideration being \$6119.

In April, 1863, he bought from D. B. Canfield five acres of land, for which he paid \$5000. This is now the site of the Herdic House, and was then known as the "Grave Lot."

He also bought from Mr. Canfield thirteen acres adjoining to the east, and extending to Walnut Street, and running from Fourth Street to the canal. He paid about \$13,000 for this purchase.

In June, 1864, J. V. Woodward sold to him, under an agreement, his farm of two hundred acres for \$22,000. Mr. Woodward subsequently received about twelve acres from this purchase, including his dwelling-house and out-buildings, for which he allowed Mr. Herdic \$8000.

In December, 1864, he, together with L. A. Eastworth, bought the Maynard farm, containing one hundred and eight acres, for \$108,000. Mr. Eastworth's interest in the above purchase was afterwards conveyed by his executors to Mr. Herdic.

In April, 1865, F. C. Campbell conveyed to him fifty-six acres lying north of the railroad, and extending from Centre Street to Campbell Street. He paid for this purchase \$25,000.

In July of the same year, he bought nineteen acres from James Armstrong for \$19,000. This land constitutes what is now known as the "Herdic Park."

In March, 1866, he became the purchaser of the Faries Manvin, together with five acres of land, situate on the corner of Fourth and Maynard Streets, for which he paid \$25,000.

In addition to the above purchases of real estate, he has also acquired a title to over fifty-four thousand acres of land located in the Counties of Lycoming, Potter, Tioga, and Cameron, of which, twenty-one thousand acres in Cogan and Pine Townships, Lycoming County, contain valuable coal deposits.

It may not be amiss to state that the ground covered by the streets and avenues subsequently opened through these various tracts of land was given to the city free of cost.

As these streets were opened, and improvements began to spring up in various directions, there was a natural desire expressed for gas and water accommodations. Either an unwillingness or an inability on the part of the old companies to comply with this demand by an extension of their pipes compelled him to erect additional gas and water works for his own use. Subsequently, he purchased the entire stock of the old gas company, by means of which he was enabled to consolidate the two works; and, by a reduction in the price, to save to the consumers, annually, some \$20,000.

He has since been his policy to extend his pipes whenever a request has been made for the introduction of either gas or water, indifferent to the fact as to whether or not the expense of such an extension would produce any immediate remunerative results.

Such a generous policy cannot do otherwise than command the respect and gratitude of the people in general.

Mr. Herdic retired from the firm of Herdic, Lentz & Whites on the 21st of December, 1867, after a successful business experience with them of about eight years; since which time he has been largely interested in various pursuits, mainly in the manufacture of lumber, and in the management of his large real-estate interests.

He has added many valuable improvements to the city, among which may be enumerated the Herdic House, which was completed and opened to the public in the autumn of 1865; the Lamborn's Bank and block of three-story brick offices adjoining, situate on Centre Street, north of Fourth Street. Also a block of four-story brick stores on Fourth Street, below Campbell. These buildings are both substantial and unornamental, and add much to the beauty and adornment of the city.

Among his late conceptions, and one in which he is at present largely interested, was a desire to furnish comfortable and inexpensive homes for those whose moderate circumstances and limited means precluded all hope of such a desirable acquisition.

In the fall of 1874, there was a large number of idle men in and about the city, many of whom had helpless families to provide for. As the winter was approaching and many of these had but scanty means of support, it became a serious question how they were to live.

The preceding season had been a memorable one in the history of Williamsport, owing to the great demoralization in the lumber market, growing out of the introduction of vast quantities of lumber from the West. The Eastern markets were then flooded with this Western lumber, while millions of feet were piled up on our yards, awaiting the tardy orders from purchasers.

This condition of affairs produced grave doubts in the minds of many of our lumber manufacturers as to the practicability of putting in a new stock of logs during the winter. Many of the mills had shut down earlier in the season than was customary, for the want of sufficient piling ground for their lumber. It was owing to these circumstances that there were to be seen, at this time, so many idle men upon our streets.

Every day, and scores of times each day, Mr. Herdic was sought after by these men, and importuned for work. Here, then, was a necessity for action, and afforded him a grand opportunity for the introduction of his new scheme. With that quickness of perception and celerity of execution so remarkably prominent in him, he at once perfected his plans, and soon scores of busy hands were put to work.

Since that time he has completed thirty-two small two-story frame tenements, comfortably arranged and finished complete, which he sells to the purchaser for \$600 each.

Eight frame tenements, two-story and an attic, with one-story brick building, having seven rooms in each, with hydrant water introduced, for \$12,000.

Twenty-two large two-story brick dwellings with Mansard roof, furnished with all the modern improvements, at from \$60,000 to \$100,000.

Four other brick dwellings, without the Mansard roof, and finished as above, for \$35,000.

And, also, two fine single brick residences, with Mansard roof and furnished with all the modern improvements complete, for \$11,000.

The above prices include the lots of ground upon which the buildings are erected; making, in all, sixty-eight dwelling houses that have been completed since the fall of 1871, all of which, with the exception of a few of the frame tenements, are at present occupied by the owners thereof.

"His standing offer, which is at all times available, is as follows,—

"To build a residence of any size, at any cost, for any one, on land now owned by him; one-half of the price to be paid in cash upon the completion of the building, the balance to remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent. interest. Lots ranging from \$250 upwards, and in most eligible locations."

As an additional inducement for parties to purchase, he generously offers to apply the money they would pay to another as rent, on the purchase money, which saving alone, in a few years, go far towards completing the purchase. The only condition he imposes in such cases is, to require such purchasers to pay, monthly, about 25 per cent. more than they would be obliged to pay if they simply *rented* the houses.

As a further encouragement for the laboring man to become the owner of his own house, he gives to such as purchase the first preference of any work he may have; allowing them, if they wish, to apply a portion of their wages towards paying for their property.

It is gratifying to say that many have already availed themselves of this generous offer, who in after-years will reverence the man whose noble conceptions and beneficent designs have thus secured for them and their posterity the comforts and shelter of a home.

It is the common lot of all enterprising men, in their efforts to acquire personal distinction, or to advance the common interests of the community at large, to meet with opposition, and not infrequently with personal abuse. In this respect Mr. Herdick was no more an exception. We shall not, therefore, attempt to follow him through all the multifarious and varied nets, combinations, and petty oppositions of those who, wisely or unwisely, have sought to harass and annoy him in almost every effort made, or attempted to be made, for the public good. These persistent and determined oppositions would have hopelessly crushed out all ambitious aspirations from almost any other man; but, with a moral courage that knew not defeat, he has pursued the "even tenor of his way," regardless of petty jealousies and personal abuse. And as he now takes a retrospective glance of the past, it should afford him both satisfaction and pride to know that while with some few modifications he has accomplished nearly all of his undertakings, at the same time, with but few exceptions, they have secured the approbation of a discriminating public.

As a single illustration of his devotion to the interests of his adopted city, and at the same time showing his determination to succeed, even when beset by the most violent opposition, we will simply refer to one net that should serve for him the lasting gratitude of our people, to wit, the circumstances that attended the removal of the old Philadelphia and Erie depot from Pine Street to its present location. These facts are not generally known, and, as they have since become a part of the public records of our city, it may not be unjust to refer to them in this connection.

Prior to the year 1865, the several railroads centering at this place maintained a joint depot, which was located at the intersection of Pine Street and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. The proximity of this building to the crossing at Pine Street necessarily occasioned an obstruction of the passenger-way at this point during the arrival and departure of the trains. An annoyance of the hour, then in force, made it obligatory upon the company to keep this passageway clear, and any violation thereof subjected their employees to arrest and consequent punishment, by imposing upon them the penalty prescribed therein. Consequently, they were repeatedly arrested and fined.

In connection with this circumstance was the additional fact that enormous and exorbitant prices were asked for the adjoining land, a portion of which became necessary for the extension of their sidings and the erection of additional buildings.

These annoyances, in the opinion of the company, became so insufferable as to necessitate a change in the location of their passenger depot; so that its removal from Williamsport to the south side of the river, as also their repair-shops to Snavely, was, at that time, both possible and probable.

Mr. Herdick having become cognizant of these facts, and believing that such a

removal would be detrimental to the growth and prosperity of the borough, submitted a proposition to the officers of these several roads, which was subsequently accepted. We cannot better illustrate his public-spirited efforts to intercept this action, than by producing a copy of his agreement with them, which reads as follows:

"On condition that the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company or her lessees will locate, build, and maintain their joint passenger depot station for Williamsport, with the other connecting railroads at that place, on the 'Grove Lot,' lately owned by D. B. Canfield, and now the property of Peter Herdick, I will procure and convey, or cause to be conveyed, by unimpaired title to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or whomsoever the company may designate, a strip of land not exceeding eighty feet in width, on the north side of and adjoining the Philadelphia and Erie right of way between the Elmira and Williamsport Railroad, as at present located, and Walnut Street, in the borough of Williamsport; and also convey, as aforesaid, a strip of land south of and adjoining the Philadelphia and Erie right of way between Centre and Walnut Streets now held by A. Updegraff in trust; also, such ground west of Walnut Street as may be deemed necessary by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for said joint passenger station and sidings therefor, according to a plan for the same exhibited by J. D. Fette, Superintendent of the said Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, or General Manager.

"I also agree, on the condition as aforesaid, to build on the said 'Grove Lot,' and adjoining or near the said passenger depot, and connected with it in such manner as the said Pennsylvania Railroad engineers and myself may agree to be best, a first-class hotel, with a dining-room of such plan and location to accommodate the traveling public as the railroad company, engineers, and myself may determine.

"The existing arrangements thereof always to be kept in a manner to accommodate the railroad travel, to the satisfaction of the General Manager of the railroad company.

"I also agree to construct a passenger railroad from or near said depot, at least as far east as Pine Street, and not charge passengers to and from the said depot more than five cents.

"The depot hotel and passenger railroad to be commenced immediately, and completed simultaneously as far as practicable."

(Signed)

P. HERDICK.

JUNE 13, 1864.

The above proposition is accepted.

J. EDWARD THOMSON,
President.

Approved.

W. G. MOOREHEAD,
President of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.

JUNE 14, 1864.

This agreement was also submitted to the officers of the Northern Central Railway, and received their indorsement and approval.

The strip of ground south of and adjoining the Pennsylvania and Erie's right of way between Centre and Walnut Streets, which he had agreed to convey to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, was a part of a twenty-acre tract purchased, in 1855, from F. C. Campbell. This tract had been divided by Mr. Herdick into blocks or squares, and, at his instance, a number of persons were induced to purchase one or more of these blocks.

When this division was made, Mr. Herdick knew that at some future time the railroad companies would require more space for additional tracks, etc., and, therefore, reserved the strip of ground above referred to, containing about three acres, for that purpose. This ground was subsequently conveyed to A. Updegraff, in trust for the joint interest of all those who had purchased one or more of the above blocks.

This fact was, of course, known to him at the time he executed his agreement with the railroad companies; and, in the absence of any stipulated price having been agreed upon with the parties in interest for this piece of ground, he also knew that an unjust advantage might be taken of that fact, and he was obliged to pay very much more than its actual value. Still, he carried out his agreement in good faith, though he was compelled to pay four thousand dollars in cash in order to acquire a title to these three acres. Few men, indeed, would have voluntarily assumed such mighty responsibilities as were connected with the execution of this agreement. The ground, and other valuable considerations conveyed by it, were worth to the companies between fifty and sixty thousand dollars!

This valuable donation was made in the interest of the people of Williamsport, who, with their posterity for all time to come, will participate in the advantages secured to them by Mr. Herdick's generosity.

His first wife died on the 6th day of December, 1856, after a happy wedded life of seven years. But one child is living as the fruit of this marriage.

Mrs. Amanda Herdie was a lady of deep piety, and possessed of a sweet Christian spirit. She was mainly instrumental in the organization of the First Baptist Church of this city, and was one of the constituent members. Her activity and zeal in all that pertained to the trying and perplexing circumstances that attended its incipient history, together with her cheerful and happy disposition, were a constant inspiration to the few who were then associated with her.

This church was constituted in December, 1854, and, during the two years that she remained an active member, her busy hands and willing heart never seemed to grow weary in well-doing. Her death was unexpected, and cast a deep and dark shadow over the little interest that was then gradually developing into a more mature life. Her father, Foster Taylor, was the senior deacon of the church, and continued in office until the date of his death, which occurred on the 26th of March, 1872.

On the 12th of January, 1860, Mr. Herdie married a second time. His present wife was Miss Ernie Maynard, an accomplished daughter of our much-esteemed and respected townsman, Hon. J. W. Maynard. She is not only gifted with social talents of a high order, but her educated mind and heart abundantly qualify her for an exalted position in the church and in the community. At the present time she is the President of the "Women's Christian Home."

Mr. Herdie will be fifty-two years of age on his next birthday, in December. Apparently, he is just as active and as thriving as when we first knew him, some twenty years ago. Humanly speaking, there is no reason why he should not live to see six or more years of useful activity. Such men as he are never lost out; the only fear indulged in by his friends is that such constant and unrelenting labor will cause him to wear out before he has attained his "threescore years and ten."

"G. S. B."

MAJOR ALEXANDER H. McHENRY

was born in the town of Clifford (now Almond), county of Albany, New York, 26th July, 1814. In very early life evinced a strong inclination for reading of history, natural, geographical, military; in more mature youth, mathematical; between the ages of thirteen and fifteen, the rudiments and practical evolutions of artillery and infantry; at the age of fourteen years eleven months was elected captain of artillery by the commands of youth, which he yet refers to with great satisfaction, after two years' service. Adopted Pennsylvania as his subsequent home. Was connected with engineer corps in 1833 and 1834 in the Pennsylvania public improvements, and finished a mathematical course in 1835. Early in the spring of 1836 commenced the subsequent life business of field-surveying. 18th of May, 1838, was appointed deputy surveyor of the district now composed of Sullivan, Lycoming, Clinton, and part of Cameron Counties; in 1856, was one of the commissioners to organize the Jersey Shore Bank; this year furnished a portion of the material for the history of the West Branch. (See preface to the work.) Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he entered into the work, whose commission was "to save the country;" in rousing the citizens, raising and drilling troops without financial remuneration. Portions of the troops raised and drilled were parts of 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, Company A, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, First Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. In 1862, feeling it his duty to take the field, in July of that year, when the cause looked dark, raised one full company of cavalry; the twelfth day reported to Adjutant-General Russell, who spoke of it as the best company yet raised. Through misapprehension, and contrary to the desire of the Adjutant-General, was connected with the Thirtieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Galbraith, who was a soldier and gentleman; first reported to Baltimore, then to Point of Rocks; in the latter part of December, 1862, took possession of Winchester; the regiment remained in this department, known as the Department of Shenandoah, commanded by Major-General Milroy. Part of the Thirtieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers, were at Bunker Hill. The two posts were attacked simultaneously on the 13th of June by the main body of the rebel army; those at Bunker Hill fell back, covering the trains. A severe fight ensued at Winchester; the rebels by their own report had about seven thousand men; our own loss was considerable in prisoners, etc. After the battle of Gettysburg, the cavalry again took the field, and after various movements, on the morning of the 15th of August, 1863, an expedition was inaugurated against Little Washington; after advancing to within five miles of the place, Captain McHenry was ordered forward with about four hundred men; upon the picket alarm he advanced rapidly, with the advance; one hundred and two men drove the rebels in the town near their musket artillery; the main column did not come up; he fell back in safety;

less, one man wounded, one horse killed. Soon after this, forty-two men were taken from Company G as a detail to the Provost Guard of Second Corps, with Lieutenant Robert Brown, thus losing the services of the most valuable lieutenant of the regiment. Lieutenant Bricker detailed as Adjutant, and others sick or playing sick, we must mention one valuable in this extreme situation—Lieutenant John Siler, also O. Riley. Soon followed the battle of Culpeper, Sunday, 13th September, 1863. The Second Division, General Gregg, moved 4 A.M. from Sulphur Springs; First and Third Divisions from near Kelley's Ford. Our limits will not allow a description; it broke the backbone of the rebel cavalry. The command of the Thirtieth Pennsylvania Cavalry devolved upon Captain McHenry at 11:40 A.M.; also two companies of First New Jersey, commanding officers being detailed; the afternoon battle was a fatality to the rebels.

On the second day of March, 1864, arrived at Brister; on the 6th took command of the post; remained in command there the greater part of the time until the morning of 4th of May; broke camp, arrived at Wildersmith some evening. Second night spent to reconnoitre near Chambersville and Frederickburg; broke up the rebel post at Guinea Station. Arrived at Spotsylvania early on the 10th of May, guarded the flank of the army on the east side during the terrible fighting at Spotsylvania on the 14th of June, 1864, commenced the long raid designed to Lynchburg; was assigned the command of the First Battalion of Thirtieth Pennsylvania Cavalry; previous to this, during this expedition, were engaged in three battles, 11th and 12th of June, at near Trevilian; the three divisions were there. On the 24th of June at St. Mary's Church; heat 102° in shade at Yale College, Connecticut, this day. He received severe injuries here, although he remained on active duty for some time, yet, finally, had to yield reluctantly to the infirmities caused by injuries received in battle and severe exposure. Resigned on the 27th of December, 1864. He still retains his favorite (hay) war-horse "Billy," who was all the rounds through Virginia and North Carolina; although twenty years of age, looks as though he could stand another three-years' campaign.

JOHN J. METZGER.

The subject of this notice was born in Clinton Township, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1838. Having spent the first fourteen years of his life upon a farm, he was induced to try his hand at the pedagogical business, and for several terms taught a common school in the vicinity of his home with great acceptance. He spent about three years in Dickinson Seminary, but an account of a failure of health was compelled to leave in February, 1858, about three months before he would have graduated. He commenced the study of law in the office of A. J. Dietrich, and completed the same under C. D. Emery, now a resident of the Pacific coast. In April, 1860, he was admitted to the bar. Two years later he was elected District Attorney, being the youngest person that ever held that position in this district. In 1866 he was a member of the City Council. From 1869 to 1872 he was connected with the Williamport Board of Education. He was also a delegate to the late State Constitutional Convention that met first in Harrisburg and subsequently in Philadelphia, and effected a revision of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. For the past two years he has been Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. In all of these positions, Mr. Metzger acquitted himself with fidelity, and is entitled to the credit of being an efficient and reliable public servant.

In July, 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Hannah M., daughter of Peter Hess, of Lycoming County. This union was blessed with the birth of five children, two sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Verus H. Metzger, is now a student in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. Mrs. Metzger died March 28, 1870. She was a most estimable lady, and held in affectionate regard by a large circle of friends. The present Mrs. Metzger was Mrs. E. A. Woolston (daughter of Augustus Halseck, of Philadelphia), to whom he was married November 30, 1872.

Mr. Metzger is a gentleman of fine personal appearance and superior legal abilities. As a manager of criminal cases he has, perhaps, few equals in the Commonwealth.

JOHN B. HALL.

If genuine yet modest virtues entitle any one to a place among these biographical sketches, no one is more worthy of this honor than the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article.

He has descended from ancestors remarkable for their longevity. His grandfather, John Hall, was a native of Barken Ridge, New Jersey, and prior to the Revolution settled near Muncy, Lycoming County (then Northumberland), where he raised a large family. He was orderly-sergeant under Captain John Brady in the war for Independence, in which he endured great sufferings. He was one of the earliest blacksmiths in this section of the State.

In 1810, he moved to Yates County, New York, and in December, 1821, died of a cancer, in the house of his eldest son, Moses Hall, in Geneva, New York.

Mr. John B. Hall's maternal grandfather was General John Burrows, of Revolutionary fame.

The following mention of Mr. John Hall's children appeared in the *Zanesville (Ohio) City Times* of December 6, 1869:

"Calvin John Hall, of Zanesville, has three brothers and two sisters now living, whose united ages, on the 1st of December ultimo, amounted to a little over four hundred and sixty-five years. The ages of the six are as follows: Moses Hall, eighty-four years three months and five days; Rachel Hall, eighty-two years two months and twenty-five days; John Hall, seventy-nine years nine months and ten days; Joseph Hall, seventy-six years ten months and nineteen days; Mary Hall, seventy-two years four months and two days; Jacob B. Hall, sixty-nine years seven months and ten days.

"There are certainly very few instances in this country of similar longevity. Calvin John Hall, who will attain to his eightieth year on the 20th of February next, is saw a hale and hearty man; walks with all the firmness and elasticity of youth, eats almost everything with an excellent appetite, reads the finest print without glasses, and to all appearances has many years of vigorous life before him."

Of the above, only two, Mary and Joseph, are now living.

The former lives in Cleveland, Ohio, the latter in Michigan.

Moses Hall, the eldest of John Hall's family, and father of John B. Hall of Williamsport, was born on the 25th of August, 1776, a few miles below this city, in what was then Northumberland County, now Lycoming.

On the 4th day of the previous month the Declaration of Independence was signed and proclaimed. His birth occurred, therefore, amid the stirring scenes of the Revolution. Indeed, at the very hour when he saw the light, General Washington was arranging his forces for the disastrous battle of Brooklyn Heights, on Long Island; the prize of the victor being the possession of New York, the commercial capital of the land, and the command of the Hudson.

When he was only two years old occurred the terrible massacre of Wyoming. Immediately after that massacre the Indians advanced towards the West Branch, when the parents of Mr. Hall were obliged to flee with their family, and in company with many other families of the neighborhood, they took refuge in a stockade far near Muncy. Their savage foes burned their dwellings and all their buildings, drove off their cattle, and destroyed everything that fell into their hands.

The fort was surrounded, and its defenses occupants saw that it must soon fall into the hands of the enemies. They, therefore, resolved to make the hazardous attempt of escaping. This they accomplished, in perfect silence, in the dead of night. The slightest noise, even the momentary cry of a child,—and there were several children,—would have fallen on the quick ear of the savages and betrayed the whole movement; and not a soul of them, either parents or children, would have escaped the tomahawk. But the stillness was unbroken. God shielded the fleeing ones, and guarded and guided their footsteps. By his kind providence their movements were not perceived by their vigilant foes. They reached the river, embarked in canoes and floated noiselessly down the stream, and arrived at Fort Augusta in safety. Here they remained until after the close of the war, when they returned to the long-deserted and desolate home.

In January, 1810, Mr. Moses Hall was married to Phoebe Burrows, of Muncy. He then removed to the State of New York, and settled in Geneva. Mrs. Hall died on the 8th of May, 1808, leaving her husband with two children, Harriet, and John B., whose name forms the caption of this biography. He was thrice married, and when his last wife died, in 1855, and he was left alone in his home, an old man of almost eighty years, he came back to the neighborhood of his birth-place to end his days with his son, John B. Hall.

Mr. Hall was a plain man, of common education, and spent his life in a humble and laborious calling. He had few natural powers of mind, read much and with discrimination, and thus acquired much general knowledge. He was very active, enjoyed excellent health, and read without glasses to within a comparatively short period of his death. In the autumn of 1869, on the day of the State election, he canvassed a part of town, and distributed twenty-five good Republican tickets; and on the day of the Presidential election he was early on the ground, walked down to Newtown, and distributed twenty-five tickets in favor of Abraham Lincoln.

For more than fifty-six years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for upwards of fifty years a ruling elder in the same. He was a great Bible-reader. That precious book was his life-long companion and counselor, and his delight in it continued to the last. As an illustration of this it may be mentioned that he commenced to read it through, and for the last time, as the event proved, on the first day of January of the year of his death, and he finished the closing chapter on the sixth of March,—that is, in two months and six days.

He died at the residence of his son, John B. Hall, on May 6, 1867. His last words were,

"The Lord is good—the Lord is kind;
Great is His grace—His mercy sure;
And the whole race of man shall find
His truth from age to age endure."

He was hence back to Geneva, where he had spent so many happy days, that his grave might be with his parents, his three successive wives, and his children whom God had early taken to heaven.

Mr. John B. Hall was born in Geneva, N. Y., June 1, 1804. When a boy he learned the blacksmith's trade of his father. It is quite a coincidence that Mr. Hall, his father, his grandfather, and great-grandfather were all workmen of this trade; also his maternal grandfather, General John Burrows.

For some months young Hall served as nurse to his grandfather in a protracted illness, but confinement in the sick-room impaired his health, and he was obliged to resort to travel for his recovery.

On March 13, 1826, he married Miss Agnes Williams, of Orange County, N. Y.

Having learned the foundry business from his father, and worked at it for some years, he located in Williamsport in the summer of 1832, and was the builder of the first foundry and machine-shop in this place. Quite an extended account of this enterprise will be found in the history of the city of Williamsport, in another part of this volume.

Mr. Hall at once identified himself with the Williamsport Presbyterian Sunday-school, which, at that time, was held in the old Academy building. In February, 1833, the First Presbyterian Church was organized, and Mr. Hall was chosen an elder. This position he retained till 1840, when, with some twelve others, he became a constituent member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and upon its formation was made an elder in the same, and still continues such.

In 1865 he retired from active business life, since which time he has devoted himself, as he has been able, to reading and writing, and has prepared a number of valuable historical sketches relating to the industries of the place, and also to her church enterprises.

For four years past he has suffered from the effects of a paralytic stroke received April 12, 1872. A fall received in December, 1874, also greatly crippled him. For the four past years he has been mostly confined to the house, and much of the time to his bed, and, when able to be out, has been enabled to walk only by the assistance of two canes. Through all of this protracted illness he has been cheered and comforted by the tender ministrations of his faithful wife, to whose noble sympathies and exemplary Christian virtues a tribute of recognition is here justly due. Both of this aged couple have been pillars in the church of their choice for more than fifty years, and now that the evening of life is well-nigh spent, they are patiently waiting the call of the Master to "come up higher."

AFFIE DUMM.

The history of this lady begins with the early reminiscences of Williamsport. She was born on the 24th of July, 1807, in the log house which stood on the corner of Third and Mulberry Streets, then known as the Russell Inn, but for the last half-century were commonly called the Dumm House. This house was the first built in the borough, and was erected by James Russell, who soon after died, and the house and lot were purchased by Joseph Dumm, the father of Affie, who also married the widow of the said James Russell. A full account of the erection of this house will be found in the history of Williamsport, and a lithographic view of the old structure, as it stood in 1870, appears among the illustrations of this work. Miss Dumm's whole life, for the space of nearly sixty-five years, with the exception of about two years, when she resided with her husband in another dwelling, was spent in this old house where she was born, and in that she lived until the great fire of August 20, 1871, when it was burned to the ground.

Impressively beautiful, in this connection, are the following lines from that inimitable poem, "The Deserted Village," by Goldsmith,—

"Imagination faintly attempts to trace
The quiet splendor of that festive place;
The whitewashed wall, the nicely-sanded floor;
The varnished clock that creaked behind the door;
The chest, contrived a double debt to pay,
A bed by night, a cabinet of drawers by day;
The pictures placed for ornament and use,
The twelve good rules, the royal game of goose;
The board, except when merriment called the day,
With open laughter, and flowers, and fennel gay;
While broken benches, wreathe long for show,
Ranged o'er the chimney, glistened in a row."

It was a severe trial for one at her age to seek a new home after dwelling so many years on the old familiar spot, but the devouring element, which has no respect for age or person, swept it away.

Little can the young people of the present day appreciate the labors and hardships of the early inhabitants. Affie was early taught to contribute to the general welfare of the family by the use of the spinning-wheel and other home-made implements of household economy unknown to the youth of the present day, with their houses full of toys and luxuries. It was "work, work, work," for all who were old enough to be useful.

¹⁰ "From early morn till dewy eve,"

and, as Affie often remarked to her mother, "she cooked for court, strangers, and all." Many a night she washed till two o'clock in the morning. Those who speak disparagingly of the toils and hardships of the early settlers, and of their simple habits and humble fare, know but little of what they talk.

Alfie was a great favorite with her father, and she delighted to tell in her later years of the happiness she enjoyed, when a child, in accompanying him on his frequent fishing excursions, in the "good old days" when salmon and shad abounded in the waters of the Saguenanna.

When about seventeen years old she was converted, and united with the Methodist Church, and was a consistent member of Pine Street M. E. Church up to the time of her death. She was particularly gifted in prayer, and was often called on in meetings to lead in devotion.

On May 17, 1826, when eighteen years old, Miss Affie was married to Mr. Henry Achey. This marriage proved an unhappy one, and after two years of married life, in which time two children were born, both dying in infancy, she returned to her parents, and subsequently procured a divorce. This lady in personal appearance was a blonde, with fair skin and golden hair, and remarkably fine features. She retained much of her youthful beauty in her mature womanhood, and in her later years was a fine-looking old lady.

Miss Hamlin was a woman of decided opinions, and in the campaign of 1844 she and her sister took an active interest, often reading aloud the political news to the neighbors, who from habit or otherwise would evening after evening meet in the "milk log."¹ They were accused by their friends of inducing their father, a life-long Democrat, to vote for Henry Clay.

After and her only sister, Katie, two years her senior, alone took care of their aged parents until their death, their father being palsied and partially helpless for seven years. These two daughters labored hard, industriously plying the loom; and many are the carpets that have been manufactured by their hard labor, thereby earning a livelihood, enabling them to keep the house and lot free from incumbrance.

Mr. Dunn died in 1848, and his daughter Katie in the following year, leaving the subject of this sketch alone in the world, and the only heir to her father's property, which had increased in value as Williamsport had increased in size, from being worth a few hundred dollars to several thousand. Miss Dunn's business talent was of a high order, having a clear, keen eye in any transaction in which she was engaged. There was no taking the advantage of her because she was a woman, as every one will testify who ever had dealings with her.

Allice Humm's style of living was plain and economical. Her benevolence was extended alone to the poor and needy, and while she turned a deaf ear to the calls for gifts for what she considered the superfluities of life, she was always ready to help those who were actually suffering for the necessities of life, and no one ever went away from her door saying they were hungry. In 1851 she extended her fostering care to a little orphan boy by the name of Philip Miller, whom she raised and schooled as her own, and to whom, by will, she left her entire property at her death.

Miss Dunham was a woman of pure natural abilities, and with the few advantages for education which were to be had in her early days, she was a remarkably well-informed and agreeable woman in conversation. She particularly delighted in talking concerning travels in Jerusalem and the Holy Land, and telling of the early adventures of herself and companions, when Williamsport had but a few dozen houses, and in repeating the stories of her mother, of the thrilling scenes of pioneer life, when the hostile Indians stalked behind trees and were ready to smother with the women, if found defenseless. Until the destruction of the old house by the flames it was the resort of many old friends and neighbors, who would come by the fire to the hour, and talk with her of old times and the current events of the day, as she was always ready to smoke the "pipe of peace" and lay aside her household duties for a social chat.

After the conflagration of 1871 she erected a new house on the corner of Mulberry and Willow Streets, in which she lived with her adopted son until her death, which occurred, after a painful illness of several months, on the 1st day of March, 1876.

JUDGE HUSTON HEPBURN.

This gentleman is the youngest child of Hon. William Hepburn, whose public record in connection with the organization of Lyeoing County, as well as with the location of the seat of justice of the same, has already passed into history, and will be found in another part of this work.

Judge William Hepburn was twice married, first to Crecy Crowmover (Covenhoven), by whom he had three sons and seven daughters, of whom Dr. James Hepburn (whose biography will be found among these sketches) is the youngest; and secondly, to Elizabeth Huxton, by whom he had four sons and five daughters, the subject of this notice being the last one born. He is, therefore, the youngest in a family of nineteen children.

Of the children by the first wife, Dr. James Hepburn is the only one surviving; while of those by the second companion, the sons and two daughters are still living.

The old "Deer Park Farm," already historic in the development of the city, and now included within its limits, was the birth-place of the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this record, and the 17th of August, 1817, was the date. His school privileges were those of the common school of that day.

When sixteen years of age he engaged as clerk in the store of his brother-in-law, Thomas B. Simmons, in Newbury, afterwards in Jersey Shore, where he remained for about seven years. He then read law in the office of Judge James Gamble, and was admitted to the bar in 1841.

In the autumn of 1841 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under William Rid-
dell, and served for three years.

In the spring of 1851 he entered into a law-partnership with Judge Gamble, which, for eighteen years, proved a most agreeable association.

In the fall of 1856 he was elected Prothonotary of Lycoming County, and filled the office for three years.

On the 9th of December, 1856, Mr. Heplurn was united in marriage with Miss Susan McMicken, daughter of Charles McMicken, of Nippenose Township, Lycoming County.

The fruits of this union were two daughters. Mrs. Hepburn died on April 29, 1862. The present Mrs. Hepburn was Miss Anna Simmons, to whom he was married March 26, 1868. Miss Simmons was a niece of Thomas B. Simmons, of Williamstown.

In the spring of 1870 Mr. Hepburn moved on to a farm in Nippenose Township, Lycoming County. He was not, however, permitted long to enjoy this quiet retreat. In the autumn of 1871 he was taken up by the dominant political party of the County and placed on the bench as Associate Judge, which position he has since filled with dignity and efficiency.

Judge Hepburn is a man of fine feelings, modest manners, and of inflexible integrity. So marked is this characteristic that it forcibly suggests the story of the Roman Consul, Fabricius, of whom King Pyrrhus declared that "*it were easier to turn the sea from his course than Fabricius from his rectitude.*"

In April, 1874, Judge Hepburn changed his residence to Williamsport

It may be mentioned here, as a fact worthy of notice, that Judge William Hepburn was the first Judge of Lyeonning County, and his youngest son, Huston Hepburn, by virtue of a change in the Constitution, will be the last of the Associate Judges.

CHRISTOPHER LUDWIG LAWRENCE

This venerable gentleman is supposed to be the oldest living descendant of Wilhelmshort. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, March 19, 1792. His youth was surrounded with the stirring scenes and terrors of the Napoleonic wars, and an early age he imbibed the military spirit. He began his career with the victorious legions of Napoleon, under whom he served two years, and with whom he went to Moscow in that fatal campaign. He was captured, in the flight of the French army, by the Cossacks, and after intense suffering, which he relates with great emotion, was compelled to become a Cossack himself. He afterwards fought with the allied armies in 1813-14, and participated in the terrible battle of Leipzig, in which he was wounded, as a memorial of which he carries on his breast a scar, and, highly prized by him, bearing on its face the significant inscription of the words "Gott mit uns," double-edged (Lutwick), and a key (Bremen), with the words "Gott war mit uns" (God was with us). The reverse bears the following: "*Heutsche Legion des V. d. N. 1813-1814, 20. Art. d. K.*"

About thirty-nine years ago he came to America, and settled in Williamsport, where he has since resided. He has been twice married. His second wife died in 1861, and was the mother of Mrs. Jacob E. Setter. For years past he has made his home in the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Setter, who is carrying on the drug business at 135 E. Third street.

Mr. Lawrence is a remarkably quiet old gentleman, and has led a very retired

life, employing his time in scene, fruit, and portrait painting and other light work; and as one gazes upon his aged form and hears the beautiful lines of Gray's Elegy, in which he pays a merited tribute to sterling worth and modest manners, comes forcibly to mind:

*"Far from the meddling crowd's ignoble strife,
Their noble spirits never harmed to stray;
Along the cool, sequestered shade of life,
They kept the soberest form of their way."*

Mr. Lawrence is a natural artist, and he has given wide scope to this native endowment. His studio, which is the garret, as well as nearly every room in the house, is filled with most exquisitely executed paintings of various sizes and designs. Even a cursory examination of his works gives evidence that he is possessed of rare creative talent, and that his taste for the beautiful and good has been cultivated in the richest fields of nature and art.

Mr. Lawrence having arrived at an advanced age, the anniversary of his birth has, of late years, several times been the occasion of friendly visits of congratulation from his friends, at which times the festivities appropriate to such occasions have been greatly enjoyed by all. They constitute the proudest, happiest days of a life whose varied fortunes both in peace and war would afford a most capital theme for the romancer.

CAPTAIN ROBERT BROWN.

Prominent among the citizens of Lycoming County, and particularly among those who responded to their country's call in the time of her dire extremity, stands Captain Robert Brown, of Jersey Shore.

His father, Mr. George Brown, was born in Tyrone County, Ireland, in 1791, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1820, settled at Salisbury, and soon after removed to Jersey Shore, where he now lives at the age of eighty-five years, and where his eldest son—the subject of this sketch—was born, on the 20th of January, 1822. At that time there were but few houses and no school in the now flourishing borough of Jersey Shore; and so young Robert grew up with but very few advantages of education—a farmer's boy—to the age of eighteen, when he quitted the farm to learn the trade and mystery of blacksmithing, which, however, after a year and a half of trial, he abandoned on account of ill-health, and engaged in booting and lanching, which business he successfully prosecuted for more than ten years.

On the 30th of January, 1819, his twenty-seventh birthday, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Ramsey, by whom he became the father of five children, George, James, Rebecca, Don E., and Sherman Grant, of whom the second and the two younger still survive, George and Rebecca having died in infancy.

In 1852 he wound up his lumbering and booting operations, and commenced the lively business, to which he soon added that of mail contractor. And these he had pursued quietly and prosperously for almost another decade, when the boom of Anderson's guns at Sumter reverberating across the Bald Eagle ridges caused him to drop his peaceful vocations as promptly as Putnam left his plough at Poufret, and, without a moment's hesitation, to fall into the ranks of the Union's defenders.

On the 26th of July, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company "G" of the Thirtieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and, two days later, was promoted to the second lieutenancy of that company.

On the 4th of August his regiment was ordered to Camp Curtin, thence, in September, to Camp Fair Ground at Baltimore, thence to Camp Carroll, and from there, in December, 1862, to Point of Rocks, Maryland, where, for the first time, he and his command staid within mark-range of the enemy, only the narrow stream of the Potomac dividing them. On the second day of February the regiment broke camp, and marched across the river to the sacred soil of Virginia, reporting to General Milroy at Winchester on the following day.

His first battle was that of Fisher's Hill, April 29, 1863, the next was Newtown, June 12. Thence, with Company B, he was ordered to relieve two companies of New York cavalry at Banker Hill, Virginia, where, on the 13th, he participated in Milroy's fight at Winchester, and again, on the next day, in the battle of Martinsburg. His next engagement was the great conflict of Gettysburg, July 3 and 4, 1863, and next was that of Little Washington, August twelfth.

At Culpeper, in the famous cavalry charge of September 12, 1863, his regiment, the Thirtieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was most active, and covered itself with glory. And in the desperate fight at Sulphur Springs, Virginia, when Lee was making his last effort to reach Manassas, nearly one-half of the regiment were taken prisoners.

The horse he rode there was his favorite, "Zollieffer," a pure blood, which had been ridden by that unfortunate rebel general when he was killed at the

battle of Mill Springs, Kentucky. From the hands of his captors he fell into those of Captain Brown, who rode him during the war.

Again, with his command, he fought at Bristow Station October 14, 1863, at Bull Run October 15, and at Mine Run, November 29 of the same year.

On the 14th of January, 1864, he was promoted to be first lieutenant, and, on February 6, fought in the battles of Morton's Ford; and again, on May 10, 1864, in the tremendous fight of Spotsylvania. In the battles of Guinea Station, May 15, Harts's Shop, May 25, Guinea's Hill, June 2, Bottom's Bridge, June 4, and Trevillian's Station, June 11 and 12, 1864, he fought with his command; and, though painfully wounded with five bullets in the shoulder, he continued on duty with his company, and is next found at the fight of St. Mary's Church, June 24, at Jerusalem Plank Road, July 13, at Blackwater August 4, at Malvern Hill August 14 and 15, at Deep Bottom August 16, at Nelson's Farm August 18, at Rensselaer Station August 23, at Wynn's Farm September 29, and at Boynton Plank Road October 27, 1864.

He was commissioned captain November 26, 1864, and next fought at Stony Creek December 1; was slightly wounded at Hatcher's Run December 8, and again fought at Hatcher's Run, February 5 and 6, 1865,—a desperate engagement, in which his regiment captured more than eleven hundred prisoners and a battle-flag.

At Raleigh, N. C., April 13, 1865, he led the Stars and Stripes on the State House, after which the regiment made three successive charges on the Confederate cavalry on the Hillsboro' road, where occurred a desperate hand-to-hand sabre fight, of which the Confederate commander said that the Thirtieth Pennsylvania Cavalry fought like devils, not like men. Here Captain Brown was in command of the first battalion, and led it in the charge. He was twice wounded, thrown from his horse, captured, and again rescued by his brave men. The next day proposals of surrender were received from General Johnston, hostilities ceased, and the Thirtieth Pennsylvania Cavalry had fought their last battle.

In due time they were dismounted, transported to Philadelphia, paid, mustered out, and dispersed to the homes they had left three years before. What a wild three years they had been!

Captain Brown returned to Jersey Shore, unsaddled "Old Zollieffer," hung up his sabre and spurs, and resumed the pursuits which he had dropped three years before, when he donned the uniform. Well had he earned the rewards of peace and rest, and long may he live to enjoy them!

THE OTTO FAMILY.

To this family, which is of German origin, belongs a class of men who have been prominently active in a number of the public enterprises and philanthropic institutions of Pennsylvania. We begin this sketch with one who represents the fifth generation from some bearing this name, and now residing in Williamsport, namely, with

DR. BOHO OTTO, SR.

who was a son of Dr. Christopher Otto, and was born in Hauer, Germany, in the year 1709. He was educated in the highest universities in his native country, emigrated with his family to America in 1752, and settled in Philadelphia. He was at this time forty-three years of age.

He attended the American encampment at Valley Forge, and had charge of the hospital there during the memorable winter of 1778. For those valuable services he declined all compensation, although he was quite advanced in years.

Mr. Otto had with him as assistants during the war his sons, Dr. John A. Otto, and Dr. Bofo Otto, Jr. In 1782, he settled in Reading, Pennsylvania.

DR. BOHO OTTO, JR.,

was an eminent physician, and distinguished as a public character in the stirring periods of the American Revolution, and served as an officer in the army. It is related of him that during an absence from home on military duty his house was fired by his political antagonists, the Tories, and his wife and several young children were driven from their homes in the midst of an inclement season, while all the products of his farm were consumed. The incendiaries were apprehended and convicted, and, notwithstanding the calamity into which their acts had plunged him, Dr. Otto interfered in their behalf, and actually took a long journey on horseback to obtain their pardon. His mission was successful; but being overtaken by a violent storm he contracted a severe catarrh, which was soon followed by pulmonary consumption, and he died at the early age of thirty years.

Warmly attached to the republican cause, and an active promoter of American Independence, he was placed by the unanimous vote of his county in the Senate of New Jersey. He left three children.

DR. JOHN C. OTTO,

the youngest, was born near Woodbury, New Jersey, March 15, 1771. He passed through a collegiate course at Princeton, and took his degree in 1792. He

graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1796, and the same year settled as a practitioner in Philadelphia, and soon took a highly respectable rank among his contemporaries. His talents were more solid than brilliant, his manners mild and unobtrusive, and his moral principles above reproach. In 1798, he was elected one of the physicians of the Philadelphia Dispensary, an institution which he faithfully served for a period of five years. His wife was Eliza, a daughter of Alexander Todd, a merchant of Philadelphia, whom he married in 1802. He had a family of nine children.

In 1813, Dr. Otto became the successor of Dr. Rush, deceased, as one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, which position he filled for twenty-two years. He was also connected with several other public charities, among which may be mentioned the Orphan Asylum and the Magdalen Asylum. In 1840, he was elected Vice-President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and remained such to the time of his death, which occurred on the 26th of June, 1844, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was one of the soundest and most judicious physicians in the country. He died as he lived, an humble and devout Christian, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

DR. JOHN A. OTTO.

This gentleman was the son of Dr. Bodo Otto, Sr.; he was born in Hanover, Germany, July 30, 1751, and was brought by his father to America in 1762, being landed at Philadelphia in October of the same year.

Aside from an attendance on the best schools of the day, he received instruction from his father, under whom he served as assistant surgeon through the Revolutionary struggle. He subsequently became one of the most eminent practitioners of the age. It was under his recommendation to Washington, after the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, that they were taken to Reading and there incarcerated. Many of them were employed as help by the German Generals from Berks and Lancaster Counties, and numbers of them intermarried with their daughters, and many highly respectable families can be traced from these Hessian prisoners.

In 1776, Mr. Otto was married to Catherine Miller, of Marble Hall, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. After the Revolution he settled in Reading with his father, and continued the practice of medicine until within a few days of his death, at the age of eighty-four, in the year 1834. His wife died of grief two days later. Like his father, he refused to receive a pension from the government for his services.

DR. JOHN B. OTTO.

was the son of Dr. John A. Otto, just noticed, and, at the time of his death, was the oldest physician in the city of Reading, Pennsylvania, in which place he was born December 20, 1785.

He graduated at Princeton College, read medicine under his father, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1808, when such men as Rush, Physick, Whar, Shippen, Barton and Wernhouse were professors. He began the practice of medicine in his native town, where for half a century he enjoyed a large and varied professional experience. He was a man of more than ordinary energy and activity, and possessed remarkable powers of endurance, both physical and mental.

For a short time during the late war with Great Britain, he acted as surgeon in the army, and was with the troops at York and Baltimore. He devoted himself to his profession so assiduously and absolutely, that he scarcely had a leisure hour even for the repose so necessary to the human frame; and yet he was never weary of his work, but always ready to answer the calls of his patients with cheerfulness and alacrity. He was a gentleman of the old school; one who despised a mean art, and prized principle more than money. He would sooner have suffered any wrong than inflicted an injury. Singularly inoffensive and peaceful in disposition and life, unostentatious in manners, and unambitious in aim, year after year he pursued the rounds of visitation to the sick and dying, doing whatever skill and assiduous attention could accomplish to relieve suffering and heal disease. "Perhaps no man ever lived and died in Reading," remarks the *Journal*, "who conferred more substantial good on so great a number, or who received less in return for the good bestowed. It is speaking in moderation to say, that the services rendered gratuitously to the poor, if they had been repaid in money, would of themselves have constituted an estate; but he had a richer reward. The blessings of them that were ready to perish felt upon him."

Dr. Otto's wife was Miss Esther G. Whitman, a graduate of Bethlehem (Pa.) Seminary, and a daughter of the Hon. William Whitman, President of the Farmer's Bank of Reading, and a large land-holder of Pennsylvania. They were married in 1810. From them descended the following family of children:

John A. Otto, Bodo Otto, Henry M. Otto, Mrs. Emma Filbert, of Williamsport, Mrs. Mary Grise and Mrs. Matilda Miller, of Reading.

Dr. Otto died in Reading, Pa., April 2, 1858, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Hon. JOHN A. OTTO, one of the representatives of the fourth generation from the subject with whom we began this narrative, was born in Reading, Pa., August 13, 1814. His academic education was received in the schools of his own native town. For a number of years when a young man he acted as assistant in the office of his father. Though a physician himself, the old gentleman was averse to having any of his sons engaged in the profession of medicine.

Having fitted himself for the work, young Otto's first practical experience was in surveying land through Berks and Schuylkill Counties.

He was then employed as clerk, first in the iron-works of R. Trexler and afterwards in those of V. R. Hunter, in Berks County, and still later in the Fairview Rolling Mills in Cumberland County, Pa.

At a still later period he was employed in exploring his father's unlocated lands in the Counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, and Clearfield.

In 1835 he improved and opened what are called the Otto Mines, in Schuylkill County. In 1836 he began business at the Mahanoy Iron Works, at the same time carrying on various other industries, such as farming, milling, general store, etc. In 1845 he was elected Justice of the Peace. In 1848 the people of his district wanted a solid, honest man to represent them in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and selected Mr. Otto for that purpose, who, during his membership in that body, served as chairman of the "Committee on Domestic Manufactures," and ably represented the interests of his constituents.

In 1859 he left Schuylkill County and came to Williamsport, where he has since been extensively engaged in the lumber business, both as dealer and manufacturer. In 1870 he enlarged his mill property, and took in as partners his two oldest sons, Dr. Luther M. Otto and H. Howard Otto, since which time the business has been conducted under the firm name of "Otto & Sons."

The mill is one of the best appointed in the State, and is known to many as the "Blue Mill." It is situated at Third, Oak and Railroad Streets. At first it was only a planing mill, but there have been added a saw, planer, and blind department. The building is sixty-four by two hundred and fifty feet, two stories high, and is complete in all its arrangements. The mill has a capacity for turning out in manufactured work 12,000,000 feet per annum. It gives employment to about one hundred hands; the senior member of the firm presides on its finances, and is ably assisted by his sons, Dr. Luther M., and H. Howard Otto, the former attending to the outside business, and the latter to the office work. Messrs. Otto & Sons are gentlemen of large views and comprehensive business policy, and carry forward a business which is a source of much profit to the citizens of Williamsport. It is to such men that Pennsylvania owes her reputation for supremacy in the leading industrial pursuits.

They have a deservedly high reputation, and have won a valuable name and position for a steady adherence to the strictest integrity and promptness in all their dealings.

On the 23d of November, 1810, Mr. Otto married Miss Caroline F. Mohr, of Mohrsville, Berks County, Pa., by whom he has had a family of ten children, whose names are, Clara, Alice, Luther M., H. Howard, Mattie, John, Frank, Anna, Emma, and Augusta. The last three died in infancy, the others reside in Williamsport. The eldest son, Dr. Luther M. Otto, studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Lyons of Williamsport, and graduated from the Medical University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. In the late war he enlisted with the emergency men, although at that time under age.

H. Howard Otto learned the printer's trade, and was a drummer-boy in Colonel Trout's regiment in the emergency of the late war. He graduated from Eastman's National Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He is now President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Williamsport.

MR. AUGUSTUS KOCH, SR.

Mr. A. Koch, Sr., was born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, on April 1, 1807. His educational opportunities were limited, as his parents were very poor. But, despite these disadvantages, upon reaching his majority, he found himself master of a good trade (upright), and the possessor of a better education than most young men, who had enjoyed better opportunities. At an early age he commenced taking contracts for the erection of flouring-mills, and in his time built some of the largest mills in Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Baden, Hungary, etc. In the spring of 1850 (soon after the unsuccessful revolution of 1848, a time of great business depression) he was seized with an irresistible desire to try his fortunes in the new world. He sold out his property at a sacrifice, and started for America. By the time he settled down in this County his little fortune was sadly reduced, and he found himself, at forty-three years of age, in a strange country, with whose customs and language he was entirely unacquainted, and with a family of young children, besides other relatives, to support. Nothing

daunted, he, with his characteristic energy, went to work, and slowly but surely built up a competence for himself and family. He died in the city of Philadelphia (while under the treatment of a surgeon for an affection of the throat), on the 10th of May, 1873, aged sixty-six years, having resided for twenty-two years in Lycoming County. He was universally respected and regretted, and had made few enemies and many friends.

EXCELSIOR BREWERY.

This establishment was founded in the year 1851 by the late A. Koch, Sr., and carried on by him for seventeen years. In the fall of 1868 he sold out to his two sons, A. Koch, Jr., and Edmund G. Koch, who, under the firm name of A. Koch & Brother, have been conducting the business since. The capacity of the brewery, when started in 1851, was about one half-barrel per day, and the annual sales amounted to about one hundred and fifty barrels. At present, if required, the firm can turn out thirty barrels per day; the annual sales are a little over three thousand barrels, and are steadily increasing. About eight thousand bushels barley and nine thousand pounds hops are consumed per annum. The government taxes paid aggregate over three thousand dollars per annum, besides the local taxes. In connection with the brewery is a first-class flouring-mill (erected 1856, rebuilt 1873), which enjoys a good patronage from the surrounding rich farming district.

JUDGE A. J. DIETRICK

Judge A. J. Dietrick, the subject of this sketch, was born in Columbia County, Pa., April 6, 1822. His father, John Dietrick, a farmer by occupation, was one of the sturdy pioneers of these times. Young Dietrick received his early instruction in the German tongue, and after acquiring an elementary education in the public schools, spent some time at the academy at Berwick in the same County. He took a more advanced course at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. After having taught school for a year, he commenced the study of law with M. E. Jackson, Esq., and was admitted to practice at Danville August 17, 1847. He shortly afterwards removed to Sullivan County, where he practiced for a period of eight years. During this time the position of Deputy District Attorney in the same County was three times conferred upon him. He was subsequently elected to the position of County Treasurer, to which he served for one term. In April, 1856, Mr. Dietrick came to Williamsport. At that time this place was taking a new start by virtue of the development of the lumber interest. He was appointed a Revenue Commissioner, and served in the State Board of 1860. Circumstances afterwards directed his steps to Washington, D. C., where he was engaged in his profession for a period of four years, then again returning to Williamsport, where he enjoys an extensive practice and the love and respect of many friends. While Mr. Dietrick resided in Sullivan County in 1855, he was nominated for the State Senate to represent the district composed of Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, and Sullivan Counties, but was defeated by Colonel Gregg. In 1858, after having moved to Williamsport, he was again nominated for the same office, against the same opponent, and, although he had a large majority of votes in his own County over his party, he was again defeated, the district having been changed to that in which the political opposition stronger. In 1868 Mr. Dietrick was put forward as a candidate for the position of President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Lycoming, but was defeated in the nomination by James Gumble. In 1869 he became editor of the daily and weekly *Gazette* in the city of Williamsport, and was afterwards the business manager of the *Daily Gazette* and *Bulletin* Publishing Association. In March, 1879, a Recorder's Court was established in said city, and Governor Geary appointed him to preside over the same. In character, Mr. Dietrick is a very reserved and unassuming man; noted alike for his genial manners as well as for his remarkable evenness of disposition.

JOHN F. MEGINNESS.

The name of this gentleman has, for a period of twenty years, been before the public as that of the author of "*Ot zinekaun*," or the "History of the West Branch Valley," while for nearly thirty years he has been known in different sections of the country as a journalist.

Mr. Meginess was born in Colerain, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1827, and is the oldest in a family of six sons and one daughter. His early boyhood was passed upon the farm of his father, Benjamin Meginess, who in 1842 left Pennsylvania and located in the western part of Illinois, whence, upon the development of the gold excitement, he went to California, taking all his family except the subject of this notice.

When about fifteen years of age, young Meginess was cast wild-life upon the world, having no permanent habitation. He never enjoyed opportunities for anything more extended than a common school education, but being possessed from early childhood of a thirst for knowledge, he diligently improved his time at home in reading and study. At an early age, also, by means of positions which he held at different times held, such as clerkships, etc., he was thrown into association with men of intelligence and education, at which times his ears were open and his memory retentive. By these varied means he acquired a practical discipline of mind, and collected a large fund of very valuable general information; he is an unusually striking example of a self-made man.

At the age of nineteen he enlisted for the Mexican war, sailed from New York, and, landing at Vera Cruz, marched from that place to the city of Mexico, carrying his musket, forty rounds of ammunition, and all the necessary equipments, without giving out. Here at the capital he passed six months, and was in the Hall of the Montezumas when the first installment of fifteen millions of dollars was paid over by the United States for the acquisition of California.

Mr. Meginess is in possession of a medal issued by authority of the U. S. Government to those who served in the Mexican war. It is made out of bronze cannon captured from the Mexicans during the war, is in the form of a shield, and bears upon its face the names of the principal battles, the date "1846," and just above, the word "Mexico." The reverse of the medal bears the name of the owner and the designation of his regiment.

This medal was patented March 7, 1876, by the National Association of Veterans.

During the first part of the year 1848 he was engaged in Lycoming County as a school-teacher. In October of this year he married Martha J., daughter of William King, of Jersey Shore. About this time he became the editor of the *Jersey Shore Republican*, and subsequently was employed on the *Newa Letter* in the same place.

After retiring from the latter journal, Mr. Meginess engaged himself in the compilation of his History of the West Branch Valley, a work which meets a need never before supplied. It is written in Mr. Meginess's peculiarly happy style, and has been received with great favor.

The latter part of 1856 found him the editor of a weekly paper in La Salle, Illinois. Here his office was burned.

At the instance of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Mr. Meginess was required to Springfield and was employed as an editorial writer on the *daily Register* during the entire campaign between Douglas and Lincoln. From 1862 to 1865 he was employed in a responsible clerical capacity in the Quartermaster's Department of the Government at Alexandria, Virginia. From 1865 to 1869 he was engaged in the Treasury Department at Washington. In the summer of this year he returned to Williamsport, and on July first became chief editor of the *daily Gazette*. In the following November occurred the union of the *Gazette* and the *Bulletin*, when Mr. Meginess took charge of the city department of the new paper, and has continued his connection with it to the present date, for the most of the time having been the editor-in-chief, which position he now occupies.

Mr. Meginess has also been a writer on the prominent newspapers of the country; among them are the *New York Herald*, *World*, and *Tribune*, and the *Philadelphia Press* and *Public Ledger*.

His journalistic experience has, as already remarked, extended over a period of nearly thirty years, and has been a gratifying success.

I. H. BLAIR.

The subject of this brief sketch is the present Prothonotary of Lycoming County. He was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1814. His education was confined to the English branches, and was obtained in a log school-house in Chillisqueque Township. At the age of seventeen he entered the lists as a teacher, and continued such for several years, eight of which were spent in Lewisburg.

In 1851 he came to Lycoming County and settled in the vicinity of Muncy, where for thirteen years he was engaged in keeping a public house.

In 1863 he was elected Register and Recorder for Lycoming County, and in 1864 removed to Williamsport.

In January, 1867, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, and held the office until 1875, when he was placed in the chair of Prothonotary for this County.

On the eleventh of May, 1843, Mr. Blair was united in marriage with Miss R. D. Bullock, of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. The positions which he has held have all been honored by his occupancy, while as a man he is genial, sociable, and reliable.

GRANTHAM L. KEYSER.

Grantham L. Keyser was born in Jersey Shore, on the 10th of November, 1812. His father, Aaron Keyser, was born in the same township, and his grandfather Henry Keyser had settled there early as 1814.

He is of German descent, with an admixture of vigorous Scotch blood. His education was that of the common school, but he made the most of his opportunities, and at the age of sixteen was ready and anxious to commence the foundation of a business for life. He chose the trade of carpenter, and without delay entered an apprenticeship to that calling. He was blessed with health and physical strength, and at the school, and in the shop, among his young companions, he was second to none in athletic feats and manly sports.

Three years he passed in close attention to his trade, but in the spring of 1861, when he saw the fluttering of the flags and heard the tap of the drum, and realized that it was all in serious earnest and not a holiday parade, his tools and his chosen pursuit interested him no more. He at once joined the ranks of the "Hammes Guards" of Jersey Shore, under command of Captain John B. McMillen. This company received orders from Harrisburg to hold themselves in instant readiness for duty at the front, and private Keyser was now a "minute man." But so promptly had President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men been met, that the company's services seemed not to be needed, and they received orders to disband. Sadly they obeyed the order. The disappointment, however, was but short, for in June a new call for men was forwarded, another company was raised by Captain Charles Arrowsmith and Lieutenant Samuel Wilson, and the name of G. L. Keyser was among the first upon the rolls. Anxious to see fight as early as possible, exertions were made to Colonel E. G. Chorman for the company to join an mounted regiment, which he was raising in Philadelphia. They were accepted and were mustered in as Company "B" of that regiment, in Philadelphia, July 23, 1861.

Colonel Chorman, having received his authority from Washington instead of Harrisburg, refused to recognize the authority of the State, and from that circumstance arose delays, which placed the regiment as the eighty-ninth in the Pennsylvania line, instead of the thirty-first—their proper place—and which made them the eighth of the cavalry arm, instead of second, which they would have been numbered but for Colonel Chorman's obstinacy. Perhaps, however, they had no reason to complain, for in resulted in the displacement of Chorman, and in giving them Colonel D. McCallan Gregg, afterwards so well known as the commander of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The regiment having been filled, left Philadelphia in October, 1861, for the front—camping for a short time in Seventh Street, Washington. Thence removed to Fort Corcoran, Arlington Heights, where he bided during the winter of 1861-62, being brigaded with the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry—Colonel W. W. Averill—and attached to the command of General Fitz-John Porter. During this time it was constantly on scouting duty at Fairfax Court-House, Freedom Hill, Vienna, and at all points along the front, until McCallan ordered the general advance to Manassas, in March, 1862. In that movement, the Eighth with the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry formed the advance, and, moving forward in the dreadful rain, reached the rebel works an hour after their evacuation, and found their baggage and camp equipment on fire and still brightly burning. But orders came to return to Alexandria. Thence the regiment was transported to Fortress Monroe, and encamped at the old village of Hampton, while McCallan was perfecting his fortifications in Magruder's front.

When Yorktown fell, and our army moved towards Richmond, the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Infantry (Colonel Noll), and the Seventh Massachusetts (Colonel Russell), acted with Major-General Keyser's Fourth Corps, and constantly formed its advance guard. The Eighth was the first to cross the Chickabodany at Bottom's Bridge, there passed up to Savage Station and Fair Oaks, and from there was sent for picket and scout duty across the country lying between the Union lines at White Oak Swamp and the James River. Private Keyser had already received the promotion to sergeant, and here in his scouting and picket duty he saw constant and severe service. His superior officers united in saying that in all the regiment there was no truer man than Sergeant Keyser, more brave, more willing to do all his duty, and more less disposed to shrink from danger or hardship.

On one occasion, under Major Keenan, of the Eighth, he, with the detachment, passed right through Wise's Legion, and neither party was aware of the presence of an enemy. When Stonewall Jackson made his great raid to the White House, the Eighth hung on his flanks to watch his movements, and particularly his probable place of crossing the Chickabodany. When they reached that stream, they found that the Long Bridge had been destroyed, and they must swim the deep and rapid current. But they plunged boldly in, and all the long lines reached the other side in safety. Sergeant Keyser himself swam the

stream, guiding some restive horses which would not carry their riders, among them one belonging to Colonel Wilson.

When they approached the hills that lie beyond White Oak Swamp, they found hundreds of McCallan's army wagons parked there, with all the usual surroundings of camp-followers, sutlers, and brawlers. These gentlemen had heard that rebel raiders were in the vicinity of Long Bridge, and when they saw the Eighth Pennsylvania come swinging in from that direction, they thought it was old Stonewall himself, and their fight, their settling, the braying of mules, and the cutting of harness, were most laughable things to behold. The Eighth held the advance from White Oak to Malvern Hill, and formed the rear-guard when the army retired to Harrison's Landing after that bloody fight; and when, a month later, Hooker made his reconnaissance in force back to Malvern, the Eighth was in its usual place, the advance. Afterwards, when the army retired to Yorktown, they held the ground till the last foot-soldiers and the last piece of artillery were landed on the north side of the Chickabodany, and then they themselves crossed, like a faithful captain who sees his passengers and crew safe, and then, and not before, abandons the ship.

From Yorktown they reached Alexandria too late to assist Pope in his disaster, but they joined General Lee at Fairfax, and covered the retreat, then crossed to Maryland, pushed the rebel garison out of Frederick City, and arrived at Antietam in time to join the fight. After Antietam came the customary railings and scourgings, and when Stuart made his fiery onward the Union army, the Eighth was in close pursuit, and closed with his rear as he retreated to Virginia. There was every day a fight, and every night was a sleepless one, till, in a desperate engagement near Snicker's Gap, Sergeant Keyser was wounded in the knee, and laid to the regiment. It was a frightful wound; a minie-ball had entered the flesh at the knee, and passing downwards, right through the joint, had crippled it forever. From the field he was taken to the Stone Church Hospital, at Knoxville, Md., where the surgeon in charge, Dr. Von Bunst, insisted on amputation, but Sergeant Keyser refused, and the result showed he was right in doing so. When convalescent, he was sent to Camden Street Hospital, Baltimore, and received honorable discharge for reason of disability. But he wanted service, and not discharge, so he went to Harrisburg, and secured the position of Second Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Pennsylvania, to which he was mustered July 21, 1861, and was ordered to Baltimore, and thence to Monocacy, Md. Here he received a short leave of absence, but on his return to the regiment his train was thrown from the track between Duffield and Martinsburg by Mosby, and he was captured, together with Major Roggles, Major Moore, Lieutenant Klumpenburger, Lieutenant Deff, and thirty men. Towards Richmond they were started at once, but about two miles on, Lieutenant Keyser and his four companion officers were taken into a grove and informed that they were to be hanged by order of Colonel Mosby. Death seemed near! Ten minutes more would have closed the scene, when LIEUTENANT HATCHER of Mosby's command appeared on the ground and sternly forbade the barbarity. Even then it seemed as if he might be disobeyed, so determined were they on vengeance. But his order was finally respected, and the lives saved. Of this brave and Christian enemy Lieutenant Keyser always speaks in terms of profoundest gratitude and admiration.

Through Little Washington, Madison C. H., and Gordonsville, he was taken to Libby Prison, in Richmond, whence, after about three months, he was marched to Danville, thence back to Libby, and was finally paroled February 22, 1865. Was sent via James River and Annapolis to Harrisburg, and discharged March 24, 1865.

He entered the army in the flush of youth and physical strength; he left it permanently and hopelessly disabled. But he has no need to regret it, for his wound is a decoration received on the battle-field, one which he will wear while life lasts. It will not fade nor rust, and no thief can break through will and steal it.

As it was of course impracticable for him to resume the business he had first adopted, he commenced the study of dentistry, and pursuing it with energy, soon became master of the profession, and has practiced it successfully for many years.

On the 23d of January, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary E. Kline, and they have now two children, Mary Ellen, born 10th July, 1871, and Ruth, born June 10, 1873. His is now a quiet life, far pleasanter than picketing and marching by night, in storm and darkness, and dangers; yet he loves to fight his battles o'er again, and sometimes feels a momentary longing for the bivouac life, the jangling of accoutrements, and the exhilaration of the bugle call.

REV. JOHN H. GRIER.

One of the most remarkable gentlemen now living in the valley of the West Branch, on account of his great age and extraordinary vigor, is the Rev. John H. Grier, of Jersey Shore. There are very few, if any clergymen now living, who have attained a greater age, and are more vigorous both intellectually and physically than this venerable and beloved old gentleman. He was born in Bucks

County, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of February, 1788. When he was only three years old his parents removed to Chester County, where he grew up to manhood.

At the age of sixteen years he commenced a course of study in a grammar school, which was continued with but little interruption till he was prepared to enter Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1805.

In his class, which was a large one, were five of his cousins, all by the name of John Grier, and all preachers; only one of whom is now living beside himself. President Buchanan was also a member of this class.

Mr. Grier studied theology with his uncle, Rev. Nathan Grier, in Brandywine Manor, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

In the spring of 1813, he was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of New Castle, under the protecting care of which he remained for more than a year. This was during the war with Great Britain, and he remembers very clearly many of the thrilling incidents of that exciting period in our history. At the time the British fleet was in the Chesapeake, and burned the little towns along the coast, he was among the first body of troops that went out to repel the invaders at the time they landed. Franchtown, at Kimball's Cross-Roads, where a short halt was made; an old citizen requested the commanding officer to form a hollow square and invite the young clergyman to engage in prayer. It was promptly done, and he offered up a solemn prayer, invoking the aid of the Supreme Ruler to protect them from danger and drive the invaders from the shores of the infernal republic. The prayer was scarcely ended when a courier arrived warning them to hurry forward, as the enemy were making some threatening demonstrations; and the troops immediately started forward on a lively run.

At one time he preached in a little village within twelve miles of where the British fleet was lying, and so great was the alarm and consternation of the inhabitants, that many were leaving the town while he was exhorting in the church.

In 1814 he became pastor of the Pine Creek congregation at Jersey Shore (which interest was provided over, as early as 1791, by Rev. Isaac Grier,—no relation to the subject of this sketch), and was the regular pastor of this church for the uninterrupted period of thirty-seven years. For eleven years of this period he gave a part of his time to the Great Island congregation at Leak Haven.

Mr. Grier was the first in his community to set the example of harvesting his grain without the use of whisky, which was so common a drink at that time. He offered his men a shilling a day more than the customary price if they would forgo the drink. His neighbors remonstrated with him, predicting that such a thing could not be accomplished. "The men must have their liquor." Mr. Grier replied, "Well, let the wheat remain uncut; I'll run the risk." The trial was made, the grain was cut and put up in quicker time and in better shape than ever before; and, in the end, Mr. Grier was called on to help those very neighbors finish their harvest. After this, many followed his example.

Mr. Grier has united in marriage more than six hundred couples, a record which it is doubtful whether any clergyman in Pennsylvania ever equalled. He himself has been married four times, and has had a family of four sons and seven daughters, of whom three sons and four daughters survive.

Mr. Grier is now in his eighty-ninth year, and is in a state of preservation most remarkable for his years. Nevertheless, the infirmities of age have been long in visiting upon him. Although his eye laments with the lustre of younger days, his sight is becoming impaired; the tenement which has weathered the storms of nearly a century, is tottering; his memory is failing; his desire for company has almost forsaken him. And so sings the poet:

"Where is the strength that opened doors,
The step that rose so light and gay—
The heart's little home?
The strength is gone—the step is slow—
And life grows measureless and slow
As age creeps on."

There is much for thought and reflection in the career of this remarkable and venerable clergyman. When he was born, the Republic was only thirteen years of age, and our population was less than six millions. There were but thirteen States—now there are thirty-eight, and we have a population of more than forty millions. He has witnessed three wars, the rise and fall of kings, queens, and emperors in the Old World, and the great advancement of science and civilization in the New. He has lived to see the continent spanned with an iron rail, and the ocean bound with a steamer wire.

This venerable clergyman has been distinguished throughout his long and arduous career, for piety and zeal in the ministry, and unflinching attention to the spiritual needs of two generations. He stands in their midst a venerable patriarch—a link in the chain which connects the long-ages with the living present—and whom all reverence and love. Most beautifully did the wise man write, "The hoary head is a crown of glory if it be found in the way of righteousness."

CAPTAIN JOHN E. POTTER

was born at Catawissa, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1840. His early education was limited. His mother died when he was about ten years old. His youthful days were characterized by peculiar hardships; he served an apprenticeship at boat-building at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and afterwards worked at lumbering and other things until the spring of 1861, when he enlisted, as private, in Company B, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves. Was ordered on forced march to Western Virginia, back to Harrisburg, and then to Washington. While encamped north of Georgetown, he was promoted to corporal, after the Seven Days' battle to second lieutenant, and in the spring of 1863 to first lieutenant, although at the time absent on detached service at Philadelphia. He was soon afterwards injured in the performance of his duty, so that he was not able to return to service until his time of enlistment had expired, June, 1863. He subsequently enlisted, and was commissioned captain of Company F, 180th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served one hundred days, and returned home, where he remained until spring, 1865. Went to Philadelphia and enlisted as private; was ordered to Washington, where he was promoted to sergeant. Was discharged at Madison, Wisconsin, March 29, 1865. Soon afterwards he went to Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and engaged in photography, but in August of the same year moved to Williamsport, and was employed in that business by J. F. Nye. On the first of December, 1870, he was married to Miss Tillie Cohick, who died in May, 1872. In February, 1871, he moved to Jersey Shore, where he has since been engaged in his profession.

MAJOR J. S. HOWARD.

The subject of this sketch was born in Moriah, Essex County, New York, March 29, 1813. His father, J. C. Howard, moved to Tigen, Pennsylvania, in June, 1845; from thence to Lycoming County, in 1851. Young Howard received a good education at the high school at Jersey Shore, and graduated at the Lowell Commercial College, at Binghamton, New York. In the fall of 1849 he entered the hardware store of Louis McDowell, in Williamsport, where he remained until September, 1861. When the war opened he enlisted as private in Company G, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Soon after entering, he was promoted in succession to the offices of first corporal, sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant, and finally sergeant. On the day after the battle of Chambersville he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and on the 18th of April, 1863, was made first lieutenant. While holding this position, he acted as adjutant of his regiment. The time of enlistment now expired, and he re-enlisted as a veteran, and was commissioned captain December 17, 1864. While in that position, he served on the staff of General Gregg. At the last grand mare he left the staff of the general, to take command of his company, and was mortally wounded at Mineville Court-House, March 31, 1865. Nine days later, he was commissioned major by brevet, but died April 21, 1865, twenty-two days after being wounded.

The following instances of his military history will illustrate his patriotism and bravery. On the evening of the 12th of May, 1863, General Sheridan, whose army was encamped at Bottom's Bridge, on the south side of the Chickahominy River, sent an order to Colonel Hays, commanding the 9th Regiment, for an officer and a few privates, to report immediately to headquarters for duty. Lieutenant Howard was the officer selected, and was ordered to take his men and cross the Chickahominy, pass through the lines of the enemy to Bermuda Hundred, communicate with General Butler, and return before morning. He arrived safely at the appointed place, but, for want of a boat in which to cross the James River, failed to make connection with General Butler, and returned to his command by break of day.

On the return of General Sheridan to White House, Virginia, he wished to communicate with General Grant, and ordered Lieutenant Howard to pass through the lines of the Army of Northern Virginia and carry dispatches. Howard chose the same men that accompanied him on the former expedition, and started; he captured the captain of a signal station, and more men than he had in his command; besides several horses, one of which was presented him by the general in reward for his faithful services. The horse was brought home, and kept by his father until it died.

COLONEL SAMUEL WILSON.

The ancestors of the subject of this sketch were of early settlers in the West Branch Valley, having purchased from the Penn proprietors their real estate situated in the County of Union, in the vicinity of Lewisburg, where Mr. Wilson was born and educated, and from which place, in 1855, he came to Jersey Shore, and became a member of the firm of W. R. Wilson & Co., in the family and machinist business, in which he continued till the spring of 1861, when, upon the breaking out of the war, he engaged with others and raised a company called

"Home's Guard," of which he was commissioned first lieutenant, the commission bearing date of May 6, 1861, with instructions to be ready to march at a moment's notice. Notification being received that the services of the company would not be required, it was disbanded.

Ascertaining that there were orders issued for raising an independent regiment, he, in connection with Charles Arrowsmith and others, raised a company and was mustered into service in what was afterward known as Company B, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, July 23, 1861, as first lieutenant, and was afterward captain of Company L. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of major by regimental order, but was not commissioned; but was afterward commissioned lieutenant-colonel and breveted colonel, and served as such until October 17, 1864, when he was mustered out of service. During the above period, the regiment was in active duty in the Army of the Potomac. Colonel Wilson's record is that of a brave and gallant officer, and as a citizen he combines all the elements of a thorough gentleman.

DR. T. W. MECKLY.

This gentleman is the son of Dr. John Meckly, who was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, and died at his residence in Milton, Pennsylvania, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, of metastatic abscess. He had been in active practice for upwards of forty years in Milton, with the exception of nine years in Philadelphia. *The Miltonian*, in its obituary notice of him, states: "So well known was he in this community, that it were superfluous for us to give a sketch of his life, many of our readers having enjoyed his acquaintance years before we were born. His skill as a physician, as well as his virtues as a man, were familiar to us all."

Dr. Meckly was a man whose mind was of a most decided type: he committed himself fully and promptly to whatever he esteemed right, on all questions, and adhered to them without vacillation. He had his friends and his enemies, as all men of positive and clearly pronounced character must have, but now that he is gone all will unite in saying he was true to his convictions, and followed them regardless of consequences. Expediency or policy exerted no influence over either his thoughts or actions.

Our subject, like his father, has gained an enviable reputation as a practitioner. A natural talent, coupled with advantages accruing during the rebellion, have been fully taken advantage of. He was born in Milton on the 27th August, 1840. His mother was Rebecca Martin, daughter of Charles H. Martin, M.D., of Allentown, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, whose father was the first physician in that County, and a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. The Martin family, it may be remarked, is noted for the number of physicians, there being some twenty-two now living and in practice, besides nine or ten dead. We know of but one outside, and he is in dental practice.

Dr. Meckly received the greater part of his education at the old Milton Academy, prominent as having given birth to such men as Governor Pollock, Dr. Pollock, Governor Curtin, and others no less prominent in public life.

In 1861 Dr. Meckly graduated at the medical department of the Pennsylvania College, and, a few months afterwards, was appointed Surgeon of the "Tuscarora," one of Cope's line of clipper ships running to Europe. Subsequently was appointed to the Medical Corps, U. S. Army, and received orders to the Sixth Army Corps of General Franklin, Army of the Potomac, and passed through the campaign of the Peninsula until after the battle of Antietam, when he resigned to accept an appointment to the U. S. Navy; after a ten-days' leave of absence, he was ordered to the famous U. S. Steamer "Monitor," then lying at Newport News, Virginia, until the period of her foundering in a gale off Cape Hatteras, N. C.

He was then ordered to the U. S. Steamer "Lodona," and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron, under Admiral J. H. Dahlgren, then before Charleston, and assisted in all the engagements of the fleet upon Forts Moultrie, Sumter, Wagner, Gregg, and Battery Bee, from the first engagement on the 7th of April to that of the 17th of September, when the "Lodona" was disabled and sent north for repairs to Philadelphia. She was subsequently ordered to cruise, until her recall after peace had been declared.

In the summer of 1868, he located in Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

On January 1, 1866, he married Miss E. A. Frederick, of Ephrata Mountain Springs, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; daughter of John Frederick, Esq. His family consists of a son and two daughters, viz.: John Frederick Meckly, Kate M., and Marian M.

Dr. Meckly has for some years past made surgery a specialty, more particularly of the eye and ear. Has repeatedly performed the operations of cataract, artificial pupil, cross-eyes, etc., and during the past three years has successfully performed resection or excision of the bones of the leg and arm, thereby obviating the necessity of amputation; besides numerous other important operations, such as club-foot, hernia, removal of tumors, etc., of which there are numerous instances of remarkable restorations to health effected by his skill.

With the valuable library of his own is coupled that of his father and grandfather, making it one of the finest and most extensive collections in the State. Among his fine supply of instruments is a set for operations upon the eye, presented by his father, and made by Charrière, of Paris, and formerly in possession of the renowned Baron Larrey, surgeon to Napoleon I.

CAPTAIN P. D. BRICKER.

P. D. Bricker was born in West Pennsboro' Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1840. His father, John Bricker, died April 22, 1869, in his seventy-first year, upon the same farm upon which the subject of this sketch was born and raised. Captain Bricker received an academical education, and commenced the study of law in 1860, with General A. B. Sharpe, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Upon the breaking out of the war both teacher and pupil entered the military service of their country. Captain Bricker enlisted in a company of cavalry, composed almost wholly of farmers' sons, on the 10th day of July, 1862, as a private, which company was to be A, of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; but, owing to the uncertainty of the success of recruiting this regiment, it was attached to the Thirteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry, then doing duty at Baltimore, as Company "F," in September, 1862. He served as company clerk and as orderly sergeant until breveted second lieutenant in August, 1862, by special order from War Department. He was made full second lieutenant November 6, 1862, commission to date from September 3, 1862; was promoted to first lieutenant August 12, 1863, and to captain on the 26th day of October, 1864. Was made brevet-major United States Volunteers by the War Department March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war." Participated in nearly all the battles and skirmishes in which the Second Brigade, Second Division of Cavalry Corps, Army of Potomac, took part. Acted as adjutant of his regiment frequently, and served at various times, while with this brigade, upon the staff of General John Irvin Gregg, as provost-marshal, and from the 6th of June, 1864, to September 26, 1864, did duty as acting assistant inspector-general. Was relieved by request of the colonel commanding his regiment, and within three days thereafter was wounded in the knee and taken prisoner in a night encounter with the enemy near Wyatt's Farm, Virginia.

Was confined in Petersburg and Libby, Virginia, Salisbury, N. C., and Danville, Virginia, prisons until paroled February 22, 1865. Upon his exchange was assigned to command of the dismounted Camp Cavalry Corps for the Department of North Carolina, at Goldsboro', N. C. Aided in equipping his forces, and marched them on foot eighty-four miles in four days to Durham Station, N. C., where the men were distributed among their respective commands.

On the first of May, 1865, was detailed and ordered for duty with General Heath, commanding Third Brigade Cavalry, Kilpatrick's division, as Provost-Marshal and Brigade Inspector, with headquarters at Raleigh, N. C., where he remained on duty until July 15, 1865, after his company had been mustered out of service. In the mean time, while in Raleigh, N. C., he was selected to parole all officers and men of the enemy not present at the surrender of General Johnston to General Sherman, and had the pleasure of receiving the parole of Major Sanders, ordnance officer upon General Lee's staff, and of many other distinguished Confederate officers. The amount of labor in these different departments required great personal attention and quite a clerical force.

Upon his muster out in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1865, the members of his company (F) made him a present of an elegant silk flag with a silver plate upon the handle, giving names of the engagements in which he and they had participated, as a testimonial of the high esteem in which he was held by them.

Upon his return home, he immediately resumed his law studies, with General Sharpe, and was admitted to the bar in Carlisle, Pa., on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1866. Removed to Lycoming County in 1867, and began the practice of law in Jersey Shore.

Married Frances M. McHenry, daughter of Captain A. H. McHenry, November 28, 1867. Has been appointed Notary Public three terms, and at present holds such office, and elected Burgess of the Borough in 1874, and again in the Centennial year, 1876. Was nominated for the Legislature in 1873 and 1874 by the Republican party in the district composed of Sullivan, Lycoming, and Clinton Counties, as a forlorn hope in such an overwhelmingly Democratic stronghold of two thousand majority, and was beaten by fourteen hundred the first time, and but eight hundred the second time, receiving a majority in his own County over such a noble and worthy competitor as Colonel A. C. Noyes. Holds the position of a director in the Building and Loan Association of Jersey Shore, and is likewise its Solicitor. Also attorney for the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company, now in process of construction.





